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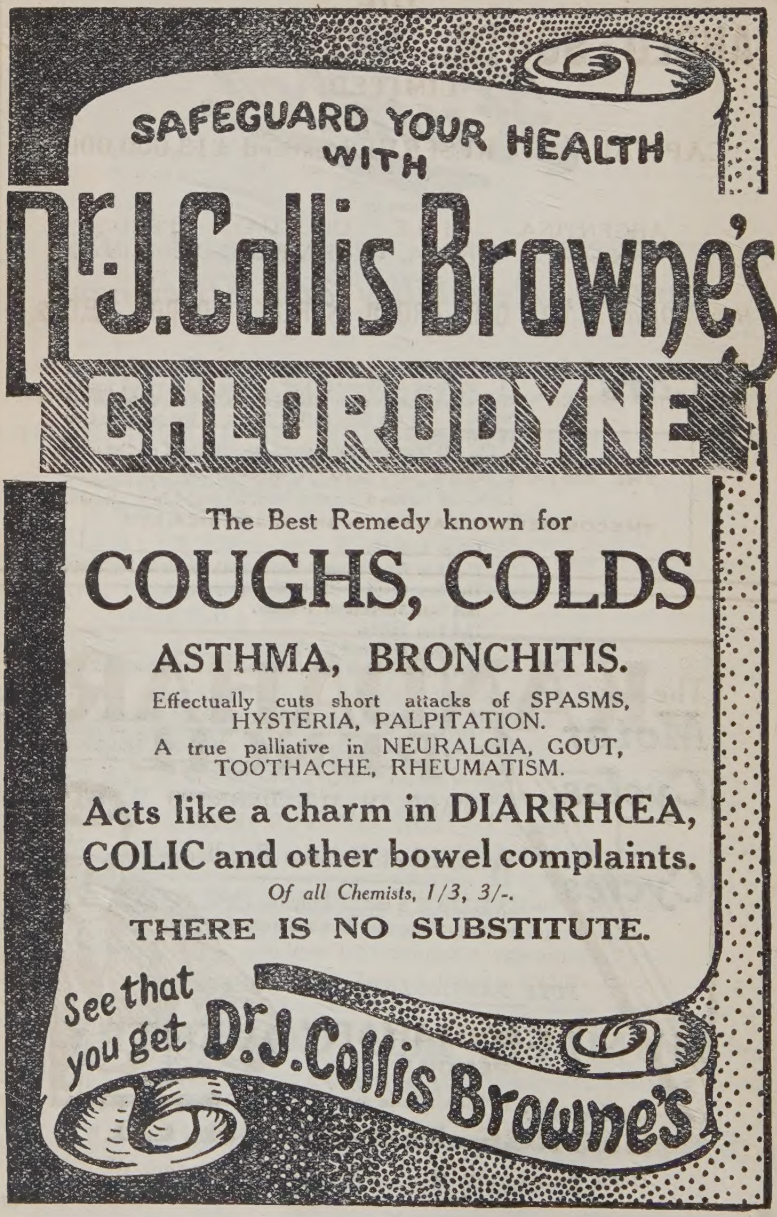
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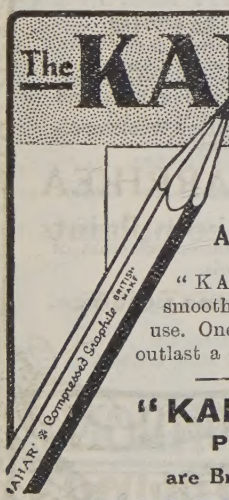

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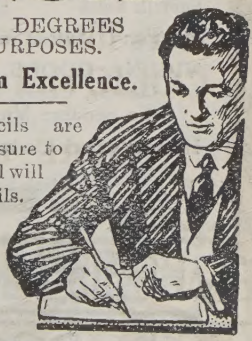

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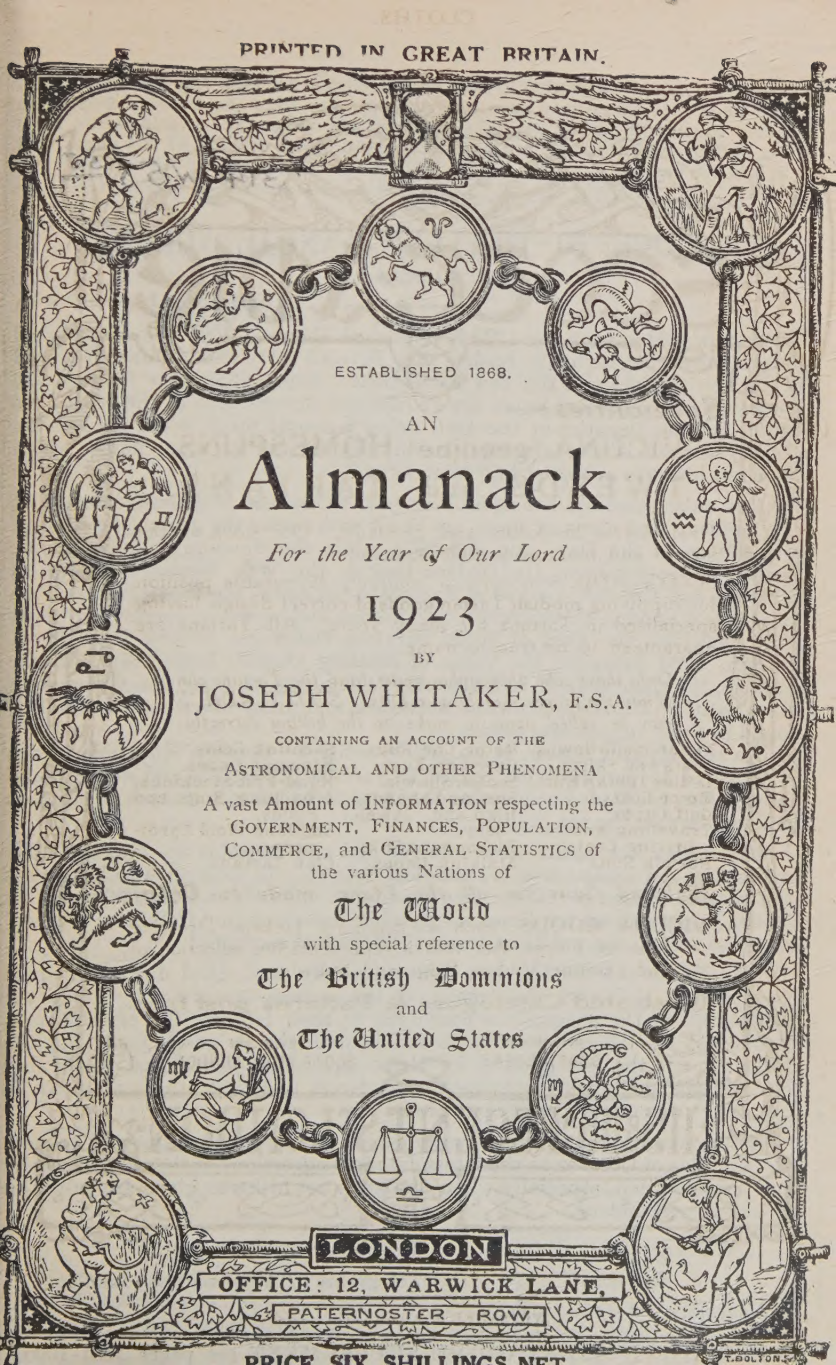

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PREFACE TO THE LV^TH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1923.)

181692

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1923 is published about 14 days before the usual date in order that its many readers may have an early and permanent record of the new Cabinet and the new Parliament. Many other new features are contained in the present issue, the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State and the Deputies of the Dail being amongst them, while the London County Council is also a newly elected body, containing many names which have not hitherto appeared in "WHITAKER."

Particular attention has again been paid to matters of general interest at the moment, and many of these are dealt with under the general heading of "Questions of the Day" (pp. 833–847), while the Honours conferred at the change of Government, the Geddes Report, the War Bonus, Statistics of Revenue and Expenditure and of Exports to the end of the September quarter, the Cost of London Government, regulations and statistics concerning Great War Pensions, the Cost of Social Services, Debts due to and from Great Britain, Gold Reserves, the Value of Sterling abroad, Public and Private Wealth, the Capital Levy in Switzerland, Bequests to Charities, Changes in the Coalition Ministry, Criminal Statistics, and many other matters, will be found in their appropriate setting.

An entirely new feature is an article entitled "Careers," in which advice is tendered to parents with regard to various professions and callings, and information is afforded concerning the steps to be taken to launch their sons or daughters on the sea of life.

The Index has again been enlarged and now contains upwards of 10,000 references, and readers with a statistical bent may be interested to learn that the present edition of "WHITAKER" contains upwards of 1,200,000 words in its 904 pages—about ten times the number contained in "If Winter Comes," which is sold to the public at seven shillings and sixpence!

The Editor's letter-bag has been unusually well filled during the past year, and it is hoped that many of the correspondents will notice the acceptance of the suggestions contained in their letters. In certain cases it has not been found possible to fall in with the proposals made, but the Editor is not the less grateful for the co-operation offered, and trusts that old correspondents will continue their interest and that others may join in keeping "WHITAKER" at concert pitch.

Past, present and future correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date for suggestions, if they are to receive full consideration, especially when statistics not hitherto given are called for by the correspondent.

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FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages 1031–1060

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Dominical Letter	G	*Corpus Christi*	,, 31
Julian Period (Year of)	6636	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
New Year's Day (Monday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Dominion Day, Canada...	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 28	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 14	Sundays after Trinity	26
Good Friday	March 30	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	April 1	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 2
Ascension Day	,, 10	CHRISTMAS DAY—Tuesday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1923–1924.

Spring Equinox (1923)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21d.	15h. 29m.
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22	11 3
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	24	2 4
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22	20 54
Spring Equinox (1924)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	20	21 20

Phases of the Moon, 1923.

January.			
Full Moon	3d.	2h.	33m.
Last Quarter	10	0	54
New Moon	17	2	41
First Quarter	25	3	59
February.			
Full Moon	1d.	15h.	53m.
Last Quarter	8	9	16
New Moon	15	19	7
First Quarter	24	0	6
March.			
Full Moon	3d.	3h.	24m.
Last Quarter	9	18	31
New Moon	17	12	51
First Quarter	25	16	42
April.			
Full Moon	1d.	13h.	10m.
Last Quarter	8	5	22
New Moon	16	6	28
First Quarter	24	5	20
Full Moon	30	21	30
May.			
Last Quarter	7d.	18h.	18m.
New Moon	15	22	38
First Quarter	23	14	25
Full Moon	30	5	7
June.			
Last Quarter	6d.	9h.	19m.
New Moon	14	12	42
First Quarter	21	20	46
Full Moon	28	13	4
July.			
Last Quarter	6d.	1h.	56m.
New Moon	14	0	45
First Quarter	21	1	32
Full Moon	27	22	33
August.			
Last Quarter	4d.	19h.	22m.
New Moon	12	11	17
First Quarter	19	6	7
Full Moon	26	10	29
September.			
Last Quarter	3d.	12h.	47m.
New Moon	10	20	53
First Quarter	17	12	4
Full Moon	25	1	16
October.			
Last Quarter	3d.	5h.	29m.
New Moon	10	6	6
First Quarter	16	20	54
Full Moon	24	18	26
November.			
Last Quarter	1d.	20h.	49m.
New Moon	8	15	27
First Quarter	15	9	41
Full Moon	23	12	53
December.			
Last Quarter	1d.	10h.	9m.
New Moon	8	1	30
First Quarter	15	2	38
Full Moon	23	7	33
Last Quarter	30	21	7

Calendar for the Year 1923.

January.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

February.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	—
F.	2	9	16	23	—
S.	3	10	17	24	—

March.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	31

April.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	—
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

May.

Su.	—	6	13	20	27
M.	—	7	14	21	28
Tu.	1	8	15	22	29
W.	2	9	16	23	30
Th.	3	10	17	24	31
F.	4	11	18	25	—
S.	5	12	19	26	—

June.

Su.	—	3	10	17	24
M.	—	4	11	18	25
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26
W.	—	6	13	20	27
Th.	—	7	14	21	28
F.	1	8	15	22	29
S.	2	9	16	23	30

July.

Su.	1	8	15	22	29
M.	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	3	10	17	24	31
W.	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	5	12	19	26	—
F.	6	13	20	27	—
S.	7	14	21	28	—

August.

Su.	—	5	12	19	26
M.	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	—	7	14	21	28
W.	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	2	9	16	23	30
F.	3	10	17	24	31
S.	4	11	18	25	—

September.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23
M.	—	3	10	17	24
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25
W.	—	5	12	19	26
Th.	—	6	13	20	27
F.	—	7	14	21	28
S.	1	8	15	22	29

October.

Su.	—	7	14	21	28
M.	1	8	15	22	29
Tu.	2	9	16	23	30
W.	3	10	17	24	31
Th.	4	11	18	25	—
F.	5	12	19	26	—
S.	6	13	20	27	—

November.

Su.	—	4	11	18	25
M.	—	5	12	19	26
Tu.	—	6	13	20	27
W.	—	7	14	21	28
Th.	1	8	15	22	29
F.	2	9	16	23	30
S.	3	10	17	24	—

December.

Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30
M.	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—
W.	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—
F.	—	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 21*d.* 2*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		M	**Circumcision.** NEW YEAR'S DAY. *Times* estab. 1788.	8 8	15 59	1	364
2		Tu	(*For note on time of Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 78.)	8 8	16 0	2	363
3		W	Douglas Jerrold b. 1803. W. H. Ainsworth d. 1882.	8 8	16 1	3	362
4		Th	Sir I. Pitman b. 1813. Hartlepool fire, 1922.	8 8	16 2	4	361
5		F	Sir E. Shackleton died 1922; born Feb. 15, 1874.	8 7	16 3	5	360
6		S	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. St. Joan of Arc born, 1412.	8 7	16 4	6	359
7		S	**1st S. aft. Epiph.** Irish Treaty ratified by Dail 1922.	8 7	16 6	7	358
8		M	Plow Monday. Gallipoli evacuated by British, 1916.	8 6	16 7	8	357
9		Tu	Nelson buried in St. Paul's, 1806. Napoleon III d. 1873.	8 6	16 8	9	356
10		W	Metropolitan Railway opened, 1863.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11		Th	HILARY LAW SITTS. BEGIN. Marquess Curzon b. 1859.	8 5	16 11	11	354
12		F	Marquess of Crewe born, 1858.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13		S	*St. Hilary.* Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	16 14	13	352
14		S	**2nd S. aft. Epiphany.** Marq. of Lansdowne b. 1845.	8 3	16 16	14	351
15		M	British Museum opened, 1759. H. Labouchere d. 1912	8 2	16 17	15	350
16		Tu	Coruña, 1809. Adm. of the Fleet Earl Beatty b. 1871.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17		W	Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George b. 1863. Abu Klea, 1885.	8 0	16 20	17	348
18		Th	Lyttou died, 1873. Capt. Scott at S. Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19		F	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Zeppelin raid E. Anglia, 1915.	7 58	16 23	19	346
20		S	John Ruskin d. 1900. R. D. Blackmore d. 1900.	7 57	16 25	20	345
21		S	**3rd S. aft. Epiph.** Gen. Sir Dighton Probyn b. 1833.	7 56	16 27	21	344
22		M	Queen Victoria d. 1901. Sir W. H. M. Christie d. 1922.	7 55	16 28	22	343
23		Tu	Charles Kingsley d. 1875. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	16 30	23	342
24		W	Naval battle, Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24	341
25		Th	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Ld. Fisher born, 1841.	7 52	16 34	25	330
26		F	Dr. E. Jenner died, 1823. Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 35	26	339
27		S	Turkish attack on Suez Canal, 1915.	7 49	16 37	27	338
28		S	**Septuagesima.** German air raid on London, 1918.	7 48	16 39	28	337
29		M	*VC* instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 46	16 41	29	336
30		Tu	Bradlaugh d. 1890. Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 1912.	7 45	16 42	30	335
31		W	*Great Eastern* launched, '58. Rev. C. H. Spurgeon d. '92.	7 43	16 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3*d.*	2*h.*	33·4*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	10	0	54·5
● New Moon	17	2	41·0
☽ First Quarter	25	3	59·3

Perigee 8*d.* 11·9*h.* 229,800 miles.
Apogee 23*d.* 13·4*h.* 251,400 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1922,

on 22 days; total fall 2·38 inches; *above* the average by 0·39 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. 6. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to A. p. T. me.	Hrly Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at mid. Sidereal T. See p. 101.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 21	1·19	18 43 48	11·05	23 3·9 S	0·19	18 40 27	5 18 40
2	3 49	1·17	18 48 13	11·03	22 59·0	0·21	18 44 24	5 14 44
3	4 17	1·16	18 52 37	11·02	22 53·7	0·23	18 48 20	5 10 48
4	4 45	1·14	18 57 1	11·00	22 48·0	0·25	18 52 17	5 6 53
5	5 12	1·13	19 1 25	10·99	22 41·7	0·27	18 56 14	5 2 57
6	5 39	1·11	19 5 49	10·97	22 35·1	0·29	19 0 10	4 59 1
7	6 5	1·09	19 10 12	10·95	22 28·0	0·31	19 4 7	4 55 5
8	6 31	1·07	19 14 34	10·93	22 20·4	0·32	19 8 3	4 51 9
9	6 57	1·05	19 18 56	10·91	22 12·4	0·34	19 12 0	4 47 13
10	7 21	1·03	19 23 18	10·89	22 4·0	0·36	19 15 56	4 43 17
11	7 46	1·01	19 27 39	10·87	21 55·1	0·38	19 19 53	4 39 21
12	8 10	0·98	19 31 59	10·84	21 45·8	0·40	19 23 49	4 35 25
13	8 33	0·96	19 36 19	10·82	21 36·1	0·41	19 27 46	4 31 29
14	8 50	0·93	19 40 38	10·79	21 26·0	0·43	19 31 43	4 27 33
15	9 18	0·91	19 44 57	10·76	21 15·4	0·45	19 35 39	4 23 38
16	9 39	0·88	19 49 15	10·74	21 4·5	0·47	19 39 36	4 19 42
17	10 0	0·85	19 53 32	10·71	20 53·1	0·48	19 43 32	4 15 46
18	10 20	0·82	19 57 49	10·68	20 41·3	0·50	19 47 29	4 11 50
19	10 39	0·79	20 2 5	10·65	20 29·2	0·51	19 51 25	4 7 54
20	10 58	0·76	20 6 20	10·62	20 16·7	0·53	19 55 22	4 3 58
21	11 16	0·73	20 10 34	10·59	20 3·7	0·55	19 59 18	4 0 2
22	11 33	0·69	20 14 48	10·55	19 50·5	0·56	20 3 15	3 56 6
23	11 49	0·66	20 19 1	10·52	19 36·8	0·58	20 7 12	3 52 10
24	12 5	0·63	20 23 13	10·49	19 22·8	0·59	20 11 8	3 48 14
25	12 19	0·59	20 27 24	10·45	19 8·4	0·61	20 15 5	3 44 18
26	12 33	0·56	20 31 34	10·42	18 53·7	0·62	20 19 1	3 40 23
27	12 46	0·53	20 35 44	10·38	18 38·6	0·64	20 22 58	3 36 27
28	12 58	0·49	20 39 53	10·35	18 23·2	0·65	20 26 54	3 32 31
29	13 10	0·46	20 44 1	10·32	18 7·4	0·66	20 30 51	3 28 35
30	13 20	0·42	20 48 8	10·28	17 51·4	0·68	20 34 47	3 24 39
31	13 30	0·39	20 52 14	10·24	17 35·0 S	0·69	20 38 44	3 20 43

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
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28. ☽ .....
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31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn.1841-1905	BAROM. mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	54·5	38·9	38·6	29·917	W	7·9	...	...
2	57·0	43·6	·4	29·672	W	8·3	·03	0·1
3	43·6	33·9	·3	29·688	WNW	4·6	...	0·1
4	35·8	32·1	·3	29·734	NNW	9·0	...	4·0
5	37·0	31·9	·2	29·788	NNW	4·6	...	0·7
6	39·6	34·1	·1	29·687	N	1·6	...	0·5
7	44·9	33·2	·0	29·682	S	2·6	·10	...
8	54·9	38·5	37·9	29·562	SW	4·7	·06	0·3
9	55·7	46·2	·9	29·810	WSW	10·2	·03	...
10	54·4	39·8	·9	30·110	WSW	4·3	·07	2·1
11	46·7	35·4	·9	30·070	WSW	9·5	·01	4·1
12	42·3	33·2	·9	30·098	N	4·3	...	3·9
13	35·5	27·9	38·0	29·981	WSW	0·5	·03	...
14	40·6	31·9	·0	29·857	SSW	0·5	...	1·8
15	36·7	27·4	·1	29·376	SSE	4·0	·20	...
16	41·9	33·5	·3	29·012	W	4·3	·11	3·8
17	37·1	29·0	·5	29·384	W	1·5	·01	...
18	43·1	25·2	·6	29·560	S	3·7	·18	0·7
19	46·9	39·7	·7	29·373	SSW	5·4	·75	...
20	46·9	36·8	·8	29·561	S	0·8	·04	5·0
21	47·6	40·1	·8	29·593	SSE	4·0	·12	...
22	45·7	33·2	·8	29·966	Calm	0·6	·01	2·9
23	39·7	33·6	·9	29·989	E	3·5	·01	...
24	33·6	24·4	·9	29·746	E	5·0	...	...
25	47·9	29·1	39·1	29·384	ESE	5·0	·13	...
26	48·8	38·6	·3	29·630	E	1·4	·09	...
27	43·6	38·5	·5	29·367	ESE	2·4	·25	...
28	52·1	41·5	·6	29·286	S	1·5	·05	4·4
29	50·1	40·8	·7	29·226	S	1·0	·05	0·9
30	49·6	39·2	·7	29·247	SSW	0·6	...	1·8
31	50·1	38·9	·7	29·255	SSW	0·9	·05	0·5
Mn	45·3	35·2	38·6	29·633	—	—	2·38	37·6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
6	0·2 W	3·7 S	338·4
16	5·0	4·7	206·7
26	9·6	5·6	75·0

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h 15m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	15 11	23 2	6 56	5 19 16	18 5·2N	56 40	15 26	14 0	○3 1 2 4
2	16 3	23 57	7 47	6 14 49	18 27·1	57 18	15 37	15 0	1 2 ○ 4 3
3	17 4	0 52	8 33	7 11 32	17 47·3	57 54	15 47	16 0	2 4 ○ 1 3
4	18 11	1 47	9 12	8 8 34	16 5·0	58 25	15 55	17 0	4 1 ○ 3 2
5	19 24	2 41	9 46	9 5 12	13 24·9	58 49	16 1	18 0	4 3 ○ 2 ♃
6	20 39	3 34	10 17	10 0 58	9 56·8	59 5	16 6	19 0	4 3 2 ○ 1
7	21 54	4 26	10 45	10 55 46	5 53·8	59 14	16 8	20 0	4 3 1 2 ○
8	23 10	5 18	11 13	11 49 51	1 30·8N	59 17	16 9	21 0	● 4 ○ 1 2
9	...	...	...	12 43 39	2 56·8 S	59 14	16 8	22 0	♃ 4 1 ○ 3
10	0 26	6 9	11 42	13 37 41	7 13·9	59 7	16 7	23 0	4 2 ○ 1 3
11	1 42	7 2	12 13	14 32 27	11 5·7	58 56	16 4	24 0	1 4 ○ 2 3
12	2 56	7 55	12 48	15 28 11	14 18·7	58 41	15 59	25 0	3 ○ 1 2 4
13	4 7	8 50	13 28	16 24 51	16 41·2	58 22	15 54	26 0	3 2 ○ 4 ●
14	5 13	9 45	14 15	17 22 3	18 4·6	57 59	15 48	27 0	3 2 1 ○ 4
15	6 13	10 40	15 9	18 19 5	18 24·6	57 32	15 41	28 0	● ○ 1 2 4
16	7 4	11 35	16 8	19 15 7	17 42·5	57 1	15 32	29 0	1 ○ 2 3 4
17	7 47	12 27	17 12	20 9 26	16 4·3	56 28	15 23	0 9	2 ○ 1 3 4
18	8 23	13 17	18 17	21 1 37	13 39·5	55 55	15 14	1 9	1 ○ 2 3 4
19	8 54	14 4	19 22	21 51 34	10 39·2	55 23	15 5	2 9	3 ○ 1 4 2
20	9 21	14 49	20 27	22 39 31	7 14·5	54 55	14 58	3 9	● 3 2 4 ○
21	9 45	15 33	21 30	23 25 55	3 35·4 S	54 32	14 52	4 9	3 4 2 1 ○
22	10 8	16 15	22 33	0 11 19	0 9·1N	54 18	14 48	5 9	4 3 ○ 1 2
23	10 31	16 58	23 35	0 56 22	3 51·4	54 12	14 46	6 9	4 1 ○ 2 3
24	10 54	17 40	0 37	1 41 44	7 24·3	54 17	14 47	7 9	4 2 ○ 1 3
25	11 19	18 24	1 39	2 28 3	10 40·8	54 32	14 51	8 9	4 1 ○ 3 ●
26	11 48	19 10	2 41	3 15 55	13 33·2	54 57	14 58	9 9	4 3 ○ 1 ♃
27	12 22	19 59	3 42	4 5 47	15 53·2	55 32	15 8	10 9	3 4 2 1 ○
28	13 2	20 49	4 40	4 57 56	17 31·5	56 14	15 19	11 9	3 2 ○ 4 ♃
29	13 50	21 42	5 35	5 52 19	18 18·7	57 2	15 32	12 9	3 ○ 1 2 4
30	14 46	22 37	6 24	6 48 34	18 7·1	57 51	15 46	13 9	1 ○ 2 3 4
31	15 51	23 33	7 7	7 46 1	16 51·9	58 37	15 58	14 9	2 ○ 1 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	19 47 48	23 14·6S	15 53 7	15 57·4S	23 7 21	6 25·6S
6	20 19 43	21 19·0	16 5 41	16 24·5	23 20 47	4 54·4
11	20 46 49	18 57·5	16 20 20	17 0·1	23 34 10	3 22·6
16	21 4 41	16 34·3	16 36 44	17 39·9	23 47 30	1 50·5
21	21 7 20	14 51·5	16 54 37	18 20·4	0 0 47	0 18·4S
26	20 51 59	14 30·3	17 13 46	18 58·5	0 14 2	1 13·3N
31	20 27 9	15 25·6S	17 34 1	19 31·4S	0 27 17	2 44·3

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	14 44 44	14 47·7S	13 15 20	5 21·0S	9 20 55	15 41·7N
6	14 47 52	15 1·2	13 16 12	5 24·8	9 20 29	15 43·8
11	14 50 49	15 13·7	13 16 55	5 27·7	9 20 2	15 46·0
16	14 53 35	15 25·2	13 17 28	5 29·6	9 19 32	15 48·3
21	14 56 8	15 35·5	13 17 52	5 30·4	9 19 1	15 50·8
26	14 58 27	15 44·8	13 18 5	5 30·3	9 18 29	15 53·3
31	15 0 32	15 52·8S	13 18 9	5 29·1S	9 17 56	15 55·9N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	7·5	19·6	5·6	1·5	0·9	16 18	2·9	18·7	3·0	15·7	7·7
15	8·95	9·5	16·9	5·4	1·5	0·9	16 17	3·6	16·1	2·9	16·1	7·9
25	8·94	12·7	14·7	5·2	1·6	0·9	16 16	4·8	14·1	2·8	16.6	8·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 174° 19′ ♏. 23.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6*h.* 2*m.* Civil twilight ends, 16*h.* 52*m.* Night begins, 18*h.* 5*m.* The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2, 23*h.* Earth at least distance from the Sun, 91,339,000 miles. Perihelion.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·7*s.*

Jan. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 43*m.* ♄ 0° 10′ N.

Jan. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 2*m.* ♃ 2° 59′ S.

Jan. 13. 10*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 18° 56′ E.

Jan. 13. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 49*m.* ♀ 0° 31′ S.

Jan. 18. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 59*m.* ☿ 2° 24′ S.

Jan. 19, 19*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Jan. 22. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 33*m.* ♂ 0° 29′ N.

Jan. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·9*s.*

Jan. 27–28. Occultation of Aldebaran and other stars of the constellation Taurus (Hyades). See p. 83

Jan. 29, 4*h.* Mercury at inferior conjunction.

Jan. 30, 20*h.* Saturn at a stationary point.

Uranus, *Jan.* 1, R.A. 22*h.* 49*m.* Dec. 8° 21′ S. Sets 21*h.* 29*m.*

Jan. 31, sets 19*h.* 38*m.*

Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 19*h.* 13*m.* *Jan.* 31, 17*h.* 10*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 45*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.*: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

The 24-hour Clock.—The hours of the day in this ALMANACK are numbered from 0 to 23, the hour after midnight being 0, and the abbreviations A.M. and P.M. are not used. In 1919 the Home Secretary appointed a Committee to consider and report as to the advisability of adopting this method in the United Kingdom for official and other purposes. The Committee decided to recommend the scheme. The change from the numeration of former practice is made by adding 12 to the number which indicated the hours from 1 to 11 in the afternoon and evening, so that the second hour after noon is called 13, and that immediately before midnight 23.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places.—

Month	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	M	0 27	12 52	10 6	22 26	5 51	18 16	4 56	5 14	10 51	23 18	1 11	13 29	10 9	22 41
2	Tu	1 9	13 33	10 46	23 3	6 35	19 1	5 40	5 50	11 35	...	1 54	14 9	10 49	23 20
3	W	1 49	14 13	11 26	23 41	7 18	19 43	6 24	6 28	0 3	12 19	2 34	14 48	11 27	23 59
4	Th	2 28	14 55	...	12 9	7 58	20 24	7 9	7 6	0 49	13 1	3 16	15 30	...	12 7
5	F	3 7	15 36	0 22	12 51	8 38	21 3	7 52	7 42	1 32	13 43	4 1	16 14	0 40	12 49
6	S	*3 45	*16 16	1 1	13 33	9 17	21 44	8 33	8 21	2 14	14 27	4 46	16 58	1 23	13 35
7	Su	*4 25	16 59	1 43	14 17	9 59	22 25	9 14	9 5	2 57	15 12	5 31	17 45	2 9	14 23
8	M	5 7	17 43	2 29	15 4	10 41	23 5	9 57	9 54	3 41	15 58	6 19	18 35	2 57	15 11
9	Tu	5 54	18 30	3 17	15 55	11 21	23 46	10 44	10 47	4 26	16 47	7 10	19 30	3 45	16 5
10	W	6 47	19 24	4 15	16 58	...	12 9	11 33	11 44	5 17	17 42	8 6	20 31	4 43	17 8
11	Th	7 46	20 28	5 26	18 11	0 41	13 17	...	0 28	6 16	18 50	9 10	21 40	5 49	18 18
12	F	9 0	21 45	6 43	19 25	1 59	14 43	0 53	1 46	7 26	20 3	10 19	22 51	6 58	19 27
13	S	10 22	23 4	7 56	20 32	3 25	16 5	2 28	3 12	8 40	21 17	11 27	23 59	8 5	20 36
14	Su	11 38	...	9 2	21 31	4 39	17 14	3 48	4 19	9 49	22 22	...	12 32	9 11	21 41
15	M	0 11	12 40	9 59	22 22	5 42	18 13	4 49	5 7	10 46	23 18	1 3	13 27	10 9	22 35
16	Tu	1 5	13 32	10 48	23 6	6 35	19 4	5 39	5 50	11 38	...	1 53	14 12	10 56	23 21
17	W	1 52	14 18	11 33	23 48	7 23	19 50	6 28	6 33	0 10	12 25	2 38	14 54	11 37	...
18	Th	2 34	15 0	...	12 15	8 4	20 29	7 14	7 11	0 55	13 6	3 21	15 36	0 2	12 15
19	F	*3 12	15 39	0 27	12 55	8 42	21 6	7 55	7 47	1 36	13 45	4 4	16 16	0 42	12 54
20	S	*3 48	16 15	1 3	13 32	9 17	21 38	8 32	8 18	2 13	14 21	4 43	16 52	1 22	13 30
21	Su	4 21	16 49	1 37	14 6	9 50	22 10	9 3	8 50	2 47	14 55	5 20	17 28	1 59	14 5
22	M	4 53	17 21	2 12	14 42	10 22	22 40	9 34	9 27	3 20	15 30	5 55	18 6	2 35	14 42
23	Tu	5 26	17 55	2 49	15 18	10 53	23 9	10 9	10 6	3 53	16 5	6 34	18 46	3 12	15 20
24	W	6 3	18 31	3 27	15 57	11 22	23 40	10 43	10 48	4 28	16 44	7 12	19 27	3 49	16 1
25	Th	6 44	19 14	4 13	16 48	...	12 1	11 21	11 35	5 9	17 30	7 56	20 18	4 33	16 53
26	F	7 33	20 6	5 13	17 50	0 26	12 56	...	0 6	6 0	18 27	8 50	21 18	5 29	17 57
27	S	8 36	21 17	6 20	18 59	1 31	14 15	0 34	1 14	7 2	19 40	9 54	22 29	6 35	19 7
28	Su	9 57	22 39	7 34	20 11	2 57	15 41	2 0	2 45	8 17	20 54	11 5	23 41	7 43	20 16
29	M	11 17	23 50	8 44	21 13	4 16	16 54	3 26	3 58	9 26	21 59	...	12 12	8 48	21 19
30	Tu	...	12 21	9 41	22 2	5 20	17 51	4 32	4 48	10 24	22 54	0 43	13 6	9 45	22 14
31	W	0 44	13 12	10 28	22 44	6 11	18 41	5 23	5 29	11 14	23 43	1 33	13 51	10 34	23 1

	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. ft.
Springs rise	20 9	26 3	33 1	20 10	9 9	16 4	12 to 14
Neaps ,,	17 4	20 0	22 7	16 4	8 2	12 7	9 to 11

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ S'ths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
7	9 12	13 22	17 32	4 28	9 4	13 41	10 39	16 19	22 0	3 0	7 45	12 30	0 38	6 13	11 49
14	8 57	13 27	17 59	4 27	8 58	13 30	10 19	16 10	22 2	2 38	7 21	12 4	0 11	5 47	11 22
21	8 23	13 8	17 53	4 29	8 55	13 21	10 0	16 1	22 4	2 16	6 58	11 39	23 41	5 16	10 51
28	7 30	12 15	17 0	4 34	8 55	13 15	9 40	15 52	22 6	1 53	6 33	11 13	23 14	4 48	10 24

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star setting 1½ hours after the Sun in the first part of the month, S.W. by W. It may possibly be seen near the S.W. horizon in the middle of the month.

♀ Venus is conspicuous in the morning sky, having been at greatest brilliancy on *Dec.* 31, 1922. In the S.E. at altitude 10° at 6*h*. Magnitude −4·4 to −4·1.

♂ Mars is in the western sky during the evening; it lies in the constellation Pisces where there are no very bright stars. Magnitude +1·0 to +1·2.

♃ Jupiter is a morning star in Libra. At 4*h*. in the middle of the month it will be in the S.E. at altitude 10° approximately. Magnitude −1·5.

♄ Saturn in the constellation Virgo rises about midnight S. of E. At 4*h*. in mid-January it will be in the S.S.E. at altitude 30° with Spica (Mag. 1·2) 5° below. Magnitude +0·9.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given instructions that the hours of the day shall be numbered in accordance with this method in the "Nautical Almanac," beginning with the Greenwich day for the year 1925. Until that date the astronomical day, which begins at noon, will be used as hitherto, and for that reason in the column "Mean Time at 0*h*. Sidereal Time," on the second page of each month, hours are counted from 0 to 23, beginning at noon.

Perihelion.—The Earth is nearest the Sun at some date near January 1. It is not always the same date, nor is the distance always the same, partly because it is the centre of gravity of Earth and Moon, which describes the ellipse round the Sun, and the two bodies revolve round this centre.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 330° ♓ 19*d.* 16*h.*	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year	Days to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	George Cruickshank, humorous artist, died, 1878.	7 42	16 46	32	333
2		F	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 48	33	332
3		S	Marquess of Salisbury b. 1830; d. 22 August, 1903.	7 39	16 50	34	331
4		S	**Sexagesima.** G. Herbert, poet and divine, d. 1633.	7 37	16 51	35	330
5		M	Guadeloupe captured, 1810. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881.	7 36	16 53	36	329
6		Tu	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; died, 13 Oct., 1905.	7 35	16 55	37	328
7		W	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 33	16 57	38	327
8		Th	Half Quarter Day. Lord Mayo assassinated, 1872.	7 31	16 59	39	326
9		F	Sir Evelyn Wood, *V.C.*, b. 1838. Lord Carson b. 1854.	7 29	17 1	40	325
10		S	Sobraon, 1846. Serbians withdrawn to Corfu, 1916.	7 27	17 2	41	324
11		S	**Quinquagesima.** Shrove Sunday.	7 25	17 4	42	323
12		M	Abraham Lincoln born, 1809; died, 15 April, 1865.	7 23	17 6	43	322
13		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Richard Wagner died, 1883.	7 22	17 8	44	321
14		W	**Ash Wed.** St. Valentine's Day. St. Vincent, 1797.	7 20	17 10	45	320
15		Th	U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed, 1898. Kimberley relieved, 1900.	7 18	17 12	46	319
16		F	Lindley Murray died, 1826. Masurian Lakes, 1915.	7 16	17 14	47	318
17		S	Molière died, 1673. Meeanee, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 14	17 15	48	317
18		S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	7 12	17 17	49	316
19		M	David Garrick, actor, b. 1717; d. 20 Jan., 1779.	7 10	17 19	50	315
20		Tu	Saragossa, 1809. Princess Royal born, 1867. [1922.	7 8	17 21	51	314
21		W	British occupied Jericho, 1918. Airship *Roma* disaster.	7 6	17 23	52	313
22		Th	Washington's Birthday (1732). [b. 1856.	7 4	17 24	53	312
23		F	Sir J. Reynolds d. 1792. Visct. Cave (Ld. Chancellor),	7 2	17 26	54	311
24		S	**St. Matthias.** Gen. Maude captured Kut, 1917.	7 0	17 28	55	310
25		S	**2nd Sun. in Lent.** Sir C. Wren died, 1723.	6 58	17 30	56	309
26		M	Loss of *Birkenhead*, 1852 (436 drowned).	6 56	17 32	57	308
27		Tu	Ellen Terry born, 1848. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 54	17 33	58	307
28		W	Ladysmith, 1900. Princess Mary married, 1922.	6 51	17 35	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon ...	1*d.*	15*h.*	53·2*m.*	
☾ Last Quarter	8	9	15·9	
● New Moon.....	15	19	7·2	
☽ First Quarter...	24	0	6·2	
Perigee 4*d.* 7·3*h.*		226,600 miles.		
Apogee 20*d.* 8·3*h.*		252,000 ,,		

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1923.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	9	10	10	9
Wolverhampton ...W.	10	11	11	10
Birmingham ....Th.	11	12	12	11
Stourbridge .....F.	12	13	13	12
Dudley .....S.	13	14	14	13

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.

4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.

10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).

—. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

16. Objections and New Claims to be published.

24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).

Half Quarter Days are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1922, on 15 days; total fall 1·80 inches; *above* the average by 0·32 inch.

Day	Equation of Time. Add to Apparent Time	Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 101.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 39	0·35	20 56 19	10·21	17 18·3 S	0·70	20 42 41	3 16 47
2	13 47	0·32	21 0 24	10·18	17 1·3	0·71	20 46 37	3 12 51
3	13 54	0·29	21 4 28	10·14	16 44·0	0·73	20 50 34	3 8 55
4	14 1	0·25	21 8 31	10·11	16 26·4	0·74	20 54 30	3 4 59
5	14 6	0·22	21 12 33	10·08	16 8·5	0·75	20 58 27	3 1 3
6	14 11	0·19	21 16 34	10·04	15 50·4	0·76	21 2 23	2 57 8
7	14 15	0·15	21 20 35	10·01	15 31·9	0·77	21 6 20	2 53 12
8	14 18	0·12	21 24 35	9·98	15 13·2	0·78	21 10 16	2 49 16
9	14 21	0·09	21 28 34	9·94	14 54·3	0·80	21 14 13	2 45 20
10	14 23	0·06	21 32 32	9·91	14 35·1	0·81	21 18 10	2 41 24
11	14 24	0·03	21 36 30	9·88	14 15·6	0·82	21 22 6	2 37 28
12	14 24	0·01	21 40 27	9·85	13 55·9	0·83	21 26 3	2 33 32
13	14 23	0·04	21 44 23	9·82	13 36·0	0·83	21 29 59	2 29 36
14	14 22	0·07	21 48 18	9·79	13 15·9	0·84	21 33 56	2 25 40
15	14 20	0·10	21 52 12	9·76	12 55·5	0·85	21 37 52	2 21 44
16	14 17	0·13	21 56 6	9·73	12 35·0	0·86	21 41 49	2 17 48
17	14 14	0·16	21 59 59	9·70	12 14·2	0·87	21 45 45	2 13 53
18	14 10	0·19	22 3 52	9·67	11 53·2	0·88	21 49 42	2 9 57
19	14 5	0·22	22 7 43	9·64	11 32·1	0·89	21 53 39	2 6 1
20	13 59	0·25	22 11 34	9·61	11 10·7	0·89	21 57 35	2 2 5
21	13 53	0·28	22 15 24	9·58	10 49·2	0·90	22 1 32	1 58 9
22	13 46	0·30	22 19 14	9·55	10 27·6	0·91	22 5 28	1 54 13
23	13 38	0·33	22 23 3	9·52	10 5·7	0·91	22 9 25	1 50 17
24	13 30	0·36	22 26 51	9·50	9 43·8	0·92	22 13 21	1 46 21
25	13 21	0·38	22 30 39	9·47	9 21·6	0·92	22 17 18	1 42 25
26	13 12	0·41	22 34 26	9·45	8 59·4	0·93	22 21 14	1 38 29
27	13 1	0·43	22 38 13	9·42	8 37·0	0·94	22 25 11	1 34 33
28	12 51	0·46	22 41 58	9·40	8 14·4 S	0·94	22 29 8	1 30 36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1922.

Day	Temperature Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.*			inch.	hours.
1	47·1	36·0	39·6	29·651	W	2·5	·01	3·6
2	52·4	35·4	·5	29·238	SSW	3·6	·37	0·1
3	51·9	46·8	·5	29·490	WSW	5·8	·03	0·4
4	46·8	30·9	·5	29·988	E	2·1	·26	...
5	32·3	27·3	·6	29·988	NE	1·8	...	0·2
6	36·0	27·2	·6	30·194	SSW	0·5	...	3·2
7	40·0	26·0	·5	30·134	SSW	1·5	...	1·9
8	41·8	26·2	·3	30·100	S	1·2	...	5·8
9	42·3	27·9	·1	30·120	E	2·0	...	8·5
10	43·9	31·6	38·9	30·271	E	1·1	...	6·4
11	43·1	29·6	·8	30·204	E	1·5	...	7·8
12	35·8	27·0	·8	29·759	E	1·9	...	6·4
13	46·7	31·8	39·0	29·823	W	2·0	...	2·5
14	41·0	25·9	·3	30·032	W	1·0	...	0·2
15	45·3	35·9	·4	29·746	SSW	3·7	·14	...
16	53·6	42·1	·5	29·562	SW	1·8	·02	0·2
17	52·0	40·1	·6	29·469	WSW	3·0	·06	...
18	45·9	35·1	·5	29·460	W	5·2	·18	7·1
19	50·1	33·7	·5	29·472	SSW	4·8	·05	...
20	47·8	36·8	·5	29·580	WSW	4·0	...	7·6
21	50·5	33·1	·6	29·284	SSW	5·4	·30	2·3
22	51·6	35·1	·7	29·449	SSW	3·5	·02	5·1
23	59·6	49·7	·8	29·739	SW	5·0	·02	1·5
24	56·8	47·0	40·0	30·034	SW	4·4	...	0·3
25	59·6	43·0	·1	29·855	SSW	4·5	...	0·7
26	53·5	45·4	·2	29·557	SW	7·1	·14	0·3
27	54·1	41·6	·3	29·688	SW	8·2	·01	7·6
28	54·8	45·1	·3	29·615	SW	7·4	·19	6·3
Mn	47·7	35·5	39·5	29·768	—	—	1·80	95·0

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1.
2.
3.
4. S.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. S.
12.
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14.
15.
16.
17.
18. S.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25. S.
26.
27.
28.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·7 W.	6·3 S.	303·4
15	17·4	6·9	171·7
25	20·5	7·2	40·0

[See Note, below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h. 0m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	17 3	0 29	7 45	8 43 52	14 34·1N	59 17	16 9	15 9	●1○34
2	18 18	1 24	8 18	9 41 27	11 20·3	59 46	16 17	16 9	○3124
3	19 37	2 19	8 48	10 38 18	7 22·9	60 3	16 22	17 9	312○4
4	20 55	3 12	9 17	11 34 22	2 58·2	60 7	16 23	18 9	32○14
5	22 14	4 6	9 47	12 29 48	1 36·2 S	59 59	16 21	19 9	●3○42
6	23 31	4 59	10 18	13 24 58	6 2·4	59 41	16 16	20 9	41○32
7	.....	.....	.....	14 20 15	10 4·4	59 16	16 9	21 9	42○13
8	0 46	5 52	10 51	15 15 55	13 28·3	58 47	16 1	22 9	412○3
9	1 58	6 46	11 29	16 11 59	16 3·1	58 15	15 52	23 9	4○312
10	3 5	7 41	12 13	17 8 17	17 41·0	57 44	15 44	24 9	431○♃
11	4 6	8 35	13 3	18 4 21	18 18·3	57 13	15 35	25 9	432○1
12	4 59	9 28	14 0	18 59 35	17 55·2	56 43	15 27	26 9	431○2
13	5 44	10 20	15 0	19 53 28	16 36·1	56 13	15 19	27 9	♃4○32
14	6 22	11 10	16 4	20 45 36	14 28·4	55 45	15 12	28 9	2○143
15	6 54	11 58	17 9	21 35 49	11 41·8	55 19	15 4	29 9	21○43
16	7 23	12 44	18 13	22 24 14	8 26·4	54 55	14 58	0 17	○1324
17	7 48	13 28	19 17	23 11 8	4 52·4	54 34	14 52	1 17	31○24
18	8 12	14 11	20 20	23 56 57	1 9·5 S	54 18	14 48	2 17	32○14
19	8 35	14 53	21 23	0 42 12	2 33·9N	54 8	14 45	3 17	31○24
20	8 58	15 36	22 24	1 27 25	6 10·0	54 5	14 44	4 17	3○124
21	9 22	16 19	23 26	2 13 10	9 31·2	54 11	14 46	5 17	2○43●
22	9 49	17 4	0 27	3 0 0	12 30·5	54 26	14 50	6 17	21○43
23	10 20	17 50	1 27	3 48 22	15 0·3	54 51	14 57	7 17	4○123
24	10 56	18 38	2 25	4 38 37	16 52·8	55 27	15 6	8 17	413○2
25	11 39	19 29	3 21	5 30 55	17 59·7	56 11	15 18	9 17	432○1
26	12 30	20 22	4 11	6 25 13	18 13·3	57 2	15 32	10 17	431○●
27	13 29	21 16	4 57	7 21 10	17 27·4	57 58	15 48	11 17	43○12
28	14 37	22 12	5 37	8 18 16	15 39·4N	58 53	16 3	12 17	●42○3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	20 8 22	16 47·1S	17 55 12	19 56·9S	0 40 31	4 14·2N
10	20 3 16	17 55·2	18 17 10	20 13·2	0 53 46	5 42·8
15	20 10 25	18 35·1	18 39 46	20 18·7	1 7 3	7 9·9
20	20 26 5	18 42·6	19 2 50	20 12·2	1 20 22	8 35·0
25	20 47 16	18 16 8S	19 26 13	19 53 1S	1 33 44	9 58·0N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	15 2 22	15 59·7S	13 18 3	5 27·0S	9 17 23	15 58·5N
10	15 3 56	16 5·4	13 17 47	5 24 0	9 16 50	16 1·1
15	15 5 14	16 9·8	13 17 21	5 20·0	9 16 17	16 3·6
20	15 6 13	16 13·0	13 16 46	5 15·1	9 15 44	16 6·2
25	15 6 54	16 14·9S	13 16 2	5 9·4S	9 15 12	16 8·6N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ⊙	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·92	12·7	12·9	4·9	1·6	1·0	16 15	4·8	12·4	2·6	17·1	8·1
15	8·91	10·5	11·6	4·7	1·7	1·0	16 13	4·0	11·1	2·5	17·6	8·3
25	8·89	8·8	10·6	4·6	1·7	1·0	16 11	3·3	10·1	2·4	18·2	8·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 172° 41′ ♍.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 45*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 34*m.* Night begins at 18*h.* 43*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 4*m.*

Feb. 4, 7*h.* Venus at greatest elongation. 46° 55′ W.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

Feb. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 58*m.* ♄ 0° 3′ N.

Feb. 6, *morn.* Occultation of *θ* Virginis by the ☽. See p. 83.

Feb. 6. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,703,000,000 miles.

Feb. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 34*m.* ♃ 3° 17′ S.

Feb. 9, 21*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Feb. 11. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 7*m.* ♀ 1° 59′ S.

Feb. 13. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 3*m.* ☿ 2° 16′ S.

Feb. 20. Mars in conjunction with ☽ 8*h.* 2*m.* ♂ 2° 57′ N.

Feb. 23, 5*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 26° 42′ W.

Feb. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·6*s.*

Uranus is above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours during *February*. *Feb.* 1, rises 8*h.* 48*m.*; sets 19*h.* 34*m.*

Neptune rises *Feb.* 1, 17*h.* 6*m.*; *Feb.* 28, 15*h.* 16*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.*,; the Afternoons 49*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

Note on Tables of Moon Rising, Southing and Setting.—The times in the second column are those of Moonrise on the day of the month shown by the adjacent figure in the first column, the hours being counted as explained in the note on p. 28. The figures in the third and fourth columns show the time of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after midnight of the day indicated. In such cases the figures are in heavy type. It is therefore to be remembered, in using this Table, that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line.* A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets as may be seen on the opposite page.

Times of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar) G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	1 29	13 56	11 11	23 24	6 58	19 26	6 8	6 8	...	12 0	2 17	14 32	11 15	23 42
2	F	2 10	14 39	11 53	...	7 42	20 9	6 53	6 49	0 29	12 45	2 59	15 13	11 54	...
3	S	2 51	15 22	0 5	12 36	8 24	20 50	7 38	7 32	1 15	13 30	3 43	15 58	0 24	12 36
4	S	*3 32	*16 4	0 47	13 18	9 6	21 31	8 20	8 12	2 0	14 14	4 30	16 45	1 8	13 20
5	M	*4 13	*16 44	1 30	14 0	9 47	22 11	8 59	8 54	2 41	14 57	5 15	17 30	1 52	14 6
6	Tu	*4 55	17 25	2 14	14 43	10 29	22 51	9 38	9 40	3 23	15 41	5 59	18 17	2 37	14 54
7	W	5 39	18 9	3 0	15 30	11 9	23 29	10 20	10 31	4 8	16 27	6 47	19 9	3 25	15 45
8	Th	6 27	18 57	3 53	16 26	11 49	...	11 7	11 24	4 54	17 18	7 40	20 6	4 16	16 42
9	F	7 21	19 55	4 57	17 34	0 13	12 44	11 58	...	5 48	18 20	8 39	21 11	5 14	17 51
10	S	8 28	21 10	6 13	18 54	1 22	14 8	0 26	1 6	6 58	19 38	9 49	22 28	6 29	19 7
11	S	9 55	22 40	7 36	20 13	2 55	15 43	1 58	2 45	8 18	21 0	11 7	23 47	7 44	20 23
12	M	11 23	23 56	8 51	21 19	4 21	17 2	3 35	4 3	9 35	22 11	...	12 20	8 55	21 31
13	Tu	...	12 32	9 52	22 12	5 30	18 3	4 44	4 56	10 37	23 7	0 54	13 17	9 56	22 29
14	W	0 55	13 25	10 42	22 55	6 25	18 54	5 36	5 38	11 26	23 55	1 45	14 2	10 45	23 13
15	Th	1 40	14 9	11 24	23 33	7 10	19 37	6 20	6 17	...	12 11	2 28	14 41	11 22	23 50
16	F	2 19	14 47	...	12 1	7 50	20 12	7 0	6 54	0 38	12 49	3 7	15 16	11 57	...
17	S	2 53	15 21	0 8	12 35	8 24	20 44	7 35	7 28	1 15	13 23	3 42	15 52	0 23	12 30
18	S	*3 24	15 54	0 41	13 7	8 56	21 14	8 7	8 1	1 50	13 56	4 18	16 27	0 57	13 5
19	M	*3 56	16 25	1 15	13 38	9 27	21 43	8 34	8 31	2 21	14 28	4 52	17 0	1 30	13 39
20	Tu	4 26	16 52	1 47	14 6	9 55	22 9	8 59	8 59	2 50	14 57	5 23	17 32	2 0	14 10
21	W	4 55	17 20	2 16	14 35	10 23	22 37	9 24	9 34	3 18	15 28	5 55	18 7	2 30	14 44
22	Th	5 27	17 52	2 51	15 11	10 53	23 6	9 58	10 14	3 50	16 4	6 31	18 46	3 5	15 24
23	F	6 3	18 29	3 31	15 53	11 24	23 40	10 34	10 55	4 27	16 45	7 11	19 31	3 45	16 8
24	S	6 47	19 16	4 20	16 48	...	12 6	11 17	11 46	5 10	17 36	7 59	20 26	4 33	17 5
25	S	7 42	20 18	5 25	17 59	0 32	13 13	...	0 12	6 9	18 45	9 0	21 36	5 36	18 17
26	M	8 57	21 39	6 44	19 18	1 51	14 42	0 58	1 33	7 23	20 6	10 13	22 55	6 50	19 35
27	Tu	10 26	23 6	8 4	20 33	3 23	16 13	2 38	3 9	8 44	21 25	11 31	...	8 5	20 48
28	W	11 48	...	9 15	21 33	4 44	17 22	4 5	4 16	9 54	22 27	0 8	12 37	9 11	21 51

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	6 41	11 17	15 52	4 40	8 56	13 13	9 20	15 43	22 7	1 29	6 8	10 48	22 46	4 21	9 53
11	6 15	10 42	15 8	4 45	8 59	13 14	9 1	15 34	22 9	1 5	5 43	10 21	22 17	3 53	9 29
18	6 6	10 29	14 53	4 50	9 4	13 18	8 41	15 25	22 10	0 39	5 17	9 55	21 48	3 25	9 1
25	6 4	10 30	14 56	4 53	9 9	13 25	8 22	15 16	22 11	0 13	4 51	9 28	21 19	2 56	8 33

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star, rising in strong twilight, and is not likely to be seen by the naked eye.

♀ Venus is a morning star in Sagittarius, rising S.E. by E.

♂ Mars, as last month, is in the constellation Pisces, and is to be seen in the S.W. sky after twilight. Due west about 2h. Magnitude, +1·3 to +1·5.

♃ Jupiter, in the constellation Lib.a, rises about an hour after midnight. It will be in the S.E. at altitude 15° between 2 and 3 o'clock. Magnitude, −1·6.

♄ Saturn rises in the late evening south of east. It is now retrograding, i.e., moving from left to right in Virgo. Magnitude, +0·8 to +0·6.

In the Tables of the Moon figures are wanting for the day following that on which the Moon rises just before midnight. The next moonrise happens after midnight of the following day, and is therefore *two* days forward in the calendar.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with respect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27¼ days (see p. 90).

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 2*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	ST. DAVID'S DAY. "Spectator" first published, 1711.	6 49	17 37	60	305
2		F	German-Bolshevik treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 1918.	6 47	17 39	61	304
3		S	Pope Leo XIII born, 1810; died, 20 July, 1903.	6 45	17 40	62	303
4		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Inauguration Day, U.S.A.	6 43	17 42	63	302
5		M	Sir A. H. Layard b. 1817. Thames Tunnel opened, 1843.	6 41	17 44	64	301
6		Tu	John Redmond, M.P., died, 1918.	6 38	17 46	65	300
7		W	Albert Medal founded, 1866. J. R. Green, hist., d. 1883.	6 36	17 47	66	299
8		Th	Aboukir, 1801. Sir F. Madden, antiquarian, d. 1873.	6 34	17 49	67	298
9		F	Charles Knight, publisher and historian, died, 1873.	6 32	17 51	68	297
10		S	Guildhall Library opened, 1873.	6 30	17 53	69	296
11		S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Baghdad captured, 1917.	6 27	17 54	70	295
12		M	£1 notes first issued, 1797. Russian Revolution, 1917.	6 25	17 56	71	294
13		Tu	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer born, 1857.	6 23	17 58	72	293
14		W	Ivry, 1590. H.R.H. Duchess of Connaught d. 1917.	6 21	17 59	73	292
15		Th	Tsar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 18	18 1	74	291
16		F	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922.	6 16	18 3	75	290
17		S	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. British occupied Bapaume, 1917.	6 14	18 5	76	289
18		S	**5th Sun. in Lent.** Naval attack Dardanelles, 1915.	6 12	18 6	77	288
19		M	David Livingstone, explorer, b. 1813; d. 1 May, 1873.	6 9	18 8	78	287
20		Tu	Sir R. Church d. 1873. L. Kossuth d. 1894.	6 7	18 10	79	286
21		W	*Asturias* torpedoed, 1917. 2nd Battle of Somme, 1918.	6 5	18 11	80	285
22		Th	General Allenby crossed the Jordan, 1918.	6 2	18 13	81	284
23		F	Novara, 1849. Viscount Milner, K.G., born, 1854.	6 0	18 15	82	283
24		S	S.S. *Sussex* (Capt. Fryatt) torpedoed, 1916.	5 58	18 16	83	282
25		S	**Palm Sun. Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 56	18 18	84	281
26		M	C. J. Rhodes died, 1902. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 53	18 20	85	280
27		Tu	Dame Geneviève Ward born, 1837; died Aug. 18, 1922.	5 51	18 21	86	279
28		W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Crimean War, 1854.	5 49	18 23	87	278
29		Th	Maundy Thursday. Counter-attack, Verdun, 1916.	5 46	18 25	88	277
30		F	**Good Friday.** "Big Bertha" bombarded Paris, 1918.	5 44	18 26	89	276
31		S	H.R.H. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 42	18 28	90	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	3*d.*	3*h.*	23·6*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	9	18	31·0
● New Moon	17	12	51·3
☽ First Quarter	25	16	41·5

Perigee 4*d.* 10·8*h.* 223,500 miles.
Apogee 19*d.* 20·4*h.* 252,500 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1922,

on 14 days; total fall, 1·31 inches; *below* the average by 0·15 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T See p. 101.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 40	0·48	22 45 44	9·38	7 51·8 S	0·95	22 33 4	1 26 42
2	12 28	0·50	22 49 29	9·36	7 29·0	0·95	22 37 1	1 22 46
3	12 16	0·52	22 53 13	9·34	7 6·2	0·95	22 40 57	1 18 50
4	12 3	0·54	22 56 57	9·32	6 43·2	0·96	22 44 54	1 14 54
5	11 50	0·56	23 0 40	9·30	6 20·1	0·96	22 48 50	1 10 58
6	11 36	0·58	23 4 23	9·28	5 57·0	0·97	22 52 47	1 7 2
7	11 22	0·59	23 8 6	9·26	5 33·8	0·97	22 56 43	1 3 6
8	11 8	0·61	23 11 48	9·25	5 10·4	0·97	23 0 40	0 59 10
9	10 53	0·62	23 15 29	9·23	4 47·1	0·98	23 4 36	0 55 14
10	10 38	0·64	23 19 11	9·22	4 23·6	0·98	23 8 33	0 51 19
11	10 22	0·65	23 22 52	9·20	4 0·1	0·98	23 12 30	0 47 23
12	10 6	0·66	23 26 33	9·19	3 36·6	0·98	23 16 26	0 43 27
13	9 50	0·68	23 30 13	9·18	3 13·0	0·98	23 20 23	0 39 31
14	9 34	0·69	23 33 53	9·17	2 49·4	0·98	23 24 19	0 35 35
15	9 17	0·70	23 37 33	9·16	2 25·7	0·99	23 28 16	0 31 39
16	9 0	0·71	23 41 13	9·15	2 2·0	0·99	23 32 12	0 27 43
17	8 43	0·72	23 44 52	9·14	1 38·3	0·99	23 36 9	0 23 47
18	8 26	0·72	23 48 32	9·13	1 14 6	0·99	23 40 5	0 19 51
19	8 9	0·73	23 52 11	9·12	0 50·9	0·99	23 44 2	0 15 55
20	7 51	0·74	23 55 50	9·12	0 27·2	0·99	23 47 59	0 11 59
21	7 33	0·74	23 59 28	9·11	0 3·4 S	0·99	23 51 55	0 8 4
22	7 15	0·75	0 3 7	9·10	0 20·3 N	0·99	23 55 52	0 4 8
23	6 57	0·76	0 6 45	9·10	0 43·9	0·99	23 59 48	0 0 12 23 56 16
24	6 39	0·76	0 10 24	9·10	1 7·6	0·98	0 3 45	23 52 20
25	6 21	0·76	0 14 2	9·09	1 31·2	0·98	0 7 41	23 48 24
26	6 2	0·76	0 17 40	9·09	1 54·8	0·98	0 11 38	23 44 28
27	5 44	0·77	0 21 18	9·09	2 18·3	0·98	0 15 34	23 40 32
28	5 26	0·77	0 24 57	9·09	2 41·8	0·98	0 19 31	23 36 36
29	5 7	0·77	0 28 35	9·09	3 5·3	0·98	0 23 28	23 32 40
30	4 49	0·76	0 32 13	9·09	3 28·6	0·97	0 27 24	23 28 44
31	4 30	0·76	0 35 51	9·09	3 51·9 N	0·97	0 31 21	23 24 49

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. S. .....
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	53·4	40·7	40·4	29·343	SSW	13·2	·10	1·6
2	49·8	39·4	·4	29·961	W	3·9	...	6·0
3	57·9	42·8	·5	29·860	SW	3·5	·10	...
4	54·4	42·8	·7	29·797	WSW	4·4	·17	0·7
5	54·8	42·3	·9	29·625	SW	14·3	·01	...
6	54·7	46·4	41·0	29·524	SSW	7·4	·11	1·0
7	49·4	39·8	·0	29·284	SSW	9·3	·11	4·1
8	47·0	39·2	·1	28·878	W	11·0	·31	0·6
9	52·4	34·5	·0	29·397	WSW	2·0	...	9·2
10	45·3	33·5	40·9	29·821	NNE	2·7	...	7·8
11	49·0	29·5	41·0	30·157	N	0·2	...	5·5
12	54·0	32·2	·1	30·204	E	1·4	...	8·8
13	43·7	39·1	·3	30·182	ENE	5·0	...	0·3
14	51·7	40·1	·5	30·048	E	5·3	...	5·5
15	44·3	40·7	·7	30·090	E	2·7	...	...
16	46·0	38·0	·9	30·094	E	1·2	...	...
17	43·8	37·9	42·0	30·009	E	1·5	...	...
18	49·1	38·7	·0	29·847	E	1·9	...	4·9
19	44·2	37·7	41·9	29·768	NE	1·3	...	...
20	40·9	32·4	·9	29·724	N	6·2	·02	0·1
21	41·5	30·4	·9	29·820	NE	6·0	...	1·6
22	40·0	31·1	42·0	29·328	NE	9·8	...	5·1
23	45·3	29·7	·2	29·747	NNE	4·9	...	8·0
24	45·5	32·5	·4	29·445	SW	2·4	·01	1·1
25	47·5	32·1	·7	28·028	NW	2·1	·03	1·0
26	47·6	26·2	43·0	29·118	NNW	2·5	·03	0·6
27	45·0	34·4	·3	29·324	NNW	2·9	...	1·6
28	46·9	33·5	·7	29·708	NE	2·6	·17	1·2
29	43·5	34·2	44·1	29·867	N	1·6	...	1·6
30	40·2	34·4	·5	29·589	NW	0·8	·13	...
31	40·3	32·6	·9	29·441	E	2·0	·01	0·8
Mn	47·4	36·1	41·9	29·692	—	—	1·31	78·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
7	23·0 W.	7·3 S.	268·2
17	24·8	7·1	136·5
27	26·0	6·8	4·6

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 45m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	15 51	23 8	6 13	9 15 55	12 51·2N	59 44	16 17	13 17	♃ 4 2 ○ 3
2	17 9	0 4	6 45	10 13 40	9 10 9	60 24	16 28	14 17	4 ○ 1 2 3
3	18 29	0 59	7 16	11 11 13	4 52·1	60 50	16 34	15 17	1 3 ○ 4 2
4	19 50	1 54	7 46	12 8 31	0 12·8N	60 58	16 37	16 17	3 2 ○ 1 4
5	21 11	2 50	8 18	13 5 42	4 26·9S	60 48	16 34	17 17	☿ 3 2 ○ 4
6	22 30	3 45	8 52	14 2 57	8 47·1	60 24	16 27	18 17	3 ○ 1 2 4
7	23 46	4 41	9 29	15 0 20	12 30·5	59 47	16 17	19 17	1 2 ○ 3 4
8	.....	.....	.....	15 57 49	15 23·7	59 4	16 6	20 17	2 ○ 3 4 ♃
9	0 57	5 36	10 12	16 55 4	17 18·3	58 18	15 53	21 17	○ 1 2 3 4
10	2 0	6 31	11 1	17 51 41	18 10·6	57 33	15 41	22 17	1 ○ 3 2 4
11	2 56	7 25	11 55	18 47 7	18 1·7	56 50	15 29	23 17	3 2 4 ○ 1
12	3 43	8 17	12 54	19 40 58	16 56·1	56 13	15 19	24 17	3 4 1 2 ○
13	4 23	9 7	13 56	20 32 53	15 1·3	55 40	15 10	25 17	4 3 ○ 1 2
14	4 57	9 55	15 0	21 23 3	12 26·1	55 11	15 2	26 17	4 1 ○ 3 ♃
15	5 26	10 41	16 4	22 11 24	9 20·0	54 48	14 56	27 17	4 2 ○ 1 3
16	5 52	11 25	17 7	22 58 18	5 52·4	54 29	14 51	28 17	◑ 4 ○ 2 3
17	6 16	12 8	18 10	23 44 10	2 12·5S	54 14	14 47	29 17	4 1 ○ 3 2
18	6 39	12 51	19 13	0 29 28	1 30·9N	54 4	14 44	0 23	4 3 2 ○ 1
19	7 2	13 33	20 15	1 14 40	5 9·7	53 59	14 42	1 23	3 2 1 4 ○
20	7 26	14 16	21 17	2 0 14	8 35·9	54 0	14 43	2 23	3 ○ 1 4 2
21	7 52	15 0	22 18	2 46 38	11 41·8	54 8	14 45	3 23	1 ○ 2 3 4
22	8 21	15 45	23 18	3 34 14	14 20·0	54 23	14 49	4 23	2 ○ 1 3 4
23	8 55	16 32	0 16	4 23 19	16 23·1	54 47	14 56	5 23	● ○ 2 3 4
24	9 34	17 21	1 11	5 14 3	17 43·7	55 20	15 5	6 23	♃ ○ 3 2 4
25	10 20	18 11	2 2	6 6 26	18 15·1	56 1	15 16	7 23	3 2 ○ 1 4
26	11 14	19 4	2 48	7 0 17	17 51·9	56 51	15 29	8 23	3 2 1 ○ 4
27	12 16	19 57	3 31	7 55 20	16 30·5	57 47	15 45	9 23	3 ○ 4 1 2
28	13 25	20 51	4 7	8 51 15	14 10·6	58 45	16 0	10 23	1 4 ○ 3 2
29	14 39	21 46	4 40	9 47 44	10 56·0	59 41	16 16	11 23	4 2 ○ 1 3
30	15 57	22 41	5 11	10 44 37	6 55·8	60 30	16 29	12 23	4 1 ○ 3 ♄
31	17 18	23 37	5 42	11 41 55	2 23·8N	61 6	16 39	13 23	4 ○ 2 3 ♃

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	21 11 59	17 17·5S	19 49 48	19 20·8S	1 47 10	11 18·5N
7	21 39 2	15 45·2	20 13 29	18 35·4	2 0 39	12 36·3
12	22 7 44	13 40·5	20 37 9	17 36·9	2 14 13	13 51·2
17	22 37 41	11 4·2	21 0 43	16 26·0	2 27 52	15 2·9
22	23 8 49	7 57·2	21 24 7	15 3·3	2 41 37	16 11·1
27	23 41 11	4 20·9S	21 47 18	13 29·8S	2 55 27	17 15·6N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	15 7 17	16 15·6S	13 15 10	5 3·0S	9 14 42	16 10·9N
7	15 7 21	16 15·0	13 14 10	4 55·9	9 14 13	16 13·1
12	15 7 6	16 13·1	13 13 4	4 48·2	9 13 46	16 15·2
17	15 6 32	16 10·0	13 11 52	4 40·0	9 13 21	16 17·2
22	15 5 40	16 5·7	13 10 35	4 31·5	9 12 58	16 18·9
27	15 4 30	16 0·2S	13 9 14	4 22·7S	9 12 38	16 20·4N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·87	7·9	9·8	4·4	1·8	1·0	16 9	3·0	9·4	2·4	18·6	8·5
15	8·84	7·2	9·1	4·3	1·8	1·0	16 6	2·7	8·7	2·3	19·2	8·5
25	8·82	6·7	8·5	4·1	1·9	1·0	16 4	2·6	8·1	2·2	19·7	8.6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 171°12′ np.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 56*m*. Civil twilight ends 18*h*. 23*m*. Night begins 19*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 48*m*.

Mar. 3, *morn.* The Moon will be partially eclipsed. Visible at Greenwich. See p. 82.

Mar. 5. Uranus in Conjunction.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·0*s*.

Mar. 5. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 43*m*. ♄ 0° 10′ N.

Mar. 6. 1*h*. Jupiter at a stationary point.

Mar. 7. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 55*m*. ♃ 3° 20′ S.

Mar. 13. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 16*h*. 38*m*. ♀ 2° 47′ S.

Mar. 15. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 14*m*. ☿ 3° 49′ S.

Mar. 17. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Not visible at Greenwich.

Mar. 21. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 47*m*. ♂ 4° 44′ N.

Mar. 21. 15*h*. 29*m*. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox). Begining of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 23, *aft.* Occultation of Aldebaran by the ☽ in daylight. See p. 83.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the middle of this month, the Moon then being absent from the sky.

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune rises *Mar.* 1, 15*h*. 12*m*.; sets *Mar.* 1, 6*h*. 12*m*.; *Mar.* 31, 4*h*. 13*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 67*m*.; the Afternoons 51*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

Time in London.—The use of Greenwich Time in London is scarcely a century old. The first attempt at accurate public time-keeping was made by George III. when he established the Observatory at Kew in 1768, and instructed his Observer, Dr. Demainbray, to regulate the clocks at the Horse-Guards, St. James' Palace, and the Houses of Parliament, by observations of the Sun when it crossed the meridian. These clocks were for long s andard clocks of London, so it is probable that the time of the meridian of Kew, 75 seconds slow on Greenwich, was then considered correct time in the west end, if not in the City. In the early part of the nineteenth century, as the practice of navigation by chronometers and the "Nautical Almanac," which is based on the Greenwich meridian, developed, it

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bal). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	0 17	12 50	10 9	22 20	5 45	18 16	5 3	5 3	10 49	23 19	1 9	13 29	10 7	22 43
2	F	1 6	13 36	10 52	23 2	6 36	19 3	5 49	5 46	11 36	...	1 55	14 11	10 53	23 23
3	S	1 48	14 18	11 31	23 44	7 21	19 45	6 8	6 30	0 6	12 22	2 37	14 52	11 34	...
4	S	*2 28	15 2	...	12 13	8 5	20 28	7 11	7 16	0 53	13 9	3 20	15 37	0 3	12 17
5	M	*3 11	*15 43	0 28	12 55	8 47	21 9	7 52	8 0	1 37	13 53	4 7	16 24	0 45	13 8
6	Tu	*3 54	*16 23	1 13	13 37	9 29	21 49	8 31	8 41	2 19	14 37	4 51	17 9	1 28	13 46
7	W	*4 35	17 3	1 57	14 19	10 11	22 29	9 9	9 27	3 3	15 22	5 36	17 56	2 13	14 37
8	Th	5 19	17 46	2 42	15 5	10 51	23 8	9 51	10 15	3 46	16 6	6 23	18 46	3 0	15 25
9	F	6 7	18 33	3 32	15 57	11 31	23 49	10 39	11 7	4 30	16 55	7 14	19 40	3 48	16 18
10	S	6 59	19 27	4 32	17 3	...	12 20	11 29	...	5 23	17 57	8 12	20 47	4 46	17 28
11	S	8 4	20 42	5 49	18 25	0 52	13 41	0 7	0 36	6 33	19 17	9 24	22 7	6 2	18 49
12	M	9 33	22 16	7 17	19 49	2 28	15 21	1 35	2 17	7 57	20 42	10 47	23 28	7 21	20 8
13	Tu	11 6	23 37	8 36	21 0	4 2	16 44	3 19	3 41	9 15	21 54	...	12 1	8 33	21 16
14	W	...	12 17	9 39	21 55	5 12	17 45	4 32	4 39	10 18	22 50	0 37	13 1	9 36	22 13
15	Th	0 36	13 10	10 27	22 37	6 7	18 34	5 21	5 21	11 6	23 35	1 28	13 44	10 25	22 55
16	F	1 20	13 51	11 5	23 13	6 51	19 13	5 59	5 57	11 47	...	2 9	14 21	11 2	23 27
17	S	1 57	14 26	11 38	23 47	7 29	19 47	6 34	6 34	0 14	12 24	2 44	14 54	11 35	23 57
18	S	2 30	14 57	...	12 9	8 1	20 18	7 5	7 8	0 49	12 57	3 15	15 25	...	12 6
19	M	3 2	15 27	0 20	12 39	8 32	20 46	7 35	7 41	1 20	13 30	3 48	16 0	0 26	12 38
20	Tu	*3 33	15 55	0 51	13 7	9 0	21 15	8 2	8 10	1 51	14 1	4 21	16 33	0 56	13 9
21	W	4 1	16 22	1 21	13 36	9 29	21 43	8 26	8 39	2 20	14 31	4 52	17 4	1 26	13 43
22	Th	4 30	16 50	1 51	14 5	9 58	22 10	8 53	9 9	2 50	15 2	5 22	17 37	1 59	14 17
23	F	5 1	17 20	2 23	14 38	10 27	22 40	9 23	9 46	3 20	15 35	5 57	18 15	2 33	14 54
24	S	5 35	17 54	3 0	15 14	10 57	23 10	9 58	10 27	3 55	16 13	6 35	18 58	3 9	15 35
25	S	6 15	18 38	3 43	16 5	11 33	23 55	10 39	11 18	4 35	17 1	7 21	19 51	3 54	16 31
26	M	7 8	19 37	4 47	17 15	...	12 32	11 32	...	5 30	18 7	8 20	20 59	4 56	17 41
27	Tu	8 17	20 53	6 4	18 35	1 7	13 55	0 21	0 42	6 43	19 27	9 33	22 18	6 9	18 58
28	W	9 45	22 24	7 27	19 56	2 39	15 31	1 54	2 23	8 5	20 49	10 52	23 36	7 27	20 14
29	Th	11 14	23 41	8 42	21 4	4 10	16 49	3 30	3 44	9 20	21 57	...	12 4	8 39	21 20
30	F	...	12 21	9 39	21 56	5 17	17 46	4 34	4 39	10 19	22 51	0 42	12 59	9 41	22 15
31	S	0 37	13 11	10 24	22 40	6 9	18 35	5 17	5 22	11 7	23 39	1 29	13 43	10 24	22 52

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	6 2	10 38	15 14	4 53	9 14	13 36	8 3	15 7	22 13	23 42	4 20	8 57	20 50	2 27	8 5
11	5 57	10 49	15 43	4 51	9 20	13 49	7 45	14 59	22 14	23 14	3 52	8 31	20 20	1 58	7 37
18	5 54	11 4	16 15	4 47	9 25	14 4	7 27	14 50	22 15	22 45	3 24	8 2	19 50	1 29	7 9
25	5 46	11 20	16 56	4 40	9 30	14 21	7 9	14 42	22 16	22 16	2 55	7 33	19 19	1 0	6 40

Morning and Evening Stars.

☿ Mercury rises before sunrise during the greater part of the month, but is not likely to be visible.

♀ Venus is a morning star rising in the E.S.E. in the dawn. Its brightness is slowly diminishing, the magnitude changing from $-3{\cdot}8$ to $-3{\cdot}6$.

♂ Mars is an evening star setting soon after 22h. in the W.N.W.

♃ Jupiter rises before midnight about S.E. by E. It is low in the sky, its meridian altitude being less than 23°. At this apparition Jupiter moves between and almost in line with the stars Spica and Antares. Magnitude in March, $-1{\cdot}8$ to $-1{\cdot}9$.

♄ Saturn rises in mid-evening, S. of E. About midnight it will be almost directly above the star Spica.

was necessary for makers of these instruments to have Greenwich time at their disposal, and procured it by private enterprise, which may have led to the display of the notice "Greenwich Mean Time" to be seen in a clockmaker's window. By the aid of the electric telegraph Greenwich time was brought to London officially, and about the years 1852 or 1853 a clock at Greenwich specially made for the purpose transmitted current which deflected a needle in the Post Office at Lombard Street as a time signal, caused a time-ball to drop in the Strand, and actuated a clock at the London Bridge Station of the S.E.R. For some years time-signals from Greenwich were at the disposal of this railway, who transmitted them direct to places on their system, but in 1883 this was discontinued, and signals were sent as now only to the G.P.O., where they are distributed by a Chronopher to the railways, and to those who pay the necessary fees. The public clock at the Royal Exchange was set up in 1844, and the Westminster clock called "Big Ben," which keeps Greenwich time within a few seconds, but is not actually controlled by Greenwich, was completed in 1858. In 1880 a Statute was passed making Greenwich time legal for the United Kingdom (see p. 102).

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 21*d.* 3*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**Easter Day.** Manchester made a City, 1853.	5 40	18 30	91	274
2		M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday. Copenhagen, 1801.	5 37	18 31	92	273
3		Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** Washington Irving born, 1783.	5 35	18 33	93	272
4		W	Oliver Goldsmith died, 1774; born, 10 Nov., 1728.	5 33	18 35	94	271
5		Th	U.S.A. declared war against Germany, 1917.	5 31	18 36	95	270
6		F	Badajos, 1812. Peary reached the North Pole, 1909.	5 28	18 38	96	269
7		S	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 26	18 40	97	268
8		S	**1st Sun. aft. Easter.** King of the Belgians b. 1875.	5 24	18 41	98	267
9		M	Appomattox, 1865. Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 22	18 43	99	266
10		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Toulouse, 1814.	5 19	18 45	100	265
11		W	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Monchy, 1917.	5 17	18 46	101	264
12		Th	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 15	18 48	102	263
13		F	Fort Sumpter taken, 1861. Magdala, 1868.	5 13	18 50	103	262
14		S	Princess Beatrice b. 1857. Foch generalissimo, 1918.	5 11	18 51	104	261
15		S	**2nd Sunday after Easter.** *Titanic* disaster, 1912.	5 9	18 53	105	260
16		M	Great French advance on the Aisne, 1917.	5 6	18 55	106	259
17		Tu	German attack on Verdun, 1916.	5 4	18 56	107	258
18		W	Chitral, 1895. Baron Liebig d. 1873.	5 2	18 58	108	257
19		Th	Primrose Day. Beaconsfield d. 1881. Darwin d. 1882.	5 0	19 0	109	256
20		F	Successful T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 58	19 1	110	255
21		S	Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, born, 1783.	4 56	19 3	111	254
22		S	**3rd Sunday after Easter.* "Garter" founded, 1344.	4 54	19 5	112	253
23		M	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 52	19 6	113	252
24		Tu	Russo-Turkish War began, 1877. Dublin rebellion, 1916.	4 50	19 8	114	251
25		W	**St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915). Princess Mary b. 1897.	4 47	19 10	115	250
26		Th	German Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 45	19 11	116	249
27		F	Samuel Morse, electrician, b. 1791. Macready d. 1873.	4 43	19 13	117	248
28		S	Earl of Shaftesbury, philanthropist, b. 1774.	4 42	19 15	118	247
29		S	**4th Sun. aft. Easter.** Horse racing suspended, 1917.	4 40	19 16	119	246
30		M	Fontenoy, 1745. Lord Avebury born, 1834.	4 38	19 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

○ Full Moon	1*d.*	13*h.*	9·8*m.*
☾ Last Quarter	8	5	22·5
● New Moon	16	6	28·4
☽ First Quarter	24	5	20·3
○ Full Moon	30	21	30·3

Perigee ..... 1*d.* 21·4*h.* ..... 221,800 miles.
Apogee ..... 15*d.* 23·2*h.* ..... 252,600 ,,
Perigee ..... 30*d.* 8·4*h.* ..... 222,100 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1922, on 16 days; total fall 2·76 inches; *above* the average by 1·10 inches.

* Summer Time begins on Sunday, April 22, at 2*h.* G.C.T. *See* Note p. 42 and p. 101.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1922–1923, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held this week unless otherwise fixed.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time of 0h Sidereal T. See p. 101
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 12	0·76	0 39 29	9·10	4 15·2 N	0·97	0 35 17	23 20 53
2	3 54	0·76	0 43 8	9·10	4 38·3	0·96	0 39 14	23 16 57
3	3 36	0·75	0 46 46	9·10	5 1·4	0·96	0 43 10	23 13 1
4	3 18	0·74	0 50 25	9·11	5 24·4	0·96	0 47 7	23 9 5
5	3 0	0·74	0 54 4	9·12	5 47·3	0·95	0 51 3	23 5 9
6	2 43	0·73	0 57 43	9·13	6 10·1	0·95	0 55 0	23 1 13
7	2 25	0·72	1 1 22	9·14	6 32·8	0·94	0 58 56	22 57 17
8	2 8	0·71	1 5 1	9·15	6 55·3	0·94	1 2 53	22 53 21
9	1 51	0·70	1 8 41	9·16	7 17·8	0·93	1 6 50	22 49 25
10	1 35	0·69	1 12 21	9·17	7 40·1	0·93	1 10 46	22 45 30
11	1 18	0·68	1 16 1	9·18	8 2·4	0·92	1 14 43	22 41 34
12	1 2	0·66	1 19 42	9·19	8 24·4	0·92	1 18 39	22 37 38
13	0 47	0·65	1 23 22	9·20	8 46·4	0·91	1 22 36	22 33 42
14	0 31	0·64	1 27 4	9·22	9 8·2	0·90	1 26 32	22 29 46
15	0 16	0·62	1 30 45	9·23	9 29·8	0·90	1 30 29	22 25 50
16	*Subt.*	0·61	1 34 27	9·25	9 51·3	0·89	1 34 25	22 21 54
17	0 13	0·59	1 38 9	9·26	10 12·6	0·88	1 38 22	22 17 58
18	0 27	0·58	1 41 51	9·28	10 33·8	0·88	1 42 19	22 14 2
19	0 41	0·56	1 45 34	9·29	10 54·7	0·87	1 46 15	22 10 6
20	0 54	0·54	1 49 18	9·31	11 15·5	0·86	1 50 12	22 6 10
21	1 7	0·53	1 53 1	9·33	11 36·1	0·85	1 54 8	22 2 15
22	1 19	0·51	1 56 45	9·34	11 56·6	0·85	1 58 5	21 58 19
23	1 31	0·49	2 0 30	9·36	12 16·8	0·84	2 2 1	21 54 23
24	1 43	0·48	2 4 15	9·38	12 36·8	0·83	2 5 58	21 50 27
25	1 54	0·46	2 8 0	9·40	12 56·6	0·82	2 9 54	21 46 31
26	2 5	0·44	2 11 46	9·42	13 16·2	0·81	2 13 51	21 42 35
27	2 15	0·42	2 15 32	9·44	13 35·6	0·80	2 17 48	21 38 39
28	2 25	0·40	2 19 19	9·45	13 54·8	0·79	2 21 44	21 34 43
29	2 34	0·38	2 23 6	9·48	14 13·7	0·78	2 25 41	21 30 47
30	2 42	0·35	2 26 54	9·50	14 32·4 N	0·77	2 29 37	21 26 51

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	43·2	30·7	45·3	29·549	NE	5·7	...	4·1
2	50·0	24·7	·7	29·574	SE	1·2	...	10·0
3	38·0	32·7	46·0	28·952	E	4·5	·73	...
4	45·2	34·0	·2	29·400	N	3·6	...	4·1
5	51·0	31·2	·3	29·568	WSW	1·0	·01	5·1
6	49·3	34·7	·3	29·752	W	1·4	·15	2·8
7	43·9	34·2	·3	29·489	SE	2·4	·05	...
8	44·0	35·8	·1	29·505	N	1·9	·19	...
9	48·0	32·4	·0	29·801	SE	1·0	...	2·8
10	50·7	30·9	45·9	29·509	SE	2·0	...	4·7
11	53·6	34·3	·8	29·327	E	0·9	...	8·6
12	53·6	37·8	·9	29·286	SSW	8·8	·22	0·6
13	57·5	43·7	46·1	29·432	WSW	6·0	·37	4·9
14	70·0	53·1	·4	29·302	SSW.	7·0	·01	4·0
15	59·2	43·4	·8	29·380	SW	16·1	...	6·0
16	52·1	41·2	47·2	29·612	SW	5·0	·13	1·7
17	48·0	35·7	·6	30·144	N	4·5	·03	4·9
18	49·0	35·4	48·0	30·239	N	5·2	...	3·9
19	58·8	37·7	·3	30·212	NE	5·0	..	11·0
20	58·0	31·1	·5	30·091	NE	1·1	...	9·8
21	55·9	33·2	·7	29·907	NE	0·7	..	6·2
22	46·0	37·2	·7	29·659	N	1·9	·24	...
23	57·7	37·2	·6	29·643	W	4·3	...	5·0
24	55·0	41·0	·6	29·429	WNW	9·3	·04	6·3
25	56·9	39·7	·6	29·449	W	4·3	·30	6·7
26	52·8	37·1	·6	29·154	NW	4·6	·10	3·6
27	52·0	37·3	·7	29·294	N	1·9	·12	2·7
28	54·1	35·1	·8	29·503	N	1·9	...	4·4
29	59·9	33·0	49·0	29·687	SW	1·0	...	9·3
30	55·0	38·0	·1	29·674	N	1·3	·07	3·0
Mn	52·3	36·1	47·3	29·565	—	—	2·70	137·1

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. ☾
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8. ♂
9.
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11.
12.
13.
14.
15. ☽
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18.
19.
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21.
22. ☿
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29. ☽
30.

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
6	26·4 W	6·2 S	232·7
16	26·1	5·8	100·7
26	25·1	4·6	328·6

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h 15m (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	18 41	0 33	6 13	12 39 43	2 21·6S	61 24	16 44	14 23	432○1
2	20 3	1 30	6 47	13 38 10	6 59·2	61 21	16 43	15 23	4321○
3	21 24	2 28	7 24	14 37 16	11 7·9	61 0	16 37	16 23	43 ○12
4	22 40	3 25	8 6	15 36 49	14 29·2	60 22	16 27	17 23	●41○2
5	23 49	4 23	8 54	16 36 20	16 50·3	59 33	16 13	18 23	2○413
6	.....	.....	.....	17 35 7	18 4·9	58 38	15 59	19 23	12○43
7	0 50	5 19	9 48	18 32 28	18 13·2	57 43	15 44	20 23	○1324
8	1 41	6 13	10 47	19 27 43	17 20·7	56 51	15 29	21 23	●32○4
9	2 24	7 4	11 49	20 20 43	15 35·9	56 5	15 17	22 23	321○4
10	3 0	7 53	12 52	21 11 30	13 8·7	55 26	15 6	23 23	3○124
11	3 30	8 39	13 56	22 0 7	10 8·9	54 54	14 58	24 23	13○24
12	3 57	9 24	14 59	22 47 4	6 46·0	54 30	14 51	25 23	2○134
13	4 21	10 7	16 2	23 32 52	3 8·8S	54 13	14 46	26 23	12 ○43
14	4 41	10 49	17 5	0 18 1	0 34·4N	54 2	14 43	27 23	4○123
15	5 7	11 32	18 7	1 3 4	4 15·7	53 57	14 42	28 23	431○ ☽
16	5 30	12 14	19 9	1 48 30	7 47·0	53 57	14 42	0 6	432○ ☽
17	5 55	12 58	20 11	2 34 43	11 0·4	54 2	14 43	1 6	43○12
18	6 23	13 43	21 11	3 22 5	13 47·8	54 13	14 46	2 6	431○2
19	6 55	14 29	22 10	4 10 49	16 1·5	54 30	14 51	3 6	42○13
20	7 32	15 17	23 7	5 0 58	17 34·2	54 53	14 57	4 6	412○3
21	8 15	16 7	23 59	5 52 28	18 19·4	55 23	15 5	5 6	4○123
22	9 6	16 57	0 45	6 45 7	18 12·1	56 0	15 15	6 6	13○24
23	10 3	17 49	1 27	7 38 37	17 9·5	56 43	15 27	7 6	32○14
24	11 7	18 41	2 5	8 32 42	15 11·3	57 33	15 41	8 6	3○24●
25	12 17	19 33	2 38	9 27 12	12 20·2	58 26	15 55	9 6	31 ○24
26	13 31	20 26	3 9	10 22 4	8 42·2	59 19	16 10	10 6	2○134
27	14 49	21 20	3 38	11 17 29	4 27·5N	60 9	16 23	11 6	21○34
28	16 9	22 15	4 8	12 13 44	0 10·1S	60 49	16 34	12 6	○1234
29	17 31	23 11	4 40	13 11 7	4 52·5	61 14	16 41	13 6	1○324
30	18 53	0 8	5 15	14 9 51	9 19·2S	61 21	16 43	14 6	324○1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	0 15 2	0 17·6S	22 10 16	11 46·5S	3 9 23	18 16·3N
6	0 50 38	4 8·2N	22 32 59	9 54·5	3 23 24	19 12·9
11	1 28 3	8 46·5	22 55 30	7 55·2	3 37 31	20 5·2
16	2 6 41	13 19·6	23 17 50	5 43·7	3 51 44	20 53·1
21	2 44 53	17 22·7	23 40 2	3 39·4	4 6 1	21 36·4
26	3 20 14	20 33·7N	0 2 8	1 25·7S	4 20 22	22 14·6N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♅ NEPTUNE. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	°
1	15 3 4	15 53·7S	13 7 50	4 13·7S	9 12 20	16 21·8N
6	15 1 22	15 46·1	13 6 25	4 4·8	9 12 6	16 22·9
11	14 59 27	15 37·6	13 4 59	3 55·9	9 11 54	16 23·8
16	14 57 19	15 28·3	13 3 34	3 47·2	9 11 46	16 24·6
21	14 55 2	15 18·3	13 2 11	3 38·9	9 11 40	16 24·8
26	14 52 38	15 7·8	13 0 50	3 31·0S	9 11 38	16 25·0N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
5	8·80	6·5	7·9	4·0	1·9	1·0	16 1	2·5	7·5	2·1	20·1	8·6
15	8·77	6·9	7·4	3·9	2·0	1·0	15 58	2·6	7·1	2·1	20·5	8·6
25	8·74	8·1	7·0	3·8	2·0	1·0	15 55	3·1	6·7	2·0	20·7	8·6

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 169° 33′ 1m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 39*m*. Civil twilight ends 10*h*. 15*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 50*m*.

Apr. 1. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 32*m*. ♄ 0° 24′ N.

Apr. 3. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 5*m*. ♃ 3° 11′ S.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 7. 15*h*. Saturn in Opposition. Distance from the Earth, 803,725,000 miles.

Apr. 8. 18*h*. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Apr. 12. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 19*h*. 27*m*. ♀ 1° 43′ S.

Apr. 16. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 25*m*. ☿ 4° 23′ N.

Apr. 19. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 6*h* 34*m*. ♂ 5° 43′ N.

Apr. 19. Occultation of 91 Tauri and other stars of the constellation Taurus by the Moon in the early evening. See p. 83

Apr. 20–22. An appearance of the Lyrid meteor stream is expected.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·3*s*.

Apr. 29. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 27*m*. ♄ 0° 33 N.

Uranus in the constellation Aquarius is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 4*h*. 9*m*.; *Apr.* 30, 2*h*. 15*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

The Planet Mercury.—The opportunity for seeing this planet in April and May is similar to that which occurred in May of last year, but there was then the advantage that Mercury was near to bright Venus, which was a great help in finding the fainter planet. Greatest elongation in 1922 was on May 23, and Mercury was seen on May 8 an hour after sunset without instrumental aid, which was a somewhat exceptional achievement; but a week later it was not difficult to see the planet, though it was not conspicuous in the twilight sky, being described by one observer as "a tiny golden point of light." With an ordinary field-glass the possibility of seeing the planet was assured. Judging from this experience, it may be seen be ore 8 o'clock, which is rather more than half-an-hour after sunset, about April 25. Mercury describes its orbit, which is within that of the Earth, the

Day of Month / Week

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	1 20	13 53	11 4	23 22	6 56	19 19	5 57	6 9	11 56	...	2 11	14 27	11 10	23 34
2	M	*2 2	*14 35	11 45	...	7 40	20 1	6 40	6 56	0 25	12 43	2 53	15 12	11 54	...
3	Tu	*2 46	*15 17	0 6	12 28	8 23	20 46	7 24	7 43	1 10	13 30	3 39	16 2	0 17	12 40
4	W	*3 32	*16 1	0 51	13 13	9 9	21 28	8 5	8 26	1 56	14 17	4 28	16 50	1 4	13 28
5	Th	*4 16	16 43	1 37	13 57	9 52	22 11	8 46	9 11	2 41	15 3	5 14	17 39	1 50	14 17
6	F	5 1	17 24	2 24	14 43	10 34	22 50	9 28	9 59	3 25	15 49	6 1	18 28	2 38	15 8
7	S	5 48	18 12	3 14	15 34	11 14	23 32	10 15	10 52	4 11	16 38	6 51	19 22	3 28	16 3
8	S	6 41	19 8	4 12	16 39	...	12 4	11 7	11 52	5 3	17 39	7 50	20 29	4 25	17 9
9	M	7 45	20 18	5 29	18 0	0 31	13 17	...	0 10	6 10	18 53	9 0	21 45	5 37	18 26
10	Tu	9 7	21 45	6 52	19 22	1 59	14 53	1 11	1 40	7 27	20 13	10 17	23 2	6 54	19 40
11	W	10 37	23 7	8 9	20 33	3 31	16 14	2 50	3 9	8 44	21 26	11 29	...	8 5	20 47
12	Th	11 50	...	9 13	21 28	4 44	17 17	4 6	4 11	9 47	22 20	0 9	12 30	9 6	21 42
13	F	0 7	12 42	9 59	22 10	5 37	18 2	4 53	4 54	10 35	23 4	1 2	13 15	9 56	22 25
14	S	0 51	13 23	10 35	22 46	6 20	18 41	5 29	5 31	11 17	23 41	1 40	13 52	10 36	22 58
15	S	1 29	13 56	11 7	23 18	6 57	19 16	6 1	6 6	11 53	...	2 14	14 25	11 8	23 26
16	M	2 1	14 25	11 36	23 50	7 31	19 46	6 31	6 40	0 15	12 27	2 44	14 56	11 38	23 55
17	Tu	2 32	14 55	...	12 7	8 2	20 17	7 2	7 15	0 48	13 1	3 14	15 29	...	12 10
18	W	3 4	15 24	0 22	12 37	8 33	20 47	7 31	7 46	1 19	13 34	3 48	16 5	0 26	12 42
19	Th	3 36	15 54	0 54	13 8	9 4	21 16	8 0	8 14	1 52	14 6	4 21	16 39	0 57	13 16
20	F	4 6	16 22	1 26	13 38	9 34	21 46	8 26	8 48	2 22	14 38	4 54	17 15	1 30	13 52
21	S	4 38	16 54	2 0	14 12	10 6	22 18	8 56	9 26	2 54	15 14	5 29	17 52	2 6	14 31
22	S	5 14	17 30	2 38	14 51	10 40	22 51	9 31	10 11	3 31	15 54	6 8	18 37	2 44	15 14
23	M	5 55	18 14	3 23	15 39	11 16	23 32	10 13	11 2	4 12	16 41	6 56	19 31	3 29	16 6
24	Tu	6 47	19 10	4 19	16 44	...	12 7	11 3	...	5 5	17 43	7 53	20 34	4 28	17 14
25	W	7 51	20 20	5 33	18 4	0 36	13 22	0 2	0 7	6 13	18 59	9 3	21 50	5 43	18 32
26	Th	9 13	21 47	6 56	19 25	2 5	14 56	1 21	1 43	7 30	20 17	10 20	23 3	6 59	19 43
27	F	10 42	23 7	8 9	20 33	3 36	16 15	2 56	3 9	8 46	21 24	11 31	...	8 6	20 45
28	S	11 48	...	9 8	21 27	4 44	17 13	4 2	4 9	9 47	22 18	0 7	12 31	9 7	21 40
29	S	0 6	12 39	9 54	22 11	5 37	18 3	4 48	4 58	10 39	23 8	0 58	13 16	10 0	22 27
30	M	0 55	13 23	10 35	22 55	6 28	18 52	5 29	5 46	11 30	23 58	1 42	14 2	10 46	23 10

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days (Noon = 12*h*.).

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	5 38	11 40	17 44	4 29	9 35	14 42	6 52	14 34	22 17	21 46	2 25	7 5	18 49	0 30	6 12
8	5 29	12 2	18 39	4 22	9 39	14 57	6 36	14 26	22 17	21 15	1 59	6 36	18 18	0 1	5 43
15	5 20	12 28	19 40	4 11	9 43	15 15	6 21	14 18	22 17	20 43	1 25	6 7	17 48	23 31	5 15
22	5 13	12 54	20 38	3 59	9 46	15 34	6 6	14 11	22 16	20 11	0 54	5 37	17 17	23 2	4 47
29	5 7	13 13	21 22	3 47	9 50	15 53	5 53	14 3	22 14	19 39	0 23	5 8	16 47	22 32	4 18

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star after superior conjunction on the 8th. In the last week of the month it sets 1½ to 2 hours after the Sun, and there will be a favourable opportunity for seeing this planet by naked eye. At 20*h*. on April 29 Mercury will be at altitude 10° in the W.N.W., Aldebaran being rather higher, 12° to the left, and the Pleiades much nearer on its right.

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising about an hour before the Sun in the E.S.E. at the beginning of the month; in the East at the end. Magnitude − 3·6 to − 3·4.

♂ Mars is still an evening star. It is now in the constellation Taurus, and passes between Aldebaran and the Pleiades about the 20th.

♃ Jupiter, moving in the retrograde direction in Libra, rises in mid-evening in the E.S.E.

♄ Saturn being in opposition on the 7th is above the horizon from sunset till dawn. It will be seen in the late twilight in the S.E. at altitude 25°, Spica being about 8° lower. Magnitude + 0·5 to + 0·6.

mean distance being 36 million miles in 88 days, so that the synodic period, or the time from one Superior or Inferior conjunction with the Sun to the next is about 116 days, and Mercury, seen from the Earth, oscillates from one side of the Sun to the other and back again in this period, the extreme positions being called elongations. The average period from East to West elongation is 44 days; from West to East, 72 days. There are, therefore, three or four (as this year) Eastern elongations or evening apparitions in a year, and a corresponding number of Western. Because of the large ellipticity of the orbit the angular distance of the planet from the Sun on these occasions is very variable, and for this and other reasons the circumstances of apparitions differ.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° II 22*d.* 3*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 36	19 20	121	244
2		W	Hudson's Bay Company chartered, 1670.	4 34	19 21	122	243
3		Th	Australians pierced Hindenburg Line, 1917.	4 32	19 23	123	242
4		F	Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b. 1820; d. 15 May, 1895.	4 30	19 24	124	241
5		S	Napoleon I. d. 1821. Empress Eugenie b. 1826.	4 28	19 26	125	240
6		S	**Rogation Sun.** KING'S ACCESSION (1910).	4 27	19 28	126	239
7		M	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 25	19 29	127	238
8		Tu	Le Sage, "Gil Blas," b. 1668. Mont Pelée eruptn. 1902.	4 23	19 31	128	237
9		W	Half Quarter Day. John Stuart Mill died, 1873.	4 21	19 32	129	236
10		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thurs. Indian Mutiny, 1857.	4 20	19 34	130	235
11		F	Sir John Herschel, astronomer, died, 1871.	4 18	19 35	131	234
12		S	Passage of Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 37	132	233
13		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** Sir A. Sullivan b. 1842.	4 15	19 39	133	232
14		M	Old May Day. Sir Squire Bancroft born, 1841.	4 13	19 40	134	231
15		Tu	Edmund Kean, tragedian, d. 1833. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 12	19 42	135	230
16		W	Fishmongers' Company founded, 1284. Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 43	136	229
17		Th	King of Spain b. 1886. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 9	19 45	137	228
18		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. G. Meredith died, 1909.	4 7	19 46	138	227
19		S	La Hogue, 1692. Last air raid on London, 1918.	4 6	19 48	139	226
20		S	**Whit Sunday.** Pentecost. [adopted, 1916.	4 5	19 49	140	225
21		M	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. Summer Time	4 3	19 50	141	224
22		Tu	**Whit Tuesday** Baronetage created, 1611.	4 2	19 52	142	223
23		W	Ramillies, 1706. Italy declared war on Austria, 1915.	4 1	19 53	143	222
24		Th	EMPIRE DAY. Queen Victoria born, 1819.	4 0	19 54	144	221
25		F	Military Service Act became law, 1916.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26		S	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867). Samuel Pepys died, 1703.	3 57	19 57	146	219
27		S	**Trinity Sunday.** Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 58	147	218
28		M	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Oak Apple Day.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30		W	Decoration Day. General Holiday, U.S.A.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31		Th	*Corpus Christi.* UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910).	3 52	20 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7*d.*	18*h.*	18·2*m.*
● New Moon	15	22	38·4
☽ First Quarter	23	14	25·0
○ Full Moon	30	5	7·2

Apogee ...13*d.* 4·8*h.* 252,400 miles.
Perigee ...28*d.* 15·8*h.* 224,000 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1922,

on 10 days; total fall, 1·09 inches; *below* the average by 0·91 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time, but the hours are numbered as explained on page 28. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, or the time used for general purposes in some months of the year according to Act of Parliament, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange. 6. 13 George V. ends. 7. 14 George V. begins. ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap Time	Equation of Time. Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T See p. 101
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 51	0·33	2 30 43	9·52	14 50·8n	0·76	2 33 34	21 22 55
2	2 59	0·31	2 34 31	9·55	15 9·0	0·75	2 37 30	21 19 0
3	3 6	0·29	2 38 21	9·57	15 27·0	0·74	2 41 27	21 15 4
4	3 13	0·26	2 42 11	9·59	15 44·7	0·73	2 45 23	21 11 8
5	3 19	0·24	2 46 1	9·62	16 2·1	0·72	2 49 20	21 7 12
6	3 24	0·22	2 49 52	9·64	16 19·3	0·71	2 53 17	21 3 16
7	3 29	0·19	2 53 44	9·66	16 36·2	0·70	2 57 13	20 59 20
8	3 33	0·17	2 57 36	9·69	16 52·8	0·69	3 1 10	20 55 24
9	3 37	0·14	3 1 29	9·71	17 9·2	0·68	3 5 6	20 51 28
10	3 40	0·12	3 5 23	9·74	17 25·3	0·66	3 9 3	20 47 32
11	3 43	0·09	3 9 17	9·76	17 41·0	0·65	3 12 59	20 43 36
12	3 45	0·07	3 13 11	9·79	17 56·5	0·64	3 16 56	20 39 40
13	3 46	0·04	3 17 6	9·81	18 11·7	0·63	3 20 52	20 35 45
14	3 47	0·02	3 21 2	9·84	18 26·6	0·61	3 24 49	20 31 49
15	3 47	0·00	3 24 59	9·86	18 41·2	0·60	3 28 46	20 27 53
16	3 47	0·03	3 28 56	9·88	18 55·4	0·59	3 32 42	20 23 57
17	3 46	0·05	3 32 53	9·91	19 9·4	0·57	3 36 39	20 20 1
18	3 44	0·07	3 36 51	9·93	19 23·0	0·56	3 40 35	20 16 5
19	3 42	0·10	3 40 50	9·95	19 36·2	0·55	3 44 32	20 12 9
20	3 40	0·12	3 44 49	9·98	19 49·2	0·53	3 48 28	20 8 13
21	3 36	0·14	3 48 48	10·00	20 1·8	0·52	3 52 25	20 4 17
22	3 33	0·16	3 52 49	10·02	20 14·1	0·50	3 56 21	20 0 21
23	3 29	0·18	3 56 49	10·04	20 26·0	0·49	4 0 18	19 56 25
24	3 24	0·20	4 0 51	10·06	20 37·6	0·47	4 4 15	19 52 30
25	3 19	0·22	4 4 52	10·08	20 48·8	0·46	4 8 11	19 48 34
26	3 13	0·24	4 8 55	10·10	20 59·6	0·44	4 12 8	19 44 38
27	3 7	0·26	4 12 57	10·12	21 10·1	0·43	4 16 4	19 40 42
28	3 0	0·28	4 17 0	10·14	21 20·3	0·41	4 20 1	19 36 46
29	2 53	0·30	4 21 4	10·16	21 30·0	0·40	4 23 57	19 32 50
30	2 46	0·32	4 25 8	10·18	21 39·4	0·38	4 27 54	19 28 54
31	2 38	0·34	4 29 13	10·20	21 48·4n	0·37	4 31 50	19 24 58

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ☽ .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. ☽ .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. ☽ .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. ☽ .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1922.

Day.	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.	Wind.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	52·6	37·5	49·3	29·590	W	3·3	·05	3·0
2	55·0	39·7	·5	29·675	W	0·6	·01	2·2
3	55·5	38·4	·8	29·699	WSW	3·1	·19	...
4	63·4	44·0	50·0	29·701	W	6·1	·13	10·7
5	59·3	43·3	·3	29·833	WNW	14·0	·07	5·9
6	66·2	39·7	·5	30·240	WSW	2·3	...	12·4
7	73·8	40·1	·7	30·350	SW	1·0	...	12·8
8	81·2	44·2	51·0	30·231	W	2·4	...	12·6
9	71·5	50·3	·2	30·160	E	1·2	...	10·2
10	55·9	42·0	·5	29·999	SE	2·5	...	0·7
11	50·3	41·3	·8	29·790	ESE	1·9	...	...
12	54·5	38·6	52·1	29·699	ENE	3·8	·01	6·1
13	57·5	35·5	·4	29·969	NNE	2·1	...	12·1
14	65·3	37·2	·6	30·001	WSW	2·0	...	12·6
15	69·3	40·0	·8	29·932	W	2·0	...	13·9
16	69·1	43·0	53·0	29·742	WSW	2·8	...	14·2
17	62·8	47·4	·1	29·558	SW	3·2	·16	1·3
18	64·6	48·3	·3	29·802	W	4·4	·01	4·8
19	71·9	49·4	·5	29·954	W	8·0	...	6·8
20	77·2	50·5	·8	30·140	W	1·3	...	14·1
21	85·6	51·5	54·2	29·919	SW	2·2	...	14·4
22	90·2	58·7	·6	29·744	WSW	3·0	...	13·4
23	88·6	58·3	·9	29·732	WSW	1·7	·01	11·5
24	90·6	58·9	55·3	29·813	ESE	0·8	...	12·8
25	76·7	57·9	·5	29·955	NE	0·9	·45	6·2
26	73·7	54·1	·8	30·056	W	2·0	...	7·3
27	73·3	50·1	56·0	30·202	NNE	1·0	...	14·4
28	72·7	46·3	·2	30·226	SE	0·8	...	14·8
29	78·9	45·3	·4	30·236	SE	1·0	...	14·6
30	79·0	48·7	·7	30·187	SE	0·5	...	10·5
31	81·9	54·1	57·1	29·989	E	0·8	...	7·8
Mn	69·9	46·3	53·1	29·940	—	—	1·09	284·1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
6	23·4W	3·6 S	196·4
16	20·9	2·5	64·2
26	17·8	1·3	291·9

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h.45m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	20 13	1 7	5 53	15 9 54	13 9·1S	61 8	16 39	15 6	☽ 43○2
2	21 29	2 7	6 41	16 10 40	16 3·8	60 37	16 31	16 6	42○3
3	22 36	3 6	7 34	17 11 48	17 51·2	59 51	16 18	17 6	421○3
4	23 34	4 3	8 33	18 11 46	18 26·9	58 57	16 4	18 6	4○123
5	.....	.....	.....	19 9 45	17 54·6	57 59	15 48	19 6	41○32
6	0 22	4 57	9 36	20 5 8	16 23·2	57 2	15 32	20 6	432○1
7	1 1	5 48	10 41	20 57 42	14 4·0	56 11	15 18	21 6	3124○
8	1 34	6 36	11 46	21 47 38	11 8·8	55 27	15 7	22 6	3○142
9	2 2	7 22	12 51	22 35 24	7 48·4	55 52	14 57	23 6	2○134
10	2 27	8 6	13 54	23 21 34	4 12·0	54 26	14 50	24 6	21○34
11	2 50	8 48	14 57	0 6 48	0 28·1S	54 10	14 45	25 6	○1234
12	3 12	9 30	15 59	0 51 43	3 15·8N	54 1	14 43	26 6	○1324
13	3 35	10 13	17 1	1 36 54	6 52·1	53 52	14 43	27 6	23○14
14	3 59	10 56	18 3	2 22 53	10 13·1	54 4	14 44	28 6	312○4
15	4 26	11 41	19 5	3 10 3	13 10·7	54 15	14 47	29 6	3○142
16	4 57	12 27	20 5	3 58 39	15 36·7	54 30	14 51	0 13	●4○● ☽
17	5 32	13 15	21 3	4 48 47	17 22·9	54 50	14 56	1 13	421○3
18	6 13	14 4	21 56	5 40 17	18 22·2	54 14	15 3	2 13	4○213
19	7 1	14 54	22 45	6 32 51	18 29·3	55 42	15 11	3 13	41○32
20	7 56	15 45	23 29	7 26 4	17 41·3	56 15	15 20	4 13	423○1
21	8 58	16 37	0 7	8 19 32	15 58·3	56 51	15 29	5 13	43120
22	10 5	17 28	0 40	9 13 0	13 23·3	57 32	15 40	6 13	431○2
23	11 15	18 19	1 11	10 6 25	10 2·3	58 14	15 52	7 13	4130○2
24	12 29	19 11	1 40	10 59 57	6 4·1	58 58	16 4	8 13	☽2043
25	13 46	20 3	2 8	11 53 59	1 39·8N	58 39	16 15	9 13	○2143
26	15 4	20 56	2 37	12 49 1	2 56·2S	60 14	16 25	10 13	1○234
27	16 24	21 51	3 9	13 45 31	7 26·8	60 38	16 31	11 13	23○14
28	17 44	22 49	3 45	14 43 47	11 33·0	60 49	16 34	12 13	321○4
29	19 2	23 48	4 27	15 43 46	14 55·3	60 43	16 33	13 13	3○124
30	20 15	0 48	5 17	16 44 54	17 17·0	60 21	16 27	14 13	31○24
31	21 19	1 47	6 14	17 46 11	18 28·0S	59 44	16 17	15 13	2○134

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	3 50 29	22 42·8n	0 24 12	0 50 1n	4 34 47	22 48·6n
6	4 13 56	23 52·1	0 46 19	3 6·6	4 49 14	23 17·3
11	4 29 25	24 4·4	1 8 33	5 22·6	5 3 44	23 41·0
16	4 36 13	23 29·1	1 30 57	7 36 6	5 18 16	23 59·6
21	4 34 34	22 12·6	1 53 36	9 47 1	5 32 47	24 13·2
26	4 26 29	20 28·2	2 16 33	11 52·8	5 47 18	24 21·6
31	4 15 52	18 39·3n	2 39 52	13 52·1n	6 1 46	24 24·5n

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	14 50 9	14 57·0S	12 59 34	3 23·6S	9 11 40	16 24·9n
6	14 47 38	14 46·0	12 58 23	3 16·9	9 11 44	16 24·6
11	14 45 7	14 35·1	12 57 17	3 10·8	9 11 52	16 24·0
16	14 42 39	14 24·4	12 56 18	3 5·6	9 12 3	16 23·3
21	14 40 17	14 14·2	12 55 26	3 1·2	9 12 17	16 22·2
26	14 38 2	14 4·6	12 54 42	2 57·7	9 12 35	16 20·9
31	14 35 58	13 55·8S	12 54 6	2 55·2S	9 12 55	16 19·4n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	10·4	6·7	3·7	2·0	1·0	15 53	3·9	6·4	2·0	20·8	8·5
15	8·70	13·3	6·4	3·6	2·0	1·0	15 51	5·1	6·1	1·9	20·8	8·4
25	8·69	15 8	6·2	3·5	2·0	1·0	15 49	6·0	5·9	1·9	20·6	8·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 167° 59′ ♏.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 5*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 12*m.* Night begins 21*h.* 50*m.* The length of the Day is 14*h.* 44*m.*

May 1. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 13*m.* ♃ 2° 58′ S.

May 5. 14*h.* Jupiter in Opposition. Nearest approach to the Earth (May 7) 409,580,000 miles.

May 5. 17*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation. 21° 7′ East.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 13. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 36*m.* ♀ 0° 53′ N.

May 17. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 10*m.* ☿ 6° 19′ N.

May 18. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 4*m.* ♂ 5° 57′ N.

May 26. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 26*m.* ♄ 0° 27′ N.

May 28. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 20*m.* ♃ 2° 54′ S.

May 29. 3*h.* Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Uranus rises *May* 1, 3*h.* 6*m.*

Neptune sets *May* 1, 2*h.* 11*m.*

May 31, 0*h.* 14*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 44*m.*; the Afternoons 43*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

The Planets in 1923.—Jupiter is in Opposition on May 5, 396 days after Opposition of last year, the mean synodic period being 399days. Jupiter is not specially bright at this Opposition, since it is not far from Aphelion, and because of its southern declination, the Apparition is not considered a favourable one for telescopic observers in northern latitudes, but the low position of the planet brings it more before the eyes of the casual observer, and it will be a striking object of the evening sky, the first seen after sunset this summer. Similar remarks as to position apply to Saturn which has the star Spica for its neighbour, though it is not so low as Jupiter. At this Opposition this planet is more distant than at the last, but is brighter because the ring-plane is more exposed to the Sun and Earth. Mars is not in Opposition this year, and during the first six months will be a permanent feature, but not a very bright one, of the mid-evening sky. Except in January, Venus also is not conspicuous this year, for it is at Superior Conjunction in September, and epochs of greatest elongation and of greatest brilliancy occur about 220 and 256 days on either side of this respectively.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	*1 41	*14 8	11 19	23 43	7 16	19 39	6 12	6 35	...	12 21	2 27	14 50	11 31	23 54
2	W	*2 28	*14 53	...	12 7	8 3	20 24	6 59	7 23	0 47	13 11	3 15	15 41	...	12 18
3	Th	*3 15	*15 37	0 31	12 51	8 48	21 8	7 42	8 10	1 34	13 58	4 4	16 30	0 41	13 7
4	F	*4 0	16 21	1 17	13 37	9 34	21 52	8 23	8 58	2 20	14 46	4 52	17 20	1 29	13 58
5	S	4 47	17 6	2 6	14 25	10 18	22 35	9 6	9 48	3 7	15 34	5 40	18 12	2 18	14 49
6	S	5 34	17 52	2 57	15 15	11 0	23 14	9 51	10 41	3 53	16 22	6 32	19 6	3 7	15 42
7	M	6 25	18 45	3 53	16 16	11 43	...	10 41	11 37	4 42	17 16	7 27	20 7	4 3	16 45
8	Tu	7 24	19 47	5 3	17 28	0 5	12 47	11 35	...	5 40	18 22	8 30	21 14	5 8	17 54
9	W	8 34	21 1	6 18	18 43	1 19	14 9	0 40	0 48	6 49	19 34	9 39	22 23	6 17	19 4
10	Th	9 54	22 21	7 30	19 54	2 46	15 31	2 5	2 19	8 0	20 44	10 49	23 29	7 26	20 7
11	F	11 8	23 27	8 33	20 52	4 0	16 35	3 25	3 31	9 4	21 41	11 51	...	8 27	21 1
12	S	...	12 4	9 22	21 37	4 58	17 26	4 17	4 22	9 58	22 28	0 23	12 41	9 18	21 47
13	S	0 18	12 47	10 1	22 15	5 45	18 7	4 56	5 1	10 41	23 6	1 6	13 20	10 3	22 25
14	M	0 59	13 22	10 34	22 48	6 24	18 43	5 26	5 37	11 19	23 42	1 40	13 55	10 39	22 56
15	Tu	1 33	13 53	11 5	23 21	7 0	19 17	5 57	6 13	11 56	...	2 12	14 28	11 10	23 26
16	W	2 6	14 25	11 38	23 56	7 35	19 49	6 30	6 48	0 18	12 33	2 43	15 2	11 42	23 58
17	Th	2 40	14 56	...	12 10	8 7	20 22	7 2	7 25	0 52	13 8	3 17	15 40	...	12 17
18	F	3 14	15 28	0 30	12 44	8 42	20 55	7 33	8 2	1 27	13 45	3 55	16 19	0 32	12 55
19	S	3 50	16 2	1 7	13 18	9 16	21 28	8 3	8 36	2 3	14 21	4 32	16 57	1 9	13 33
20	S	4 25	16 34	1 42	13 52	9 50	22 1	8 32	9 15	2 37	14 58	5 8	17 36	1 45	14 13
21	M	5 1	17 10	2 21	14 32	10 25	22 38	9 9	10 0	3 15	15 40	5 49	18 23	2 26	14 59
22	Tu	5 44	17 55	3 6	15 20	11 5	23 18	9 54	10 50	3 59	16 29	6 38	19 15	3 13	15 52
23	W	6 35	18 49	4 2	16 25	11 52	...	10 48	11 46	4 50	17 26	7 35	20 16	4 10	16 56
24	Th	7 37	19 56	5 13	17 41	0 16	12 58	11 50	...	5 51	18 33	8 42	21 25	5 21	18 6
25	F	8 49	21 14	6 28	18 56	1 34	14 23	0 51	1 8	7 0	19 42	9 52	22 31	6 31	19 11
26	S	10 5	22 29	7 37	20 2	2 59	15 40	2 12	2 36	8 10	20 49	10 58	23 33	7 34	20 10
27	S	11 13	23 34	8 36	20 59	4 9	16 42	3 25	3 43	9 15	21 49	11 58	...	8 35	21 9
28	M	...	12 11	9 27	21 49	5 8	17 37	4 18	4 38	10 13	22 43	0 29	12 53	9 35	22 4
29	W	0 30	13 1	10 13	22 36	6 3	18 29	5 2	5 26	11 8	23 36	1 19	13 43	10 27	22 50
30	W	1 20	13 47	10 59	23 25	6 55	19 19	5 50	6 18	...	12 2	2 6	14 32	11 15	23 37
31	Th	2 10	*14 35	11 47	...	7 46	20 8	6 38	7 12	0 28	12 54	2 55	15 24	...	12 4

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Southg h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Southg h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Southg h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Southg h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Southg h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
6	5 1	13 21	21 41	3 34	9 53	16 13	5 41	13 56	22 12	19 6	23 52	4 38	16 17	22 3	3 50
13	4 52	13 12	21 32	3 22	9 57	16 33	5 29	13 49	22 8	18 34	23 21	4 9	15 47	21 34	3 21
20	4 38	13 47	20 55	3 9	10 0	16 53	5 20	13 41	22 3	18 1	22 50	3 39	15 18	21 6	2 53
27	4 16	12 8	19 59	2 58	10 5	17 13	5 11	13 34	21 57	17 30	22 20	3 10	14 49	20 37	2 25

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star almost throughout the month. In the first week it sets more than 2 hours after the Sun, and, as last month, may be seen by the naked eye. At $20\frac{1}{2}h.$ the planet will be in the N.W. by W. at an altitude about 8°, Aldebaran being nearer the horizon, ten degrees to the left.

♀ Venus continues to be a morning star rising in the dawn, nearly due East at the beginning of the month; E.N.E. at the end. The planet is now not very bright. Magnitude −3·3.

♂ Mars, still in the constellation Taurus, is above the horizon for about 2 hours after sunset.

♃ Jupiter, being at Opposition on May 5, is above the horizon throughout the night. Mag. −2·0.

♄ Saturn is slowly retrograding in Virgo, and will be seen in the southern sky during the evening, Spica, which is less bright, being on its left.

Illuminated Portions of the Discs of Mercury and Venus, 1923.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 6	0·792	0·315	April 6	0·995	0·742	July 5	0·688	0·949	Oct. 3	0·056	0·994
Feb. 5	0·148	0·505	May 6	0·350	0·827	Aug. 4	0·897	0·984	Nov. 2	0·966	0·973
Mar. 7	0·747	0·639	June 5	0·048	0·896	Sept. 3	0·539	0·999	Dec. 2	0·969	0·937

When the fraction in the above table is less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater is *gibbous*.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22*d.* 11*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		F	Ushant, 1794. *Shannon v. Chesapeake*, 1813.	3 51	20 4	152	213
2		S	T. Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Sir R. Buller, V.C., d. 1908.	3 51	20 5	153	212
3		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.** KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865).	3 50	20 6	154	211
4		M	F.-M. Viscount Wolseley b. 1833; d. Mar. 25, 1913.	3 49	20 7	155	210
5		Tu	F.-M. Earl Kitchener drowned in *Hampshire*, 1916.	3 48	20 8	156	209
6		W	German armies nearest Paris, 1918.	3 48	20 9	157	208
7		Th	First Reform Act passed, 1832. Messines, 1917.	3 47	20 10	158	207
8		F	Alexandra Palace burnt, 1873. 1st "Aërial Derby," '12.	3 47	20 11	159	206
9		S	Adm. Sir D. Sturdee, Bt., b. 1859. Dickens, d. 1870.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		S	**2nd S. aft. Trin.** Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		M	**St. Barnabas.** French recaptured Belloy, 1918.	3 45	20 13	162	203
12		Tu	Sir H. H. Johnston b. 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13		W	British entered Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		Th	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 15	165	200
15		F	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		S	Irish Free State Constitution promulgated, 1922.	3 44	20 16	167	198
17		S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.** Bunker Hill, 1775.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		M	Waterloo, 1815. Lt. Warneford, V.C., died, 1915.	3 44	20 17	169	196
19		Tu	Field-Marshal Earl Haig, G.C.B., O.M., born 1861.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		W	William IV d. 1837; Accession of Queen Victoria.	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		Th	Germans scuttled their fleet, 1919. Longest Day (*see*	3 45	20 18	172	193
22		F	F.-M. Sir H. H. Wilson assassinated, 1922. [p. 48).	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		S	PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894). Plassy, 1757.	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		S	**4th S. aft. Trin. St. John Baptist.** Midsummer Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		M	Georges Cadoudal (Chouan) died, 1804. [Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	176	189
26		Tu	O.M. instituted, 1902. U. S. troops in France, 1917.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		W	John Murray II, eminent London publisher, d. 1843.	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		Th	Peace signed at Versailles, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		F	**St. Peter.** Peter Paul Rubens, painter, born, 1577.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30		S	Second Battle of Verdun ended, 1916.	3 48	20 19	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	6*d.*	9*h.*	19·1*m.*
● New Moon	14	12	42·1
☽ First Quarter	21	20	45·9
○ Full Moon	28	13	4·2
Apogee	9*d.*	18·5*h.*	251,800 miles
Perigee	25*d.*	13·5*h.*	227,000 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1922,

on 11 days; total fall, 1·39 inches; *below* the average by 0·63 inch.

See note on page 42.

MONTHLY NOTES

June 4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

—. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from A. Time	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T. See p. 101.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 30	0·36	4 33 17	10·22	21 57·1 N	0·35	4 35 47	19 21 2
2	2 21	0·38	4 37 23	10·23	22 5·3	0·34	4 39 44	19 17 6
3	2 12	0·39	4 41 29	10·25	22 13·2	0·32	4 43 40	19 13 10
4	2 2	0·41	4 45 35	10·27	22 20·7	0·30	4 47 37	19 9 15
5	1 52	0·42	4 49 41	10·28	22 27·8	0·29	4 51 33	19 5 19
6	1 42	0·44	4 53 48	10·30	22 34·5	0·27	4 55 30	19 1 23
7	1 31	0·45	4 57 55	10·31	22 40·8	0·25	4 59 26	18 57 27
8	1 20	0·47	5 2 3	10·32	22 46·7	0·24	5 3 23	18 53 31
9	1 9	0·48	5 6 11	10·34	22 52·2	0·22	5 7 19	18 49 35
10	0 57	0·49	5 10 19	10·35	22 57·3	0·20	5 11 16	18 45 39
11	0 45	0·50	5 14 28	10·36	23 2·0	0·19	5 15 13	18 41 43
12	0 33	0·51	5 18 36	10·37	23 6·3	0·17	5 19 9	18 37 47
13	0 21	0·52	5 22 45	10·38	23 10·2	0·15	5 23 6	18 33 51
14	*Add* 0 52		5 26 54	10·38	23 13·7	0·14	5 27 2	18 29 55
15	0 5	0·53	5 31 3	10·39	23 16·8	0·12	5 30 59	18 26 0
16	0 17	0·54	5 35 13	10·39	23 19·4	0·10	5 34 55	18 22 4
17	0 30	0·54	5 39 22	10·40	23 21·7	0·09	5 38 52	18 18 8
18	0 43	0·54	5 43 32	10·40	23 23·5	0·07	5 42 48	18 14 12
19	0 56	0·54	5 47 41	10·40	23 25·0	0·05	5 46 45	18 10 16
20	1 9	0·54	5 51 51	10·40	23 26·0	0·03	5 50 42	18 6 20
21	1 22	0·54	5 56 0	10·40	23 26·6	0·02	5 54 38	18 2 24
22	1 35	0·54	6 0 10	10·40	23 26·8	0·00	5 58 35	17 58 28
23	1 48	0·54	6 4 19	10·40	23 26·6	0·02	6 2 31	17 54 32
24	2 1	0·54	6 8 29	10·39	23 25·9	0·04	6 6 28	17 50 36
25	2 14	0·53	6 12 38	10·39	23 24·9	0·05	6 10 24	17 46 40
26	2 26	0·52	6 16 47	10·38	23 23·4	0·07	6 14 21	17 42 45
27	2 39	0·52	6 20 56	10·38	23 21·6	0·09	6 18 17	17 38 49
28	2 51	0·51	6 25 5	10·37	23 19·3	0·10	6 22 14	17 34 53
29	3 4	0·50	6 29 14	10·36	23 16·6	0·12	6 26 11	17 30 57
30	3 16	0·50	6 33 23	10·35	23 13·5	0·14	6 30 7	17 27 1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1922.

Day	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		Rain-fall.	Sun-shine.
	°	°	°	inches.			incn.	hours.
1	82·8	52·7	57·4	29·788	SE	2·2	...	14·2
2	81·6	53·2	·8	29·654	SSE	1·9	...	0·2
3	71·0	53·2	58·1	29·898	NNE	2·1	...	7·4
4	72·1	46·3	·3	30·046	NE	0·9	...	11·1
5	76·4	43·9	·4	29·993	E	0·8	...	13·7
6	74·2	48·2	·3	29·920	SE	2·7	...	13·8
7	74·2	46·5	·2	29·841	ESE	4·0	...	14·9
8	68·0	49·2	·1	29·759	E	3·0	...	4·1
9	78·6	54·1	·0	29·701	SW	1·8	...	9·1
10	76·0	52·1	·1	29·701	NW	2·9	...	10·2
11	72·2	48·1	·2	29·936	NNE	2·1	...	15·2
12	78·8	46·7	·4	29·963	N	0·8	...	13·1
13	76·0	47·1	·5	29·840	N	4·0	·05	3·8
14	52·5	47·1	·7	29·837	NE	5·0	·02	...
15	56·6	46·9	·8	29·807	ENE	1·6	·51	...
16	73·0	45·6	·9	29·890	ENE	0·7	...	11·1
17	64·0	51·4	59·0	29·902	N	3·1	...	9·6
18	69·2	50·5	·2	30·015	N	1·9	...	3·7
19	80·2	56·9	·5	30·024	W	1·6	...	7·3
20	73·8	53·2	·9	30·037	W	2·5	...	8·2
21	75·0	54·7	60·3	30·020	W	2·4	...	10·7
22	71·0	45·8	·6	29·913	WSW	2·6	·01	6·1
23	70·2	52·2	·9	29·656	W	3·4	·06	6·1
24	65·8	50·9	61·2	29·692	WSW	4·1	·07	4·2
25	64·0	49·8	·4	29·523	W	6·0	·01	13·1
26	62·6	47·4	·5	29·453	W	1·8	·05	0·2
27	70·8	53·7	·6	29·604	WSW	3·8	...	5·6
28	64·9	50·6	·6	29·531	WSW	4·0	·44	0·1
29	64·0	45·2	·6	29·763	W	5·7	·15	11·2
30	67·1	47·4	·5	29·916	W	3·7	·02	6·9
Mn	70·9	49·7	59·4	29·821	—	—	1·39	234·9

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·2 W	0·1 S	159·5
15	10·0	1·1 N	27·2
25	5·6	2·3 N	254·8

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. 30m. (See p. 68
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	22 14	2 41	7 18	18 46 21	18 26·0S	58 57	16 4	16 13	●○43◐
2	22 58	3 33	8 24	19 44 20	17 16·9	58 3	15 49	17 15	41○23
3	23 35	4 23	9 31	20 39 28	15 11·9	57 9	15 34	18 13	423○1
4	.....	.....	.....	21 31 38	12 24·3	56 18	15 20	19 13	4321○
5	0 5	5 17	10 37	22 21 6	9 6·7	55 33	15 8	20 13	43○12
6	0 32	6 2	11 42	23 8 25	5 30·5	54 57	14 58	21 13	431○2
7	0 56	6 46	12 46	23 54 17	1 44·8S	54 30	14 51	22 13	42○13
8	1 18	7 28	13 49	0 39 24	2 2·3N	54 14	14 47	23 13	421○3
9	1 41	8 11	14 51	1 24 28	5 43·5	54 7	14 45	24 13	41○23
10	2 4	8 53	15 53	2 10 7	9 11·6	54 9	14 45	25 13	2○314
11	2 30	9 37	16 55	2 56 52	12 18·9	54 19	14 48	26 13	321○4
12	2 58	10 23	17 56	3 45 8	14 57·5	54 35	14 52	27 13	3○214
13	3 31	11 10	18 56	4 35 5	16 58·9	54 56	14 58	28 13	31○24
14	4 11	12 0	19 52	5 26 41	18 14·9	55 21	15 5	29 13	2○134
15	4 57	12 50	20 44	6 19 37	18 38·9	55 49	15 12	0 23	21○34
16	5 50	13 42	21 30	7 13 ≡3	18 6·7	56 18	15 20	1 23	○234 ▽
17	6 50	14 34	22 10	8 7 25	16 37·7	56 49	15 29	2 23	▽ ○134
18	7 56	15 25	22 45	9 1 15	14 15·0	57 19	15 37	3 23	3214○
19	9 5	16 17	23 16	9 54 39	11 5·1	57 50	15 46	4 23	3402 1
20	10 18	17 7	23 45	10 47 39	7 17·1	58 21	15 54	5 23	431○2
21	11 32	17 58	0 12	11 40 35	3 2·4N	58 50	16 2	6 23	42○31
22	12 48	18 50	0 40	12 33 56	1 26·2S	59 17	16 9	7 23	421○3
23	14 5	19 42	1 9	13 28 15	5 53·8	59 39	16 15	8 23	4○123
24	15 22	20 37	1 42	14 24 5	10 4·3	59 55	16 20	9 23	4○23●
25	16 40	21 33	2 20	15 21 42	13 40·6	60 1	16 21	10 23	4231○
26	17 54	22 31	3 5	16 21 0	16 26·2	59 56	16 20	11 23	34○1●
27	19 2	23 30	3 57	17 21 22	18 8·0	59 39	16 15	12 23	31○24
28	20 1	0 28	4 58	18 21 44	18 38·9	59 10	16 7	13 23	2○314
29	20 51	1 25	6 3	19 20 56	17 59·4	58 32	15 57	14 23	21○34
30	21 32	2 18	7 11	20 17 56	16 17·1S	57 47	15 45	15 23	○1234

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	4 7 19	17 14·4N	3 3 36	15 43·7N	6 16 12	24 23·1N
10	4 4 17	16 34·5	3 27 46	17 26·1	6 30 34	24 16·4
15	4 8 19	16 44·9	3 52 25	18 57·8	6 44 52	24 4·7
20	4 19 44	17 38·8	4 17 31	20 17·4	6 59 3	23 48·3
25	4 38 21	19 2·9	4 43 2	21 23·7	7 13 9	23 27·2
30	5 4 3	20 41·2N	5 8 57	22 15·4N	7 27 7	23 1·6N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	14 34 5	13 47·9S	12 53 39	2 53·6S	9 13 18	16 17·8N
10	14 32 26	13 41·2	12 53 20	2 53·0	9 13 44	16 15·8
15	14 31 2	13 35·6	12 53 11	2 53·3	9 14 13	16 13·7
20	14 29 53	13 31·4	12 53 11	2 54·7	9 14 43	16 11·4
25	14 29 2	13 28·6	12 53 21	2 57·1	9 15 16	16 9·0
30	14 28 27	13 27·2S	12 53 39	3 0·4S	9 15 52	16 6·4N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	15·3	5·9	3·5	1·9	1·0	15 47	5·8	5·7	1·9	20·3	8·2
15	8·66	12·7	5·7	3·4	1·9	1·0	15 46	4·8	5·5	1·8	19·8	8·0
25	8·66	10·0	5·6	3·4	1·9	0·9	15 46	3·8	5·3	1·8	19·4	7·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, 166° 19′ m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 11*h.* 7*m.* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h.* 13*m.* Its length is nearly 6 minutes 34*m.* from the 20th to the 24th.

June 5. Mean time taken by the Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·3*s.*

June 10. *Morn.* 6*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

June 12. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 53*m.* ♀ 3° 28′ N.

June 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 49*m.* ☿ 0° 42′ N.

June 15. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 56*m.* ♂ 5° 33′ N.

June 17. Saturn at a stationary point.

June 21. Mercury and Venus in conjunction 16*h.* 22*m.* ☿ 2° 38′ S.

June 22, 11*h.* 3*m.* Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 36*m.* ♄ 0° 7′ N.

June 23, 5*h.* Mercury at greatest elongation 22° 33′ W.

June 24. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 9*m.* ♃ 3° 4′ S.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·7*s.*

June 28. A shower of meteors associated with the Pons-Winnecke comet may perhaps be seen.

Uranus rises *June* 1, 1*h.* 6*m.*; *June* 30, 23*h.* 8*m.*

Neptune sets *June* 1, 0*h.* 10*m.* *June* 30, 22*h.* 13*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m.* up to the 18th, and then decrease 3½*m.* The Afternoons increase nearly 15*m.* up to the 26th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Longest Day. — Though there is but slight difference in the length of the interval between sunrise and sunset on the days about June 21, there is in general one of these days which is a few seconds longer than any other. This is the day on which the Summer Solstice falls, and though this is June 22 in the greater number of years, the operation of the Gregorian calendar causes it to be sometimes June 20, sometimes June 22, which is to be explained as follows. Because the Tropical year is not an integral number of days, the solstice falls later in the calendar year by year by six hours, *nearly*. It is not permitted to be very late because the intercalation of the extra day in leap year brings it back one

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month. Week.

		London Bridge				Liverpool.				Bristol.				Hull.				Greenock.				Leith.				Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.			
		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.		Morn.		After.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	F	*3	0	*15	21	0	16	12	35	8	34	20	54	7	24	8	2	1	18	13	46	3	46	16	16	0	24	12	54
2	S	*3	48	16	5	1	5	13	21	9	20	21	37	8	4	8	47	2	6	14	33	4	34	17	4	1	12	13	43
3	S	4	33	16	47	1	51	14	5	10	2	22	17	8	44	9	34	2	49	15	18	5	21	17	53	1	59	14	32
4	M	5	18	17	30	2	39	14	52	10	43	22	57	9	26	10	23	3	32	16	4	6	9	18	45	2	46	15	22
5	Tu	6	6	18	18	3	29	15	43	11	24	23	39	10	16	11	13	4	18	16	52	7	2	19	39	3	36	16	16
6	W	6	59	19	10	4	27	16	40	...		12	13	11	6	...		5	7	17	44	7	58	20	35	4	31	17	16
7	Th	7	56	20	10	5	34	17	57	0	36	13	15	0	4	0	1	6	6	18	44	8	58	21	34	5	35	18	18
8	F	9	1	21	20	6	42	19	4	1	46	14	30	1	2	1	14	7	9	19	47	10	0	22	35	6	37	19	16
9	S	10	11	22	31	7	44	20	5	3	4	15	42	2	21	2	36	8	12	20	47	11	1	23	32	7	36	20	12
10	S	11	15	23	30	8	38	20	56	4	9	16	38	3	25	3	39	9	11	21	41	11	57	...		8	31	21	2
11	M	...		12	6	9	23	21	41	5	1	17	25	4	14	4	28	10	2	22	27	0	22	12	45	9	21	21	47
12	Tu	0	19	12	47	10	2	22	20	5	47	18	8	4	52	5	9	10	46	23	7	1	5	13	26	10	7	22	27
13	W	1	2	13	23	10	36	22	55	6	29	13	47	5	26	5	45	11	27	23	47	1	41	14	3	10	46	23	1
14	Th	1	40	13	58	11	10	23	32	7	8	19	25	6	1	6	26	...		12	8	2	17	14	40	11	21	23	34
15	F	2	17	14	32	11	46	...		7	46	20	0	6	34	7	6	0	26	12	48	2	52	15	18	11	57	...	
16	S	2	54	15	7	0	10	12	21	8	22	20	37	7	9	7	47	1	3	13	28	3	30	16	0	0	10	12	37
17	S	3	33	15	44	0	48	12	59	9	1	21	13	7	43	8	26	1	42	14	9	4	11	16	42	0	49	13	18
18	M	4	11	16	19	1	28	13	37	9	38	21	52	8	18	9	6	2	21	14	50	4	52	17	23	1	29	14	2
19	Tu	4	51	16	58	2	9	14	18	10	18	22	30	8	56	9	50	3	1	15	34	5	36	18	10	2	13	14	50
20	W	5	35	17	42	2	55	15	6	10	58	23	11	9	42	10	39	3	44	16	20	6	26	19	0	3	0	15	39
21	Th	6	23	18	34	3	46	16	4	11	39	23	58	10	34	11	30	4	34	17	12	7	20	19	56	3	53	16	35
22	F	7	18	19	33	4	49	17	15	...		12	34	11	32	...		5	30	18	9	8	21	20	58	4	57	17	41
23	S	8	21	20	44	6	1	18	30	1	4	13	47	0	24	0	37	6	33	19	14	9	27	22	5	6	6	18	47
24	S	9	32	22	0	7	12	19	39	2	25	15	10	1	33	2	6	7	43	20	22	10	35	23	9	7	11	19	47
25	M	10	46	23	12	8	14	20	38	3	44	16	18	2	54	3	24	8	50	21	24	11	37	...		8	11	20	45
26	Tu	11	49	...		9	8	21	33	4	46	17	17	3	55	4	22	9	52	22	23	0	7	12	35	9	12	21	43
27	W	0	12	12	42	9	58	22	24	5	45	18	14	4	46	5	14	10	52	23	20	1	1	13	30	10	12	23	24
28	Th	1	8	13	34	10	47	23	15	6	42	19	8	5	34	6	10	11	50	...		1	54	14	22	11	52	...	
29	F	*2	0	*14	21	11	35	...		7	35	19	57	6	22	7	3	0	13	12	43	2	42	15	12	0	10	12	39
30	S	*2	49	*15	7	0	5	12	23	8	22	20	41	7	8	7	53	1	3	13	32	3	31	16	2	...		...	

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
3	3 49	11 27	19 3	2 48	10 10	17 34	5 3	13 27	21 50	15 58	21 49	9 41	14 21	20 9	1 57
10	3 22	10 53	18 24	2 40	10 16	17 54	4 57	13 19	21 42	16 28	21 19	2 11	13 53	19 41	1 29
17	3 0	10 33	18 8	2 34	10 23	18 14	4 51	13 12	21 32	15 58	20 50	1 42	13 25	19 13	1 1
24	2 43	10 28	18 14	2 30	10 30	18 33	4 47	13 4	21 21	15 28	20 21	1 14	12 58	18 46	0 34

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY rises at sunrise at the beginning of the month, and an hour before at the end, but it is not likely to be seen, though the nearness of Venus, which will then be above and to the left after the 21st, may aid in its detection.

♀ VENUS is a morning star rising in daylight an hour before the Sun in the E.N.E Venus and Mercury are in conjunction on the 21st.

♂ MARS, now in the constellation Gemini lingers in the evening sky, but will be inconspicuous in the twilight. Sets nearly N.W.

♃ JUPITER is in the southern sky during the evening. At midnight in the middle of the month it will be in the S.W. at altitude 15° approximately. Magnitude −2·0 to −1·8.

♄ SATURN is in the S.W sky almost throughout the short night. Mag. +0·9 to +1·0.

whole day. This whole day is too much, because the solstice is later yearly by *not quite* 6 hours, and hence, on the whole, it falls earlier in the calendar as the century progresses. This acceleration of the date during the century is corrected by the omission of the intercalary day in the centennial year, which makes the date a day later, but because this does more than is necessary, a further compensation is made by making the fourth centennial year a leap year. This brings back the date of the solstice, and regarding a cycle of four centuries, the first of which follows a centennial leap-year, it will be seen that the date of the solstice is later century by century, but earlier at the end of a century than at its beginning. At the present time the date is specially late because we are in the fourth century of such a cycle, and early in that century. In the year 1903 the dates of Equinoxes and Solstices were as late as possible. They will be specially early in 2099. This principle holds for all places but there are differences of date and of length of day depending on longitude and latitude. This year the "longest day" at Greenwich is June 22, and is longer by a small amount than it might otherwise be because the Solstice happens near the time of the Sun's meridian passage at that place.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° ♌ 23*d.* 22*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**5th Sun. aft. Trinity.** DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867).	3 48	20 18	182	183
2		M	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		Tu	Gettysburg, 1863. Tempel's Comet discovered, 1873.	3 50	20 18	184	181
4		W	INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776). Ulundi, 1879.	3 50	20 17	185	180
5		Th	Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes b. 1853; d. 26 March, 1902.	3 51	20 17	186	179
6		F	Sedgemoor, 1685. Marriage of King George V. (1893).	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		S	Old Quarter D. Declaration of Lond. withdrawn, '16.	3 53	20 16	188	177
8		S	**6th Sun. after Trinity.** Joseph Chamberlain b. 1836.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		M	Sempach, 1386. Germ. S.W. Africa surrendered, 1915.	3 55	20 15	190	175
10		Tu	Daguerre, discoverer of photography, died, 1851.	3 56	20 14	191	174
11		W	Oudenarde, 1708. King visited Channel Islands, 1921.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		Th	Viscount Birkenhead born, 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		F	Viscount Long born, 1854. Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		S	Bastille stormed, 1789. French general holiday.	4 0	20 11	195	170
15		S	**7th Sun. aft. Trin.** St. Swithun's Day. Marne, 1918.	4 1	20 10	196	169
16		M	Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1st President R.A., b. 1723.	4 2	20 9	197	168
17		Tu	Charlotte Corday, assassin of Marat, died, 1793.	4 3	20 8	198	167
18		W	Marshal Foch's great counter-attack launched, 1918.	4 5	20 7	199	166
19		Th	Armada defeated, 1588. Peace Celebrations, 1919.	4 6	20 6	200	165
20		F	Ireland declared itself independent of England, 1689.	4 7	20 4	201	164
21		S	Jesuits abolished by Clement XIV., 1773.	4 8	20 3	202	163
22		S	**8th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 2	203	162
23		M	C. Patmore b. 1823. Aust. ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 11	20 1	204	161
24		Tu	Capture of Gibraltar, 1704. Window tax abol., 1851.	4 12	19 59	205	160
25		W	**St. James.** Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., born, 1848.	4 14	19 58	206	159
26		Th	George Bernard Shaw, author and playwright, b. 1856.	4 15	19 57	207	158
27		F	Talavera, 1809. Capt. Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 16	19 55	208	157
28		S	*Alabama* sailed, 1862. Austria dec. war on Serbia, 1914.	4 18	19 54	209	156
29		S	**9th Sun. aft. Trin.** William Wilberforce died, 1833.	4 19	19 52	210	155
30		M	Thomas Gray, poet, d. 1771. George Borrow, d. 1881.	4 21	19 51	211	154
31		Tu	TRIN. LAW SITTINGS END. Third Battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 22	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	6*d.*	1*h.*	56·4*m.*
● New Moon	14	0	44·8
☽ First Quarter	21	1	31·9
○ Full Moon	27	22	32·6

Apogee ... 7*d.* 11·8*h.* ..... 251,300 miles.
Perigee ... 22*d.* 1·9*h.* ..... 229,600 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1922,

on 21 days; total fall 3·20 inches; *above* the average by 0·73 inch.

See note on page 40.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

5. Dividends due.

7. Quarter Sessions begin.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 101
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 27	0·49	6 37 31	10·34	23 10·0 N	0·15	6 34 4	17 23 5
2	3 39	0·48	6 41 39	10·34	23 6·1	0·17	6 38 0	17 19 9
3	3 50	0·47	6 45 47	10·32	23 1·8	0·19	6 41 57	17 15 13
4	4 1	0·46	6 49 55	10·31	22 57·0	0·20	6 45 53	17 11 17
5	4 12	0·44	6 54 2	10·30	22 51·9	0·22	6 49 50	17 7 21
6	4 23	0·43	6 58 9	10·29	22 46·4	0·24	6 53 46	17 3 25
7	4 33	0·42	7 2 16	10·28	22 40·5	0·25	6 57 43	16 59 30
8	4 43	0·40	7 6 22	10·26	22 34·2	0·27	7 1 40	16 55 34
9	4 52	0·39	7 10 28	10·24	22 27·5	0·29	7 5 36	16 51 38
10	5 1	0·37	7 14 34	10·23	22 20·4	0·30	7 9 33	16 47 42
11	5 10	0·35	7 18 39	10·21	22 12·9	0·32	7 13 29	16 43 46
12	5 18	0·34	7 22 44	10·19	22 5·1	0·34	7 17 26	16 39 50
13	5 26	0·32	7 26 48	10·17	21 56·8	0·35	7 21 22	16 35 54
14	5 33	0·30	7 30 52	10·15	21 48·2	0·37	7 25 19	16 31 58
15	5 40	0·28	7 34 56	10·13	21 39·3	0·38	7 29 15	16 28 2
16	5 47	0·26	7 38 59	10·11	21 29·9	0·40	7 33 12	16 24 6
17	5 53	0·23	7 43 1	10·09	21 20·2	0·41	7 37 9	16 20 10
18	5 58	0·21	7 47 3	10·07	21 10·1	0·43	7 41 5	16 16 14
19	6 3	0·19	7 51 4	10·05	20 59·7	0·44	7 45 2	16 12 19
20	6 7	0·16	7 55 5	10·02	20 48·9	0·46	7 48 58	16 8 23
21	6 11	0·14	7 59 6	10·00	20 37·8	0·47	7 52 55	16 4 27
22	6 14	0·12	8 3 5	9·97	20 26·3	0·49	7 56 51	16 0 31
23	6 16	0·09	8 7 4	9·95	20 14·4	0·50	8 0 48	15 56 35
24	6 18	0·07	8 11 3	9·92	20 2·3	0·51	8 4 44	15 52 39
25	6 20	0·04	8 15 1	9·90	19 49·8	0·53	8 8 41	15 48 43
26	6 20	0·02	8 18 58	9·87	19 36·9	0·54	8 12 38	15 44 47
27	6 20	0·01	8 22 55	9·85	19 23·8	0·56	8 16 34	15 40 51
28	6 20	0·03	8 26 51	9·82	19 10·3	0·57	8 20 31	15 36 55
29	6 19	0·06	8 30 46	9·80	18 56·5	0·58	8 24 27	15 32 59
30	6 17	0·08	8 34 41	9·78	18 42·4	0·59	8 28 24	15 29 4
31	6 15	0·11	8 38 35	9·75	18 28·0	0·61	8 32 20	15 25 8

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. ☾
2.
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15. ☾
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29. ☽
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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	66·0	52·2	61·5	29·790	SW	4·6	·01	0·6
2	68·6	54·0	·6	29·640	SW	5·6	·02	8·0
3	69·9	50·7	·8	29·673	SSW	4·0	·10	4·1
4	62·5	45·5	62·1	29·654	SW	3·7	·13	0·6
5	64·2	49·5	·3	29·467	SW	6·4	·40	3·1
6	64·0	50·7	·4	29·201	WSW	16·0	·44	2·0
7	66·4	48·2	·4	29·871	WSW	4·0	·26	8·5
8	60·1	50·4	·4	29·563	SW	10·7	·05	3·0
9	01·0	51·2	·4	29·568	W	6·8	·26	3·0
10	72·9	47·3	·5	29·940	W	1·7	...	11·6
11	71·4	46·8	·7	30·079	S	0·5	...	6·0
12	76·1	45·7	·9	30·015	SW	1·4	...	11·5
13	65·9	52·3	63·1	29·642	SW	1·9	·03	0·3
14	64·3	53·1	·3	29·448	SSW	0·6	·45	0·8
15	67·3	48·3	·4	29·477	NNW	2·4	·28	2·7
16	60·3	46·1	·4	29·600	WNW	6·1	·07	3·5
17	68·0	52·8	·4	29·814	WNW	3·9	...	3·0
18	62·5	50·2	·3	29·767	NNW	3·9	·09	1·4
19	72·3	48·0	·2	29·951	W	2·9	...	13·2
20	74·4	49·0	·2	29·908	WSW	1·7	...	13·5
21	79·2	54·8	·2	29·745	SW	2·6	·01	8·0
22	71·1	55·7	·1	29·655	SW	1·2	·02	0·2
23	70·7	55·6	·0	29·497	SW	1·0	...	0·5
24	61·3	47·7	62·9	29·762	NNE	2·7	·11	1·1
25	72·1	49·3	·7	29·968	WNW	2·0	...	7·1
26	72·6	51·9	·5	29·933	WSW	2·8	·07	5·5
27	71·9	55·7	·4	29·919	WSW	1·4	·01	3·8
28	73·1	52·5	·3	30·004	NNE	0·6	...	10·5
29	77·0	48·7	·3	29·854	W	5·0	...	8·2
30	68·8	54·4	·3	29·780	W	1·5	·05	...
31	72·0	48·8	·2	29·805	W	4·2	·34	11·8
Mn	68·9	50·6	62·7	29·741	—	—	3·20	157·1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	1·1 W	3·4 N	122·4
15	3·4 E	4·4	350·1
25	7·8 E	5·3	217·8

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 21h. 30m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	22 6	3 8	8 19	21 12 11	13 44·2S	57 0	15 32	16 23	1O234
2	22 34	3 53	9 26	22 3 37	10 34·3	56 14	15 19	17 23	☽ 23O4
3	22 59	4 41	10 32	22 52 34	7 0·5	55 33	15 8	18 23	●3O14
4	23 23	5 24	11 35	23 39 36	3 13·9S	54 59	14 59	19 23	31O42
5	23 46	6 7	12 38	0 25 23	0 36·3N	54 34	14 52	20 23	423O1
6	.....	.....	.....	1 10 40	4 22·1	54 19	14 48	21 23	421O3
7	0 9	6 49	13 41	1 56 6	7 56·5	54 14	14 47	22 23	4O123
8	0 33	7 33	14 43	2 42 21	11 12·3	54 19	14 48	23 23	41O23
9	1 0	8 17	15 44	3 29 56	14 2·3	54 33	14 52	24 23	423O1
10	1 31	9 4	16 45	4 19 14	16 18·2	54 55	14 58	25 23	432O●
11	2 8	9 53	17 43	5 10 22	17 52·0	55 23	15 5	26 23	431O2
12	2 51	10 43	18 37	6 3 12	18 35·8	55 56	15 14	27 23	432O1
13	3 41	11 35	19 26	6 57 20	18 23·5	56 30	15 24	28 23	21O43
14	4 40	12 28	20 9	7 52 11	17 12·6	57 4	15 33	0 11	O2143
15	5 45	13 21	20 47	8 47 5	15 4·5	57 36	15 42	1 11	1O234
16	6 54	14 13	21 20	9 41 37	12 4·9	58 5	15 50	2 11	23O14
17	8 7	15 5	21 50	10 35 33	8 23·6	58 29	15 56	3 11	●32O4
18	9 22	15 56	22 18	11 28 59	4 12·7N	58 49	16 2	4 11	31O24
19	10 37	16 47	22 46	12 22 17	0 13·8S	59 4	16 6	5 11	☽ 3O14
20	11 53	17 39	23 14	13 15 56	4 41·0	59 15	16 9	6 11	21O34
21	13 9	18 31	23 45	14 10 28	8 53·7	59 20	16 10	7 11	O4213
22	14 25	19 26	0 19	15 6 19	12 36·6	59 21	16 10	8 11	41O23
23	15 38	20 22	1 0	16 3 36	15 35·1	59 15	16 9	9 11	☽ 42O1
24	16 47	21 19	1 48	17 2 5	17 36·6	59 3	16 5	10 11	432O1
25	17 49	22 16	2 45	18 1 7	18 32·6	58 45	16 0	11 11	☽ 43O2
26	18 42	23 12	3 45	18 59 45	18 20·3	58 19	15 53	12 11	43O21
27	19 27	0 7	4 52	19 57 0	17 3·4	57 48	15 45	13 11	421O3
28	20 4	0 58	6 0	20 52 8	14 50·9	57 12	15 35	14 11	4O13●
29	20 35	1 47	7 8	21 44 49	11 54·9	56 34	15 25	15 11	14O23
30	21 2	2 34	8 15	22 35 4	8 28·6	55 56	15 14	16 11	2O314
31	21 26	3 18	9 20	23 23 16	4 44·3S	55 22	15 5	17 11	321O4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	5 36 50	22 14·3N	5 35 11	22 51·7N	7 40 57	22 31·6N
10	6 16 13	23 19·0	6 1 38	23 11·6	7 54 40	21 57·4
15	7 0 34	23 31·8	6 28 13	23 14·7	8 8 14	21 19·2
20	7 46 45	22 38·5	6 54 48	23 0·9	8 21 39	20 37·2
25	8 31 24	20 42·4	7 21 17	22 30·1	8 34 55	19 51·5
30	9 12 30	17 59·1N	7 47 33	21 42·8N	8 48 3	19 2·4N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	14 28 10	13 27·2S	12 54 7	3 4·6S	23 15 13	5 40·2S
10	14 28 11	13 28·6	12 54 43	3 9·8	23 15 2	5 41·8
15	14 28 29	13 31·5	12 55 28	3 15·8	23 14 44	5 43·7
20	14 29 5	13 35·8	12 56 21	3 22·7	23 14 23	5 46·1
25	14 29 57	13 41·4	12 57 23	3 30·4	23 13 58	5 48·9
30	14 31 6	13 48·4S	12 58 32	3 38·8S	23 13 30	5 52·0S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	8·0	5·4	3·4	1·8	0·9	15 45	3·0	5·2	1·8	18 9	7·8
15	8·66	6·9	5·3	3·3	1·8	0·9	15 46	2·6	5·1	1·8	18 3	7·6
25	8 66	6·6	5 3	3·3	1·7	0·9	15 46	2·5	5·0	1·8	17 8	7·5

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 164° 44′ m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h* 23*m*. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h*. 30*m*.

July 4. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 14*h*. 36*m*. ☿ 0° 47′ S.

July 5, *midnight*. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 94,445,000 miles. Aphelion.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

July 7. Jupiter at a stationary point.

July 12. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 16*h*. 30*m*. ♀ 4° 37′ N.

July 13. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 4*h*. 8*m*. ☿ 4° 59′ N.

July 14. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 8*m*. ♂ 4° 40′ N.

July 20. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 15*m*. ♄ 0° 18′ S.

July 21. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 20*h*. 9*m*. ♃ 3° 24′ S.

July 22, 10*h*. Mercury in superior conjunction.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·1*s*.

July 26. Mercury and Mars in conjunction, 2*h*. 18*m*. ☿ 0° 39′ N.

Uranus rises July 1, 23*h*. 4*m*.; July 31, 21*h*. 5*m*.

Neptune sets, July 1, 22*h*. 9*m*.; July 31, 20*h*. 14*m*.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*., and the Afternoons 29*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

The Prime Meridian.—Apart from its use in connection with the Zone Standard Time system (see p. 102) the meridian of Greenwich is used as a basis for their maps by other countries. This was recommended by a resolution passed at a conference, attended by representatives of twenty-five Governments, held at Washington in 1884, which prescribed that the meridian of the Observatory at Greenwich should be the initial meridian of the world in place of the many meridians which then existed. This had been adopted by several leading countries previous to that time, but some based the longitudes of their maps on the meridian of their capital city, or one chosen for some arbitrary

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	☉	*3 36	*15 49	0 52	13 5	9 6	21 23	7 49	8 36	1 47	14 17	4 19	16 50	0 55	13 26
2	M	4 19	16 29	1 35	13 47	9 47	22 1	8 26	9 17	2 29	15 0	5 4	17 34	1 39	14 11
3	Tu	5 1	17 8	2 19	14 29	10 26	22 38	9 6	9 59	3 11	15 41	5 46	18 18	2 23	14 57
4	W	5 43	17 48	3 4	15 12	11 2	23 13	9 48	10 38	3 51	16 21	6 31	19 2	3 5	15 41
5	Th	6 27	18 31	3 48	16 1	11 37	23 52	10 33	11 20	4 34	17 3	7 17	19 48	3 51	16 27
6	F	7 12	19 19	4 39	16 59	...	12 19	11 21	...	5 18	17 49	8 7	20 38	4 42	17 20
7	S	8 1	20 15	5 39	18 2	0 42	13 18	0 3	0 12	6 10	18 45	9 2	21 36	5 40	18 18
8	☽	9 2	21 24	6 41	19 8	1 51	14 31	0 55	1 27	7 13	19 49	10 4	22 37	6 41	19 16
9	M	10 12	22 36	7 44	20 10	3 6	15 42	2 13	2 49	8 17	20 49	11 6	23 35	7 40	20 12
10	Tu	11 17	23 36	8 38	21 4	4 13	16 42	3 21	3 50	9 17	21 45	...	12 4	8 39	21 6
11	W	...	12 10	9 28	21 52	5 10	17 34	4 15	4 42	10 13	22 36	0 28	12 55	9 32	21 56
12	Th	0 31	12 55	10 11	22 34	6 0	18 21	4 56	5 28	11 3	23 21	1 14	13 40	10 21	22 39
13	F	1 17	13 36	10 49	23 13	6 46	19 3	5 33	6 10	11 47	...	1 55	14 20	11 2	23 15
14	S	1 58	14 12	11 26	23 53	7 27	19 43	6 8	6 54	0 2	12 31	2 32	14 59	11 40	23 52
15	☽	2 38	14 50	...	12 5	8 6	20 21	6 47	7 36	0 44	13 14	3 10	15 41	...	12 20
16	M	3 17	15 28	0 33	12 43	8 45	21 1	7 26	8 14	1 25	13 55	3 53	16 25	0 32	13 3
17	Tu	3 59	16 7	1 14	13 23	9 24	21 42	8 6	8 51	2 6	14 37	4 37	17 10	1 14	13 48
18	W	4 40	16 45	1 55	14 7	10 4	22 22	8 48	9 30	2 49	15 19	5 23	17 54	2 0	14 33
19	Th	5 22	17 27	2 38	14 53	10 42	23 2	9 33	10 14	3 32	16 2	6 9	18 41	2 47	15 19
20	F	6 8	18 16	3 24	15 45	11 23	23 45	10 24	11 3	4 19	16 50	7 2	19 36	3 38	16 12
21	S	6 59	19 12	4 20	16 49	...	12 10	11 18	11 54	5 12	17 45	8 0	20 34	4 36	17 11
22	☽	7 56	20 16	5 27	18 2	0 37	13 14	...	0 16	6 13	18 48	9 2	21 39	5 41	18 18
23	M	9 3	21 33	6 41	19 18	1 53	14 37	0 55	1 33	7 21	19 56	10 12	22 47	6 31	19 24
24	Tu	10 19	22 53	7 52	20 25	3 17	15 56	2 20	3 3	8 32	20 7	11 24	23 53	7 57	20 29
25	W	11 33	...	8 54	21 26	4 32	17 5	3 41	4 16	9 44	22 13	...	12 27	9 4	21 33
26	Th	0 5	12 35	9 50	22 21	5 39	18 6	4 38	5 12	10 47	23 10	0 55	13 25	10 7	22 29
27	F	1 3	13 25	10 39	23 9	6 35	18 57	5 24	6 3	11 42	...	1 46	14 15	10 59	23 14
28	S	1 53	*14 11	11 24	23 55	7 25	19 44	6 9	6 53	0 0	12 32	2 32	15 0	11 43	23 54
29	☽	2 40	*14 53	...	12 6	8 9	20 25	6 52	7 38	0 46	13 18	3 15	15 45	...	12 25
30	M	3 22	*15 31	0 38	12 46	8 49	21 5	7 31	8 19	1 29	13 59	3 59	16 29	0 35	13 8
31	Tu	4 2	*16 7	1 18	13 25	9 25	21 40	8 6	8 52	2 8	14 36	4 39	17 8	1 16	13 47

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
1	2 36	10 36	18 37	2 31	10 40	18 50	4 43	12 56	21 8	15 0	19 53	0 46	12 32	18 19	0 6
8	2 44	10 58	19 13	2 35	10 49	19 4	4 40	12 47	20 55	14 32	19 25	0 19	12 5	17 52	23 39
15	3 12	11 31	19 50	2 43	10 59	19 15	4 37	12 39	20 40	14 5	18 58	23 51	11 39	17 25	23 12
22	3 58	12 8	20 17	2 55	11 8	19 21	4 35	12 30	20 25	13 39	18 31	23 24	11 14	16 59	22 45
29	4 54	12 40	20 24	3 11	11 18	19 24	4 33	12 21	20 8	13 14	18 5	22 57	10 48	16 33	22 18

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star until the 21st, and an evening star later, but there will be no favourable opportunity for its naked-eye observation. In the earliest days of the month it will be near Venus, two or three degrees above the horizon at 3*h*. The rate of motion of Mercury from right to left having increased, there will be a second conjunction of these two planets on July 4 (see p. 41), and Mercury will then be to the left of the brighter planet.

♀ Venus is a morning star and may be seen in the dawn N.E. by E., at a low altitude. Magnitude, −3·3 to −3·4.

♂ Mars sets shortly after the Sun throughout the month. It will be near Mercury on the evening of the 25th, but neither planet is like y to be visible.

♃ Jupiter is a conspicuous object, low in the S.W. sky during the evening. Mag., −1·8 to −1·7.

♄ Saturn, in the following pa t of Virgo, will be to the right of Jupiter at about the same altitude with the star Spica somewhat lower between them. Magnitude, + 1·0 to + 1·1.

reason. The first geographers chos as their zero meridian that of the land they knew to be farthest west, and in the maps of Ptolemy (A.D. 70–147) Ferro, the westernmost of the Canary Islands, defines the zero meridian, and this remained so for several centuries, when other islands in that part of the Atlantic were chosen, the Peak of Teneriffe being used by the Dutch in the eighteenth century. A point in the island of St. Michael, the most easterly of the Azores, was used for the purpose at the beginning of the 17th century, because the magnetic declination was there zero, or the compass needle pointed to astronomical north, and it is said that Corvo, the most westerly of the group, was at one time chosen as fixing the zero meridian for the same reason.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 24*d.* 5*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	Lammas. Minden, 1759. Nile, 1798.	4 24	19 48	213	152
2		Th	Blenheim, 1704. Dr. A. G. Bell (Telephone) d. 1922.	4 25	19 46	214	151
3		F	Germany declared war on France, 1914.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		S	Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 28	19 43	216	149
5		S	**10th S. aft. Trin.** 1st shot fired (*H.M.S. Lance*), 1914.	4 30	19 41	217	148
6		M	Bank Holiday. Tennyson b. 1809. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 31	19 39	218	147
7		Tu	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 33	19 38	219	146
8		W	Battle of Amiens commenced, 1918.	4 34	19 36	220	145
9		Th	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 36	19 34	221	144
10		F	Otterburn, 1388. Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890.	4 37	19 32	222	143
11		S	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman died, 1890.	4 39	19 30	223	142
12		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** War with Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13		M	F.-M. Sir John French landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 42	19 27	225	140
14		Tu	Old Lammas Day. Viscount Northcliffe died, 1922.	4 44	19 25	226	139
15		W	U.S. Troops marched through London, 1917.	4 45	19 23	227	138
16		Th	Naval fight in German Bight, 1917. [1871.	4 47	19 21	228	137
17		F	Dissenters' Marriage Act, 1836. Army Purchase abol'd,	4 48	19 19	229	136
18		S	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 50	19 17	230	135
19		S	**12th Sun. aft. Trinity.** R. Bloomfield died, 1823.	4 52	19 15	231	134
20		M	General Booth (Salvation Army) died, 1912.	4 53	19 13	232	133
21		Tu	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captd. 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 55	19 11	233	132
22		W	First British shot fired on Western Front, 1914.	4 56	19 9	234	131
23		Th	Le Cateau, 1914. Japan decl. war on Germany, 1914.	4 58	19 6	235	130
24		F	**St. Bartholomew.** R 38 wrecked at Hull, 1921.	5 0	19 4	236	129
25		S	Sir William Herschel died, 1822.	5 1	19 2	237	128
26		S	**13th Sun. after Trinity.** Louvain sacked, 1914.	5 3	19 0	238	127
27		M	First hydrogen balloon ascent, 1783. Gen. Botha d. '19.	5 4	18 58	239	126
28		Tu	Naval engagement in Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 6	18 56	240	125
29		W	Villers-Cotterets, 1914. Noyon, 1918.	5 8	18 54	241	124
30		Th	Tannenburg, 1914. Somme, 1918. Police strike, 1918.	5 9	18 51	242	123
31		F	Samoa captured, 1914. Official End of War, 1921.	5 11	18 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	4*d.*	15*h.*	22·3*m.*
● New Moon	12	11	16·6
☽ First Quarter	19	6	6·9
○ Full Moon	26	10	29·4

Apogee ..... 4*d.* 6·4*h.* ..... 251,100 miles.
Perigee ... 16*d.* 10·0*h.* ..... 228,400 ,,

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1922.

on 17 days; total fall 2·32 inches; *below* the average by 0·03 inch.

See note on p. 42.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
5. Oyster season opens.
10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
12. Grouse shooting begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published.
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 101.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 12	0·13	8 42 29	9·72	18 13·3 N	0·62	8 36 17	15 21 12
2	6 9	0·16	8 46 22	9·70	17 58·3	0·63	8 40 13	15 17 16
3	6 5	0·18	8 50 15	9·68	17 42·9	0·64	8 44 10	15 13 20
4	6 0	0·20	8 54 7	9·65	17 27·3	0·66	8 48 7	15 9 24
5	5 55	0·23	8 57 58	9·63	17 11·5	0·67	8 52 3	15 5 28
6	5 49	0·25	9 1 49	9·60	16 55·3	0·68	8 56 0	15 1 32
7	5 43	0·28	9 5 39	9·58	16 38·9	0·69	8 59 56	14 57 36
8	5 36	0·30	9 9 29	9·56	16 22·1	0·70	9 3 53	14 53 40
9	5 28	0·32	9 13 18	9·53	16 5·2	0·71	9 7 49	14 49 44
10	5 20	0·35	9 17 6	9·51	15 47·9	0·72	9 11 46	14 45 49
11	5 12	0·37	9 20 54	9·48	15 30·5	0·73	9 15 42	14 41 53
12	5 2	0·40	9 24 41	9·46	15 12·7	0·74	9 19 39	14 37 57
13	4 53	0·42	9 28 28	9·44	14 54·7	0·75	9 23 36	14 34 1
14	4 42	0·44	9 32 14	9·41	14 36·5	0·76	9 27 32	14 30 5
15	4 31	0·46	9 36 0	9·39	14 18·1	0·77	9 31 29	14 26 9
16	4 20	0·49	9 39 45	9·37	13 59·4	0·78	9 35 25	14 22 13
17	4 8	0·51	9 43 30	9·34	13 40·5	0·79	9 39 22	14 18 17
18	3 55	0·53	9 47 14	9·32	13 21·4	0·80	9 43 18	14 14 21
19	3 42	0·55	9 50 57	9·30	13 2·1	0·81	9 47 15	14 10 25
20	3 29	0·58	9 54 40	9·28	12 42·6	0·82	9 51 11	14 6 30
21	3 15	0·60	9 58 23	9·26	12 22·8	0·83	9 55 8	14 2 34
22	3 0	0·62	10 2 5	9·24	12 2·9	0·83	9 59 5	13 58 38
23	2 45	0·64	10 5 46	9·22	11 42·8	0·84	10 3 1	13 54 42
24	2 30	0·66	10 9 27	9·20	11 22·5	0·85	10 6 58	13 50 46
25	2 14	0·67	10 13 8	9·18	11 2·0	0·86	10 10 54	13 46 50
26	1 57	0·69	10 16 48	9·16	10 41·4	0·86	10 14 51	13 42 54
27	1 41	0·71	10 20 28	9·15	10 20·5	0·87	10 18 47	13 38 58
28	1 24	0·72	10 24 7	9·13	9 59·5	0·88	10 22 44	13 35 2
29	1 6	0·74	10 27 46	9·12	9 38·4	0·88	10 26 40	13 31 6
30	0 48	0·75	10 31 25	9·10	9 17·1	0·89	10 30 37	13 27 10
31	0 30	0·76	10 35 4	9·00	8 55·6 N	0·90	10 34 34	13 23 15

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours.
1	69·3	47·9	62·2	29·894	W	2·6	·01	10·3
2	71·2	46·1	·1	29·951	WNW	1·4	...	6·9
3	73·2	49·7	·1	29·926	W	1·8	·01	7·1
4	66·0	52·8	·1	29·841	Calm	0·3	·11	...
5	70·3	52·1	·1	29·818	ESE	1·5	...	6·2
6	64·0	54·7	·2	29·610	ESE	3·0	·60	0·1
7	68·0	53·5	·2	29·505	W	4·0	·04	2·4
8	70·5	52·1	·3	29·475	WSW	2·6	·14	7·4
9	70·0	51·4	·3	29·647	W	2·7	·16	3·0
10	63·8	48·8	·3	30·013	NNE	1·8	...	1·2
11	66·3	43·8	·4	30·037	WSW	2·4	·13	2·0
12	65·0	47·3	·5	29·872	WSW	3·9	·14	0·4
13	68·8	52·6	·5	29·772	WSW	2·0	·05	0·6
14	69·7	46·4	·5	29·758	Calm	0·5	...	2·7
15	68·9	48·1	·4	29·907	N	1·5	...	10·0
16	70·2	47·5	·3	29·914	WSW	4·0	...	8·1
17	67·1	52·8	·1	29·788	WNW	4·3	...	3·3
18	69·8	51·2	61·9	29·998	WNW	3·8	...	5·7
19	71·9	46·4	·7	30·091	W	0·6	...	5·9
20	72·7	52·1	·5	30·000	W	1·0	...	9·4
21	77·6	48·1	·3	29·836	Calm	0·2	...	5·0
22	70·8	53·2	·1	29·656	NW	2·1	·01	2·4
23	64·7	51·4	60·9	29·634	NW	6·8	·11	9·2
24	66·9	45·4	·8	29·655	W	2·4	·16	1·6
25	64·9	51·4	·7	29·702	NW	2·9	...	1·1
26	68·7	42·6	·7	29·962	WNW	1·8	...	13·1
27	72·1	52·1	·6	29·745	WSW	1·7	...	8·4
28	72·2	54·8	·4	29·611	SW	0·4	·14	3·2
29	73·6	55·4	·3	29·559	WSW	0·4	·02	8·2
30	62·6	52·6	·1	29·336	W	3·7	·37	0·2
31	65·3	45·9	59·9	29·473	SW	2·0	·12	3·8
Mn	68·9	50·0	61·6	29·774	—	—	2·32	48·9

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
4	11·9 E	6·0 N	85·5
14	15·6	6·6	313·3
24	18·8	7·0	181·2

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 8h. 15m. (See p. 68.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	d. h.	w. e.
1	21 50	4 2	10 24	0 9 56	0 52·8S	54 52	14 57	18 11	3○124
2	22 12	4 44	11 27	0 55 42	2 56·7N	54 31	14 51	19 11	3○24●
3	22 36	5 27	12 29	1 41 13	6 36·6	54 18	14 48	20 11	2○4●
4	23 2	6 11	13 31	2 27 8	9 59·6	54 15	14 47	21 11	●○134
5	23 31	6 57	14 31	3 14 0	12 58·9	54 23	14 49	22 11	1○234
6	.....	.....	.....	4 2 19	15 27·2	54 41	14 54	23 11	2○314
7	0 5	7 44	15 30	4 52 22	17 16·8	55 8	15 1	24 11	2314○
8	0 44	8 33	16 26	5 44 15	18 20·2	55 42	15 11	25 11	34○12
9	1 31	9 25	17 17	6 37 48	18 30·3	56 23	15 22	26 11	431○2
10	2 26	10 17	18 3	7 32 36	17 42·3	57 6	15 33	27 11	☿42○●
11	3 29	11 11	18 44	8 28 4	15 54·8	57 48	15 45	28 11	42○13
12	4 37	12 4	19 20	9 23 39	13 11·2	58 27	15 56	0 1	41○23
13	5 50	12 57	19 52	10 18 58	9 39·4	58 59	16 4	1 1	42○13
14	7 6	13 50	20 22	11 13 51	5 31·6	59 22	16 11	2 1	4213○
15	8 23	14 43	20 50	12 8 27	1 2·9N	59 35	16 14	3 1	34○12
16	9 41	15 35	21 18	13 3 3	3 30·1S	59 39	16 15	4 1	31○42
17	10 58	16 28	21 49	13 58 4	7 50·6	59 34	16 14	5 1	23○14
18	12 14	17 22	22 22	14 53 51	11 42·6	59 23	16 11	6 1	2○34●
19	13 28	18 17	23 0	15 50 33	14 51·8	59 6	16 6	7 1	1○234
20	14 38	19 13	23 45	16 48 4	17 6·6	58 45	16 0	8 1	○134☾
21	15 41	20 9	0 37	17 45 58	18 19·2	58 21	15 54	9 1	213○4
22	16 36	21 5	1 33	18 43 35	18 26·2	57 56	15 47	10 1	3○214
23	17 23	21 58	2 38	19 40 8	17 29·8	57 28	15 39	11 1	31○42
24	18 2	22 50	3 45	20 35 0	15 36·6	56 58	15 31	12 1	234○1
25	18 35	23 40	4 53	21 27 47	12 56·6	56 27	15 23	13 1	●42○3
26	19 4	0 27	6 0	22 18 27	9 41·6	55 57	15 15	14 1	41○23
27	19 29	1 12	7 6	23 7 13	6 3·6	55 27	15 6	15 1	4○213
28	19 53	1 56	8 11	23 54 27	2 13·8S	55 0	14 59	16 1	4213○
29	20 16	2 39	9 14	0 40 39	1 37·7N	54 37	14 53	17 1	43○1●
30	20 39	3 23	10 16	1 26 23	5 22·1	54 20	14 48	18 1	431○2
31	21 4	4 6	11 18	2 12 12	8 51·6N	54 11	14 46	19 1	432○1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
4	9 49 28	14 46·2N	8 13 31	20 39·7N	9 1 1	18 10·1N
9	10 22 34	11 17·9	8 39 9	19 21·6	9 13 51	17 14·7
14	10 52 16	7 44·5	9 4 21	17 49·7	9 26 32	16 16·5
19	11 18 58	4 13·4	9 29 8	16 5·2	9 39 5	15 15 7
24	11 42 53	0 57·0N	9 53 28	14 9·5	9 51 31	14 12·5
29	12 3 57	2 16·7S	10 17 24	12 4·1N	10 3 49	13 7·1N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
4	14 32 32	13 56·5S	12 59 49	3 47·9S	23 12 59	5 55·4S
9	14 34 12	14 5 8	13 1 13	3 57·7	23 12 24	5 59·2
14	14 36 8	14 16·2	13 2 44	4 8·1	23 11 47	6 3·2
19	14 38 18	14 27 6	13 4 20	4 19·1	23 11 8	6 7·4
24	14 40 41	14 39·8	13 6 3	4 30·6	23 10 27	6 11·8
29	14 43 17	14 52·9S	13 7 51	4 42·5S	23 9 44	6 16·3S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	6·8	5·2	3·3	1·6	0·9	15 48	2·6	5·0	1·8	17·2	7·4
15	8·69	7·4	5·1	3·3	1·6	0·9	15 49	2·8	4·9	1·8	16·8	7·3
25	8·71	8·3	5·1	3·3	1·6	0·8	15 51	3·1	4·9	1·8	16·3	7·2

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 163° 1′ ♍

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 44*m.* Night begins, 22*h.* 43*m.* The length of the day is 15*h.* 24*m.*

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 8. Mars in conjunction with Sun.

Aug. 11. Neptune in conjunction with Sun.

Aug. 11. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 4*m.* ♀ 3° 46′ N.

Aug. 12. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 1*m.* ♂ 3° 22′ N.

Aug. 14. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 27*m.* ☿ 0° 39′ N.

Aug. 16, *morn.* Occultation of Saturn by the ☽ in daylight (see p. 83). Geocentric conjunction, 12*h.* 8*m.* ♄ 0° 4′ S.

Aug. 18. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 6*m.* ♃ 3° 45′ S.

Aug. 23. Venus and Mars in conjunction, 16*h.* 3*m.* ♀ 0° 6′ N.

Aug. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·6*s.*

Aug. 26. Partial Eclipse of the Moon. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 82.

Uranus rises, *Aug.* 1, 21*h.* 1*m.* ; *Aug.* 31, 19*h.* 2*m.*

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 59*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.* are those which were in that position at midnight in July: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

The Blue of the Sky. Light rays striking particles which are smaller than the wave length of the light are *scattered* or turned aside in all directions. The short waves which compose the blue and violet end of the spectrum are more completely scattered than the long red and yellow waves. Hence light passing through a medium containing a great number of such particles is left with an excess of red, while light emerging laterally has an excess of blue. The greater part of the sky appears blue because the light from it consists mainly of light scattered laterally from minute particles in the atmosphere. The smaller the particles the less intense is the light, but the greater the proportion of it that is blue. When the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 39	*16 40	1 55	14 2	9 59	22 14	8 42	9 22	2 43	15 10	5 18	17 45	1 53	14 23
2	Th	5 14	17 14	2 31	14 41	10 30	22 46	9 29	9 57	3 20	15 46	5 56	18 22	2 32	15 1
3	F	5 50	17 52	3 8	15 21	11 1	23 17	9 59	10 33	3 57	16 21	6 36	19 22	3 12	15 39
4	S	6 28	18 34	3 48	16 6	11 34	23 53	10 40	11 12	4 34	16 59	7 20	19 46	3 54	16 22
5	S	7 8	19 20	4 36	17 2	...	12 15	11 25	11 55	5 17	17 46	8 7	20 36	4 44	17 15
6	M	7 56	20 20	5 35	18 7	0 43	13 16	...	0 19	6 13	18 46	9 4	21 37	5 43	18 16
7	Tu	9 0	21 34	6 41	19 16	1 56	14 35	0 54	1 36	7 20	19 56	10 10	22 43	6 49	19 22
8	W	10 17	22 54	7 50	20 25	3 18	15 54	2 21	3 6	8 34	20 6	11 20	23 51	7 57	20 27
9	Th	11 30	...	8 57	21 25	4 33	17 0	3 36	4 15	9 40	22 5	...	12 25	9 1	21 26
10	F	0 3	12 27	9 44	22 12	5 32	17 54	4 29	5 6	10 36	22 54	0 48	13 16	9 57	22 15
11	S	0 54	13 11	10 26	22 54	6 20	18 41	5 9	5 50	11 24	23 39	1 33	13 59	10 44	22 56
12	S	1 39	13 51	11 4	23 34	7 4	19 25	5 48	6 33	...	12 9	2 13	14 40	11 24	23 33
13	M	2 20	14 29	11 44	...	7 45	20 5	6 28	7 16	0 23	12 54	2 52	15 21	...	12 3
14	Tu	3 1	15 9	0 15	12 27	8 26	20 46	7 11	7 56	1 8	13 37	3 35	16 6	0 14	12 44
15	W	3 44	*15 49	0 56	13 9	9 6	21 26	7 52	8 32	1 50	14 17	4 20	16 50	0 58	13 26
16	Th	* 4 24	*16 28	1 35	13 51	9 46	22 7	8 33	9 10	2 32	15 0	5 5	17 34	1 42	14 10
17	F	5 5	17 11	2 17	14 37	10 26	22 47	9 17	9 52	3 17	15 43	5 51	18 20	2 29	14 56
18	S	5 47	17 57	3 3	15 27	11 5	23 27	10 7	10 37	4 1	16 27	6 41	19 11	3 19	15 46
19	S	6 34	18 50	3 54	16 24	11 45	...	10 59	11 27	4 50	17 19	7 35	20 7	4 14	16 44
20	M	7 29	19 52	4 57	17 37	0 15	12 44	11 56	...	5 48	18 22	8 37	21 13	5 18	17 52
21	Tu	8 35	21 11	6 14	18 58	1 28	14 9	0 27	1 12	7 0	19 39	9 51	22 29	6 33	19 7
22	W	10 0	22 44	7 33	20 17	3 2	15 43	1 59	2 57	8 22	20 59	11 10	23 45	7 49	20 18
23	Th	11 23	23 58	8 45	21 24	4 26	16 56	3 26	4 14	9 37	21 55	...	12 21	8 59	21 23
24	F	...	12 26	9 42	22 16	5 21	17 56	4 26	5 10	10 38	23 0	0 46	13 17	10 1	22 17
25	S	0 56	13 16	10 28	22 59	6 26	18 46	5 12	5 57	11 31	23 48	1 36	14 4	10 50	23 0
26	S	1 43	13 58	11 10	22 40	7 12	19 26	5 53	6 39	...	12 16	2 19	14 45	11 29	23 37
27	M	2 25	*14 35	11 49	...	7 50	20 6	6 33	7 17	0 28	12 55	2 56	15 23	...	12 4
28	Tu	* 3 2	*15 9	0 17	12 25	8 25	20 41	7 12	7 50	1 5	13 31	3 34	16 1	0 12	12 39
29	W	* 3 37	*15 41	0 50	13 0	8 58	21 14	7 46	8 18	1 40	14 5	4 11	16 36	0 49	13 13
30	Th	4 10	*16 12	1 22	13 34	9 29	21 44	8 18	8 46	2 14	14 37	4 47	17 10	1 24	13 47
31	F	4 42	16 43	1 55	14 8	9 58	22 14	8 52	9 13	2 47	15 8	5 22	17 43	2 0	14 20

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ South h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	5 45	13 4	20 23	3 30	11 27	19 23	4 31	12 11	19 51	12 50	17 40	22 30	10 24	16 7	21 51
12	6 29	13 21	20 11	3 50	11 35	19 18	4 29	12 2	19 34	12 26	17 15	22 4	10 0	15 42	21 24
19	7 6	13 32	19 56	4 12	11 42	19 11	4 28	11 52	19 15	12 3	16 50	21 38	9 36	15 17	20 58
26	7 35	13 37	19 37	4 34	11 48	19 1	4 26	11 42	18 56	11 40	16 26	21 12	9 12	14 51	20 31

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star, but sets less than an hour after the Sun.

♀ Venus rises about half an hour before the Sun, N.E. by E. or E.N.E., and will not be conspicuous.

Magnitude, −3·4.

♂ Mars being in conjunction on the 8th, rises and sets with the Sun almost throughout the month.

The close conjunction with Venus in the afternoon of the 23rd may be seen telescopically, but the planets will be quite near the Sun.

♃, Jupiter, now in the constellation Libra, sets in mid-evening W.S.W.

♄ Saturn is above the horizon for about 2 hours after sunset, but will scarcely be visible.

particles are larger the proportion of blue is less as in the whiter sky of a haze. Near the horizon the sky is whiter than at the zenith because the rays of light from that region have passed through a greater thickness of the lower air where large particles are relatively more numerous. Sunset colours are reddish because the rays reaching us directly have lost much of their blue light by lateral scattering. The sky as seen from high mountains and from aeroplanes at a great height is of a deeper but purer blue because there are fewer large particles than at lower altitudes. (From the *Meteorological Glossary.*)

Stellar Magnitude.—The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times, a 1st mag. is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. Capella and Vega, which are nearly 2½ times as bright as magnitude 1, are mag. 0·2 and 0·1 respectively (zero magnitude). A star 2½ times as bright as zero is of negative magnitude, *i.e.*, −1, and so on. The brightness of the planets is shown according to this system.

Day of M.	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 24*d.* 2*h.*	The Sun Rises.	The Sun Sets.	Days of the Year.	Days to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	St. Giles's Day. Germans in general retreat, 1918.	5 12	18 47	244	121
2		**S**	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 14	18 45	245	120
3		M	Dunbar, 1650. Germans evacuated Lens, 1918.	5 15	18 43	246	119
4		Tu	First night aeroplane raid on London, 1917.	5 17	18 40	247	118
5		W	Great Fire of London ended, 1666. Malta capit., 1805.	5 19	18 38	248	117
6		Th	First Battle of the Marne, 1914.	5 20	18 36	249	116
7		F	Borodino, 1812. Cabinet met in the Highlands, 1921.	5 22	18 34	250	115
8		S	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.	5 23	18 31	251	114
9		**S**	**15th Sun. aft. Trin.** Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.	5 25	18 29	252	113
10		M	Pinkie, 1547. Perry's Victory on Lake Erie, 1813.	5 27	18 27	253	112
11		Tu	Malplaquet, 1709. Masurian Lakes, 1914.	5 28	18 24	254	111
12		W	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852. Aisne, 1914.	5 30	18 22	255	110
13		Th	Quebec, 1759. C. J. Fox d. 1806. Tel el Kebir, 1882.	5 31	18 20	256	109
14		F	Wellington died, 1852. F.-M. Sir W. Robertson b. 1859.	5 33	18 18	257	108
15		S	"Tanks" first used in War, 1916.	5 35	18 15	258	107
16		**S**	***16th Sun. aft. Trinity.** Rt. Hon. A. B. Law b. 1858.	5 36	18 13	259	106
17		M	Walter Savage Landor, writer and poet, died, 1864.	5 38	18 11	260	105
18		Tu	Archbishop Maclagan died, 1910. Samaria, 1918.	5 39	18 8	261	104
19		W	Poictiers, 1356. Megiddo (Armageddon), 1918.	5 41	18 6	262	103
20		Th	Delhi Day (1857). Alma, 1854. Ypres-Menin, 1917.	5 43	18 4	263	102
21		F	**St. Matthew.** Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	5 44	18 2	264	101
22		S	Zutphen, 1586. Michael Faraday, chemist, b. 1791.	5 46	17 59	265	100
23		**S**	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918.	5 47	17 57	266	99
24		M	Paracelsus died, 1541. Dean Milman died, 1868.	5 49	17 55	267	98
25		Tu	Lucknow Day (1857). Loos, 1915. S. Butler d. 1680.	5 51	17 52	268	97
26		W	King of Denmark b. 1870. Thiepval, 1918.	5 52	17 50	269	96
27		Th	Kut-el-Amara, 1915. Cambrai line broken, 1918.	5 54	17 48	270	95
28		F	F.-M. Earl of Ypres born, 1852. Strasburg, 1870.	5 55	17 45	271	94
29		S	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Quarter Day.	5 57	17 43	272	93
30		**S**	**18th Sun. aft. Trinity.** F.-M. Earl Roberts b. 1832.	5 59	17 41	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	3*d.* 12*h.*	47·3*m.*	
● New Moon	10	20	52·6
☽ First Quarter	17	12	4·0
○ Full Moon	25	1	15·8

Apogee ..... 1*d.* 0·9*h.* ..... 251,600 miles.
Perigee..... 12*d.* 22·4*h.* ..... 225,300 ,,
Apogee..... 28*d.* 17·4*h.* ..... 252,200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1922, on 14 days; total fall 1·70 inches; *below* the average by 0·55 inch.

* **Summer Time** ends on Sunday, Sept. 16, at 2*h.* G.C.T.

See note on page 42 and on page 101.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

11. Jewish New Year 5684.
24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal Time (see p. 101)
	M. s.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	0 12	0·78	10 38 42	9·08	8 34·0 N	0·90	10 38 30	13 19 19
2	*subt.*	0·79	10 42 19	9·06	8 12·3	0·91	10 42 27	13 15 23
3	0 26	0·80	10 45 57	9·05	7 50·4	0·91	10 46 23	13 11 27
4	0 46	0·81	10 49 34	9·04	7 28·5	0·92	10 50 20	13 7 31
5	1 5	0·82	10 53 11	9·03	7 6·3	0·92	10 54 16	13 3 35
6	1 25	0·83	10 56 48	9·02	6 44·1	0·93	10 58 13	12 59 39
7	1 45	0·84	11 0 24	9·02	6 21·8	0·93	11 2 9	12 55 43
8	2 5	0·84	11 4 1	9·01	5 59·3	0·94	11 6 6	12 51 47
9	2 26	0·85	11 7 37	9·00	5 36·8	0·94	11 10 2	12 47 51
10	2 46	0·86	11 11 13	9·00	5 14·1	0·95	11 13 59	12 43 55
11	3 7	0·86	11 14 49	8·99	4 51·4	0·95	11 17 56	12 40 0
12	3 28	0·87	11 18 24	8·98	4 28·6	0·95	11 21 52	12 36 4
13	3 49	0·87	11 22 0	8·98	4 5·7	0·96	11 25 49	12 32 8
14	4 10	0·88	11 25 36	8·98	3 42·7	0·96	11 29 45	12 28 12
15	4 31	0·88	11 29 11	8·97	3 19·7	0·96	11 33 42	12 24 16
16	4 52	0·88	11 32 46	8·97	2 56·6	0·96	11 37 38	12 20 20
17	5 13	0·89	11 36 21	8·97	2 33·4	0·97	11 41 35	12 16 24
18	5 34	0·89	11 39 57	8·97	2 10·2	0·97	11 45 31	12 12 28
19	5 56	0·89	11 43 32	8·97	1 47·0	0·97	11 49 28	12 8 32
20	6 17	0·89	11 47 8	8·97	1 23·7	0·97	11 53 25	12 4 36
21	6 38	0·88	11 50 43	8·97	1 0·4	0·97	11 57 21	12 0 40
22	6 59	0·88	11 54 18	8·97	0 37·1	0·97	12 1 18	11 56 45
23	7 20	0·88	11 57 54	8·98	0 13·7 N	0·97	12 5 14	11 52 49
24	7 41	0·87	12 1 29	8·98	0 9·7 S	0·97	12 9 11	11 48 53
25	8 2	0·87	12 5 5	8·99	0 33·1	0·97	12 13 7	11 44 57
26	8 23	0·86	12 8 41	9·00	0 56·5	0·97	12 17 4	11 41 1
27	8 44	0·85	12 12 17	9·00	1 19·8	0·97	12 21 0	11 37 5
28	9 4	0·84	12 15 53	9·01	1 43·2	0·97	12 24 57	11 33 9
29	9 24	0·83	12 19 29	9·02	2 6·6	0·97	12 28 54	11 29 13
30	9 44	0·82	12 23 6	9·03	2 30·0 S	0·97	12 32 50	11 25 17

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1922.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot). Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	62·2	44·1	59·8	29·538	W	1·3	·02	3·7
2	62·9	43·3	·7	29·726	NE	2·1	·05	1·6
3	65·3	43·8	·6	29·951	NE	0·4	...	4·1
4	58·6	48·3	·5	30·056	NE	1·7	...	...
5	60·1	54·2	·4	30·061	ENE	0·8	...	0·7
6	68·2	48·1	·2	30·132	SE	0·9	...	5·5
7	68·5	42·9	·0	30·165	SE	1·7	...	9·3
8	66·0	49·1	58·8	30·185	NE	2·7	...	6·2
9	59·7	45·2	·6	30·097	NE	3·7	...	5·4
10	58·6	43·2	·4	29·988	NE	4·5	·03	2·6
11	65·1	43·1	·1	29·871	ENE	0·6	...	7·3
12	64·8	39·0	·0	29·319	WSW	2·3	·03	3·0
13	64·9	44·1	57·8	28·869	WSW	1·5	·25	8·8
14	63·6	43·6	·7	29·136	NNW	2·7	·42	1·9
15	60·0	42·5	·6	29·740	NE	5·0	·02	3·2
16	61·0	37·7	·5	29·886	W	4·1	...	3·0
17	67·0	50·3	·2	29·692	W	8·4	·06	6·9
18	60·6	45·5	56·7	30·118	NNW	2·5	...	10·8
19	61·4	51·1	·5	29·895	W	6·0	·46	...
20	70·9	55·8	·2	30·025	WNW	4·3	...	9·4
21	73·1	55·7	55·9	30·082	W	1·6	...	4·4
22	65·7	53·5	·6	29·952	ENE	1·7	...	1·9
23	57·8	52·1	·4	29·894	ESE	2·8	·12	...
24	57·6	42·9	·3	29·716	ENE	1·8	·01	...
25	61·0	37·3	·2	29·644	S	1·0	...	1·7
26	62·3	53·8	·2	29·392	SSW	2·1	·02	0·2
27	61·8	49·2	·1	29·419	S	0·7	·11	2·1
28	66·8	48·3	54·9	29·608	WNW	0·9	...	1·0
29	58·5	44·1	·7	29·984	N	3·3	...	9·2
30	60·3	38·3	·4	30·022	WNW	1·6	·10	1·4
Mn	63·5	46·3	57·2	29·806	—	—	1·70	115·3

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1.
2. ☾
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9. ☾
10.
11.
12.
13.
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16. ☾
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20.
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22.
23. ☾
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30. ☾

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
3	21·6 E	7·2 N	49·1
13	23·7	7·2	277·0
23	25·3	7·0	145·0

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 18h. 45m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	′ ″	′ ″	D. H.	W. E.
1	21 32	4 53	12 19	2 58 37	11 59·0N	54 11	14 46	20 1	2143
2	22 3	5 35	13 17	3 46 5	14 37·4	54 20	14 48	21 1	0243
3	22 39	6 24	14 14	4 34 58	16 39·9	54 40	14 54	22 1	0234
4	23 22	7 14	15 6	5 25 28	17 59·7	55 9	15 2	23 1	2134
5	.....	...	...	6 17 35	18 30·0	55 48	15 12	24 1	3124
6	0 12	8 5	15 54	7 11 10	18 5·6	56 34	15 25	25 1	3124
7	1 10	8 57	16 37	8 5 51	16 43·0	57 25	15 39	26 1	3201
8	2 16	9 50	17 15	9 1 13	14 22·5	58 17	15 53	27 1	2103
9	3 27	10 44	17 49	9 56 55	11 8·6	59 5	16 6	28 1	0243
10	4 43	11 38	18 20	10 52 42	7 10·7	59 45	16 17	29 1	0234
11	6 1	12 32	18 50	11 48 34	2 42·7N	60 14	16 25	0 15	4203
12	7 21	13 26	19 19	12 44 39	1 57·9S	60 28	16 28	1 15	4320
13	8 41	14 20	19 49	13 41 10	6 32·2	60 27	16 28	2 15	4310
14	10 0	15 16	20 22	14 38 20	10 41·2	60 12	16 24	3 15	4301
15	11 17	16 12	21 0	15 36 11	14 8·0	59 47	16 17	4 15	4203
16	12 29	17 8	21 43	16 34 31	16 39·7	59 14	16 8	5 15	4023
17	13 35	18 5	22 33	17 32 52	18 7·9	58 38	15 58	6 15	4103
18	14 33	19 0	23 29	18 30 35	18 30·0	58 0	15 48	7 15	4320
19	15 22	19 54	0 31	19 27 0	17 48·2	57 23	15 38	8 15	3201
20	16 2	20 46	1 33	20 21 38	16 9·2	56 48	15 29	9 15	3102
21	16 37	21 36	2 42	21 14 11	13 42·2	56 16	15 20	10 15	3021
22	17 6	22 23	3 48	22 4 41	10 38·0	55 46	15 12	11 15	2130
23	17 32	23 8	4 54	22 53 22	7 7·6	55 19	15 4	12 15	0234
24	17 56	23 52	5 59	23 40 36	3 21·7S	54 55	14 58	13 15	1023
25	18 19	0 36	7 2	0 26 52	0 29·7N	54 35	14 52	14 15	2013
26	18 43	1 19	8 5	1 12 38	4 17·4	54 18	14 48	15 15	2304
27	19 7	2 2	9 8	1 58 25	7 52·8	54 7	14 45	16 15	3412
28	19 33	2 46	10 9	2 44 37	11 8·2	54 2	14 43	17 15	4302
29	20 2	3 31	11 8	3 31 39	13 56·2	54 4	14 44	18 15	4213
30	20 36	4 18	12 5	4 19 47	16 10·0N	54 15	14 47	19 15	4013

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	12 21 47	5 2·6S	10 40 59	9 50·3N	10 16 0	11 59·7N
8	12 35 28	7 16·7	11 4 14	7 29·8	10 28 6	10 50·5
13	12 43 25	8 43·9	11 27 15	5 4·0	10 40 6	9 39·6
18	12 43 29	9 1·6	11 50 6	2 34·4	10 52 1	8 27·3
23	12 33 57	7 43·3	12 12 52	0 2·7N	11 3 52	7 13·9
28	12 16 50	4 46 5S	12 35 37	2 29·7S	11 15 39	5 59·4N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	14 46 6	15 6·8S	13 9 44	4 54·8S	23 9 0	6 21·0S
8	14 49 6	15 21·3	13 11 42	5 7·5	23 8 16	6 25·6
13	14 52 17	15 36·3	13 13 43	5 20·4	23 7 31	6 30·2
18	14 55 38	15 51·8	13 15 48	5 33·6	23 6 47	6 34·8
23	14 59 9	16 7·7	13 17 57	5 47·0	23 6 4	6 39·3
28	15 2 48	16 23·9S	13 20 8	6 0·5S	23 5 22	6 43·6S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	9·7	5·1	3·3	1·5	0·8	15 53	3·7	4·9	1·8	15·9	7·1
15	8·75	11·7	5·1	3·3	1·5	0·8	15 56	4·4	4·9	1·8	15·5	7·0
25	8·77	13·5	5·1	3·4	1·5	0·8	15 59	5·1	4·9	1·8	15·2	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 161° 27′.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 6*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 34*m.* Night begins, 20*h.* 54*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 35*m.*

Sept. 2, 23*h.* Mercury at Greatest elongation. 27° 9′ E.

Sept. 2–3, *morn.* Occultation of γ Tauri (mag. 3·9) and other stars of the Hyades group by the Moon. See p. 83.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 9, 7*h.* Uranus in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 1,773,000,000 miles.

Sept. 10. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 6*m.* ♂ 1° 44′ N.

Sept. 10, 10*h.* Venus in Superior conjunction.

Sept. 10. Total Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 82.

Sept. 10. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 44*m.* ♀ 0° 55′ N.

Sept. 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 1*m.* ☿ 6° 44′ S.

Sept. 13. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 17*m.* ♄ 0° 59′ S.

Sept. 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 9*m.* ♃ 4° 1′ S.

Sept. 16, 2*h.* Mercury at a stationary point.

Sept. 24, 2*h.* 4*m.* Sun enters sign Libra (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 25. Harvest Moon. See p. 64.

Sept. 29, 4*h.* Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Uranus, *Sept.* 1, rises 18*h.* 58*m.*; sets 6*h.* 4*m.* *Sept.* 30, rises 17*h.* 4*m.*

Neptune rises *Sept.* 1, 3*h.* 19*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*; the Afternoons, 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

The Saros.—The Eclipse on September 10 will illustrate the operation of the Saros, which is one of the examples of very early accurate astronomical knowledge, for it is said to have been known to the Chaldeans about the year 1000 B.C. The Saros is a period of 18 years 10 days (or 11 according to the number of leap years) and a third of a day, and an eclipse of Sun or Moon is always followed by another of the same kind after that interval. There was a Total Solar Eclipse on August 30, 1905, when the path of totality ran from Canada to Southern Europe and North Africa, which was the precursor of that of the present month, and it will be noticed that the place of observation has moved 120° or one-third round the globe in longitude, which is the effect of the additional one-

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 11	17 15	2 26	14 42	10 26	22 42	9 26	9 44	3 19	15 39	5 56	18 17	2 35	14 54
2	Ş	5 43	17 51	3 0	15 20	10 55	23 14	10 3	10 22	3 53	16 15	6 35	18 59	3 13	15 33
3	M	6 20	18 34	3 42	16 10	11 28	23 54	10 46	11 3	4 34	16 59	7 21	19 46	3 57	16 21
4	Tu	7 6	19 29	4 36	17 12	...	12 19	11 37	11 55	5 24	17 54	8 15	20 44	4 54	17 23
5	W	8 4	20 41	5 43	18 27	0 58	13 35	...	0 43	6 29	19 6	9 21	21 56	6 3	18 34
6	Th	9 23	22 8	7 0	19 47	2 24	15 6	1 14	2 21	7 48	20 26	10 39	23 12	7 18	19 46
7	F	10 49	23 29	8 14	20 54	3 54	16 27	2 47	3 48	9 6	21 34	11 52	...	8 28	20 52
8	S	11 56	...	9 15	21 48	5 1	17 26	3 56	4 45	10 7	22 27	0 17	12 50	9 29	21 47
9	Ş	0 28	12 45	10 1	22 29	5 53	18 15	4 42	5 26	10 57	23 14	1 7	13 34	10 18	22 31
10	M	1 14	13 27	10 41	23 7	6 40	19 0	5 23	6 6	11 55	...	1 48	14 14	10 58	23 10
11	Tu	1 55	*14 5	11 21	23 47	7 20	19 40	6 6	6 46	0 10	12 40	2 28	14 55	11 36	23 52
12	W	*2 36	*14 45	...	12 4	8 1	20 22	6 51	7 27	0 53	13 21	3 12	15 39	...	12 17
13	Th	*3 18	*15 27	0 29	12 47	8 43	21 5	7 35	8 6	1 35	14 0	3 58	16 25	0 37	13 0
14	F	*3 59	*16 9	1 11	13 30	9 23	21 46	8 17	8 43	2 14	14 38	4 43	17 9	1 21	13 46
15	S	*4 39	*16 52	1 53	14 16	10 4	22 26	9 1	9 24	2 55	15 20	5 31	17 56	2 8	14 32
16	Ş	5 21	17 37	2 39	15 4	10 42	23 6	9 47	10 11	3 40	16 5	6 18	18 45	2 56	15 20
17	M	6 6	18 30	3 29	16 2	11 24	23 54	10 40	11 2	4 29	16 57	7 13	19 43	3 50	16 19
18	Tu	7 1	19 34	4 34	17 17	...	12 23	11 41	...	5 28	18 2	8 19	20 54	4 58	17 32
19	W	8 11	20 56	5 54	18 41	1 7	13 49	0 4	0 59	6 43	19 22	9 35	22 12	6 15	18 49
20	Th	9 39	22 30	7 17	20 2	2 45	15 26	1 36	2 44	8 8	20 45	10 55	23 29	7 33	20 4
21	F	11 7	23 48	8 31	21 11	4 13	16 45	3 9	4 5	9 25	21 51	...	12 9	8 46	21 10
22	S	...	12 11	9 31	22 2	5 19	17 41	4 12	4 58	10 24	22 42	0 34	13 5	9 46	22 2
23	Ş	0 45	12 58	10 14	22 41	6 9	18 28	4 56	5 37	11 11	23 24	1 20	13 46	10 31	22 42
24	M	1 27	13 34	10 52	23 16	6 50	19 7	5 35	6 13	11 52	...	1 59	14 23	11 6	23 16
25	Tu	2 4	14 9	11 27	23 49	7 27	19 42	6 14	6 46	0 3	12 29	2 34	14 56	11 37	23 48
26	W	2 38	*14 42	...	12 1	7 58	20 14	6 50	7 17	0 38	13 2	3 8	15 30	...	12 8
27	Th	*3 9	*15 15	0 20	12 33	8 29	20 44	7 23	7 45	1 12	13 34	3 43	16 4	0 22	12 40
28	F	*3 39	*15 46	0 49	13 5	8 58	21 15	7 54	8 11	1 45	14 5	4 18	16 36	0 56	13 12
29	S	4 7	16 15	1 21	13 37	9 27	21 43	8 24	8 38	2 16	14 34	4 50	17 8	1 28	13 44
30	Ş	4 34	16 45	1 50	14 8	9 54	22 12	8 54	9 7	2 47	15 5	5 23	17 40	2 2	14 17

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 55	13 36	19 16	4 56	11 54	18 50	4 24	11 31	18 37	11 18	16 2	20 47	8 48	14 27	20 5
9	8 3	13 27	18 51	5 18	11 59	18 38	4 22	11 20	18 18	10 57	15 39	20 22	8 25	14 2	19 39
16	7 50	13 7	18 23	5 41	12 3	18 25	4 20	11 10	17 58	10 36	15 16	19 57	8 2	13 37	19 12
23	7 6	12 29	17 52	6 3	12 8	18 11	4 18	10 59	17 38	10 15	14 53	19 32	7 39	13 12	18 46
30	5 53	11 37	17 23	6 25	12 12	17 57	4 16	10 48	17 18	9 55	14 31	19 7	7 16	12 48	18 20

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star for the greater part of the month, but sets shortly after the Sun.

♀ Venus being in Superior conjunction on the 10th, rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ Mars is a morning star rising in the dawn E.N.E. at the beginning and E. by N. at the end of the month. It moves in the constellation Leo during September.

♃ Jupiter is above the horizon for two hours after the Sun, and may be visible in the twilight a few degrees above the horizon, S.W. by W. Magnitude, −1·5 to −1·3.

♄ Saturn sets 40 mins. earlier than Jupiter, and is not likely to be visible because of its small altitude. Magnitude, +1·0.

third of a day in the period. For recurrence of an eclipse, the Earth, Moon, Sun, and node of the Moon's orbit must be replaced very much as on the first occasion; this happens after the interval stated, but since this is not an integral number of days the same part of the Earth cannot be presented to Moon and Sun. Earlier eclipses of this same "family" happened in 1887, 1869, and 1851, each remarkable for some addition to knowledge or some incident. At the eclipse of July 28, 1851, which was observed from Norway, the brilliant prominences were an outstanding feature, and established themselves as a solar appendage. In 1869, during the eclipse of August 7, which was total from the western States of America, the spectrum of the corona was observed for the first time. In 1887 the path of totality crossed Asia, but the preparations made for its observation were rendered nugatory by bad weather. It will be noticed that, as in this case, after three Saros intervals the place of observation returns to the same longitude, though it is shifted somewhat southward.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° ♏ 24*d.* 11*h.*	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		M	Sir E. Landseer died, 1873. St. Quentin, 1918.	6 0	17 39	274	91
2		Tu	Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878.	6 2	17 36	275	90
3		W	John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, died, 1592.	6 4	17 34	276	89
4		Th	Germany proposed an Armistice, 1918.	6 5	17 32	277	88
5		F	Allied troops landed at Salonika, 1915.	6 7	17 30	278	87
6		S	W. H. Smith d. 1891. Second Battle of Le Cateau, 1918.	6 9	17 27	279	86
7		S	**19th Sunday after Trinity.** Lepanto, 1571.	6 10	17 25	280	85
8		M	Owens Coll., Manchester, opened, 1873. Loos, 1915.	6 12	17 23	281	84
9		Tu	Pres. Krüger's Ultimatum, 1899. Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 21	282	83
10		W	Peace Treaty ratified by King George, 1919.	6 15	17 18	283	82
11		Th	Camperdown, 1797. Fall of Belgrade, 1915.	6 17	17 16	284	81
12		F	MICHAELMAS LAW S. BEGIN. Nurse Cavell shot, 1915.	6 19	17 14	285	80
13		S	Germans entered Lille, 1914.	6 20	17 12	286	79
14		S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Hastings, 1066.	6 22	17 10	287	78
15		M	Britain declared war on Bulgaria, 1915.	6 24	17 7	288	77
16		Tu	"Boston Tea Party," 1773. A. Chamberlain b. 1863.	6 25	17 5	289	76
17		W	Battle of the Selle, 1918. Gen. Leman (Liège) d. 1920.	6 27	17 3	290	75
18		Th	**St. Luke, Evangelist.** Charles Babbage died, 1871.	6 29	17 1	291	74
19		F	Yorktown capitulated, 1781. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 59	292	73
20		S	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914.	6 32	16 57	293	72
21		S	**21st Sun. after Trinity.** TRAFALGAR DAY (1805).	6 34	16 55	294	71
22		M	Sarah Bernhardt b. 1845. Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883.	6 36	16 53	295	70
23		Tu	Edgehill, 1642. Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 51	296	69
24		W	French victory at Verdun, 1916.	6 39	16 49	297	68
25		Th	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 41	16 47	298	67
26		F	Hogarth d. 1764. British captured Aleppo, 1918.	6 43	16 45	299	66
27		S	Metz, 1870. First U.S. shot fired in War, 1917.	6 45	16 43	300	65
28		S	**22nd Sun. aft. Trinity. St. Simon and St. Jude.**	6 46	16 41	301	64
29		M	George Morland, painter, d. 1804; b. 26 June, 1763.	6 48	16 39	302	63
30		Tu	Turkey's unconditional surrender, 1918.	6 50	16 37	303	62
31		W	YPRES DAY. Beersheba captured, 1917.	6 52	16 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	3*d.*	5*h.*	29·2*m.*
● New Moon	10	6	5·5
☽ First Quarter	16	20	53·6
○ Full Moon	24	18	26·2

Perigee.....11*d.* 3·7*h.* ..... 222,600 miles.
Apogee.....26*d.* 2·6*h.* ..... 252,600 ,,

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1921,

on 8 days: total fall 0·79 inch; *below* the average by 2·02 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—Pheasant shooting begins. — Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
13. Quarter Sessions begin.
15. Autumn Register of Voters comes into force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 101.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 4	0·81	12 26 43	9·04	2 53·3 S	0·97	12 36 47	11 21 21
2	10 23	0·80	12 30 20	9·06	3 16·6	0·97	12 40 43	11 17 26
3	10 42	0·78	12 33 58	9·07	3 39·9	0·97	12 44 40	11 13 30
4	11 0	0·77	12 37 36	9·08	4 3·1	0·97	12 48 36	11 9 34
5	11 19	0·76	12 41 14	9·10	4 26·3	0·96	12 52 33	11 5 38
6	11 37	0·74	12 44 52	9·11	4 49·4	0·96	12 56 29	11 1 42
7	11 54	0·72	12 48 31	9·13	5 12·5	0·96	13 0 26	10 57 46
8	12 11	0·71	12 52 11	9·15	5 35·5	0·96	13 4 22	10 53 50
9	12 28	0·69	12 55 51	9·17	5 58·4	0·95	13 8 19	10 49 54
10	12 45	0·67	12 59 31	9·18	6 21·3	0·95	13 12 16	10 45 58
11	13 0	0·65	13 3 12	9·20	6 44·1	0·95	13 16 12	10 42 2
12	13 16	0·63	13 6 53	9·22	7 6·7	0·94	13 20 9	10 38 6
13	13 31	0·61	13 10 34	9·24	7 29·3	0·94	13 24 5	10 34 11
14	13 45	0·59	13 14 17	9·26	7 51·8	0·93	13 28 2	10 30 15
15	13 59	0·57	13 17 59	9·29	8 14·2	0·93	13 31 58	10 26 19
16	14 12	0·55	13 21 42	9·31	8 36·4	0·92	13 35 55	10 22 23
17	14 25	0·52	13 25 26	9·33	8 58·6	0·92	13 39 51	10 18 27
18	14 37	0·50	13 29 10	9·36	9 20·6	0·91	13 43 48	10 14 31
19	14 49	0·47	13 32 55	9·38	9 42·5	0·91	13 47 45	10 10 35
20	15 0	0·45	13 36 41	9·41	10 4·2	0·90	13 51 41	10 6 39
21	15 11	0·42	13 40 27	9·43	10 25·8	0·90	13 55 38	10 2 43
22	15 20	0·40	13 44 14	9·46	10 47·2	0·89	13 59 34	9 58 47
23	15 30	0·37	13 48 1	9·49	11 8·4	0·88	14 3 31	9 54 51
24	15 38	0·34	13 51 49	9·52	11 29·5	0·88	14 7 27	9 50 56
25	15 46	0·31	13 55 38	9·54	11 50·5	0·87	14 11 24	9 47 0
26	15 53	0·28	13 59 27	9·58	12 11·2	0·86	14 15 20	9 43 4
27	15 59	0·25	14 3 18	9·61	12 31·8	0·85	14 19 17	9 39 8
28	16 5	0·22	14 7 8	9·64	12 52·1	0·84	14 23 14	9 35 12
29	16 10	0·19	14 11 0	9·67	13 12·3	0·84	14 27 10	9 31 16
30	16 14	0·15	14 14 53	9·70	13 32·2	0·83	14 31 7	9 27 20
31	16 17	0·12	14 18 46	9·74	13 52·0 S	0·82	14 35 3	9 23 24

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

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METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1921.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lb. to foot.) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	74·1	40·4	54·1	29·762	S	0·4	...	8·1
2	76·8	42·0	53·7	29·641	SE	2·9	...	2·7
3	75·0	62·3	·3	29·762	SW	5·3	·01	6·2
4	80·8	59·0	·0	29·884	v'ble	0·9	...	8·7
5	83·3	57·7	52·8	29·836	SE	2·0	...	9·3
6	84·4	56·7	·5	29·814	S	1·5	...	10·1
7	79·7	58·2	·3	29·913	SW	2·2	...	8·9
8	78·7	53·3	·0	29·923	WSW	0·8	...	4·9
9	80·5	50·7	51·6	29·714	SE	1·6	...	9·3
10	78·8	55·8	·3	29·789	S	1·0	·30	5·0
11	73·6	56·9	50·9	29·893	SW	1·1	...	8·0
12	64·3	48·4	·6	30·086	N	0·9	...	0·2
13	68·4	44·7	·3	30·082	SE	0·4	...	6·6
14	64·8	46·5	·1	30·219	N	3·4	·10	5·1
15	63·8	38·1	49·9	30·359	SW	1·0	...	8·3
16	67·9	40·4	·8	30·150	SW	0·5	...	6·8
17	70·0	37·1	·6	30·110	SSW	0·3	...	9·0
18	75·9	45·4	·3	29·933	S	2·2	...	9·3
19	71·3	55·4	·1	29·907	SW	2·4	·01	3·4
20	64·6	52·6	48·8	29·979	NE	0·8	·06	0·2
21	58·2	44·6	·6	29·994	S	0·5	·07	2·9
22	63·0	45·6	·3	29·605	SW	7·6	·22	2·9
23	48·3	39·1	·1	29·784	WNW	6·2	·02	3·6
24	49·2	36·3	47·9	30·212	N	3·7	...	7·6
25	55·6	34·5	·7	30·318	NW	1·3	...	0·8
26	56·0	39·0	·6	30·330	Calm	0·0	...	...
27	60·0	50·1	·5	30·307	NNW	1·1	...	1·0
28	57·8	39·0	·4	30·268	NW	1·9	...	2·1
29	59·9	44·0	·3	30·080	NW	3·8	...	2·0
30	58·2	43·4	·2	30·183	W	1·7	...	1·1
31	58·0	39·2	·1	30·125	WSW	4·5	...	0·2
Mn	67·8	47·0	50·0	29·999	—	...	0·79	154·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
3	26·2 E	6·6 N	13·0
13	26·4	6·0	307·1
23	25·9	5·2	109·2

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 17h.30m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′ ″	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	21 16	5 6	12 56	5 9 13	17 43·2N	54	34	14 52	20 15	41○23
2	22 2	5 55	13 47	5 59 59	18 29·8	55	4 15	0 21	15	42○13
3	22 55	6 46	14 31	6 51 59	18 24·9	55	42 15	11 22	15	42 13○
4	23 56	7 37	15 10	7 45 2	17 25·2	56	30 15	24 23	15	☽ 34○2
5	.....	...	...	8 38 53	15 29·5	57	24 15	38 24	15	3○412
6	1 3	8 29	15 45	9 33 20	12 39·7	58	21 15	54 25	15	231○4
7	2 15	9 22	16 16	10 28 19	9 1·4	59	17 16	9 26	15	2○134
8	3 32	10 16	16 46	11 23 52	4 44·8	60	7 16	23 27	15	1○234
9	4 52	11 10	17 16	12 20 8	0 4·5N	60	45 16	33 28	15	2○124
10	6 13	12 5	17 46	13 17 22	4 41·1S	61	7 16	39 0	6	21○34
11	7 35	13 2	18 18	14 15 45	9 10·8	61	10 16	40 1	6	3○124
12	8 56	14 0	18 55	15 15 15	13 4·0	60	55 16	36 2	6	3○24●
13	10 14	14 58	19 37	16 15 31	16 2·9	60	23 16	27 3	6	321○4
14	11 25	15 57	20 26	17 15 53	17 55·7	59	41 16	16 4	6	42○31
15	12 28	16 55	21 22	18 15 29	18 37·7	58	52 16	2 5	6	41○23
16	13 21	17 50	22 23	19 13 27	18 11·2	58	2 15	49 6	6	4○213
17	14 4	18 43	23 28	20 9 10	16 43·8	57	14 15	36 7	6	421○3
18	14 40	19 34	0 34	21 2 23	14 26·0	56	30 15	24 8	6	43○21
19	15 11	20 21	1 40	21 53 10	11 29·1	55	51 15	13 9	6	●13○2
20	15 37	21 7	2 45	22 41 52	8 4·3	55	18 15	4 10	6	432○1
21	16 1	21 51	3 50	23 28 57	4 21·8	54	52 14	57 11	6	42○31
22	16 24	22 34	4 54	0 15 0	0 31·3S	54	31 14	51 12	6	1○423
23	16 47	23 16	5 57	1 0 32	3 18·4N	54	15 14	47 13	6	○2143
24	17 10	23 59	6 59	1 46 5	6 58·9	54	4 14	44 14	6	21○34
25	17 36	0 43	8 1	2 32 6	10 22·1	53	58 14	42 15	6	3○14●
26	18 4	1 28	9 1	3 18 55	13 20·2	53	58 14	42 16	6	31○24
27	18 36	2 14	9 59	4 6 47	15 45·6	54	3 14	44 17	6	☽ 32○4
28	19 13	3 1	10 54	4 55 48	17 31·5	54	14 14	47 18	6	23○14
29	19 56	3 50	11 44	5 45 56	18 32·1	54	33 14	52 19	6	1○243
30	20 46	4 39	12 28	6 37 1	18 42·8	55	0 14	59 20	6	.....
31	21 43	5 29	13 8	7 28 50	18 0·8N	55	36 15	9 21	6	.....

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	12 0 50	1 17·5S	12 58 28	5 1·2S	11 27 24	4 44·0N
8	11 56 21	0 54·6N	13 21 30	7 30·4	11 39 7	3 28·0
13	12 6 42	0 56·4	13 44 47	9 55·6	11 50 48	2 11·5
18	12 28 8	0 52·2S	14 8 24	12 15·1	12 2 29	0 54·8N
23	12 55 27	3 45·6	14 32 26	14 27·3	12 14 9	0 22·0S
28	13 25 13	7 5·9S	14 56 55	16 30·5S	12 25 51	1 38·7S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	15 6 36	16 40·4S	13 22 21	6 14·1S	23 4 41	6 47·7S
8	15 10 32	16 56·9	13 24 36	6 27·7	23 4 3	6 51·5
13	15 14 34	17 13·6	13 26 52	6 41·3	23 3 27	6 55·1
18	15 18 43	17 30·3	13 29 8	6 54·7	23 2 55	6 58·4
23	15 22 58	17 46·8	13 31 25	7 8·1	23 2 25	7 1·3
28	15 27 18	18 3·3S	13 33 42	7 21·2S	23 2 0	7 3·7S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	12·0	5·2	3·4	1·4	0·8	16 1	4·6	4·9	1·8	15·0	7·0
15	8·82	8·9	5·2	3·5	1·4	0·8	16 4	3·4	5·0	1·9	14·8	7·0
25	8·85	7·1	5·3	3·5	1·4	0·8	16 7	2·7	5·0	1·9	14·6	7·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 159° 52′ ♏.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 7*m*. Civil twilight ends at 18*h*. 24*m*. Night begins, 19*h*. 33*m*. The length of the Day is 11*h*. 39*m*.

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·3*s*.

Oct. 7. Mercury at a stationary point.

Oct. 8. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 49*m*. ☌ 0° 3′ S.

Oct. 9. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 8*m*. ☿ 1° 0′ S.

Oct. 9. Venus and Saturn in conjunction, 5*h*. 47*m*. ♀ 1° 22′ S.

Oct. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 24*m*. ♄ 1° 13′ S.

Oct. 10. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 18*h*. 2*m*. ♀ 2° 45′ S.

Oct. 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h*. 24*m*. ♃ 4° 11′ S.

Oct. 14. Mercury at Greatest elongation. 18° 6′ W.

Oct. 17, 11*h*. Saturn in Conjunction.

Oct. 20. Occultation of Uranus by the Moon, 22*h*. 44*m*. See p. 83.

Oct. 27. Occultation of Aldebaran (mag. 1·1) and other stars of Taurus (Hyades cluster) by the Moon. See p. 83.

Oct. 29, *midnight*. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction.

Uranus, *Oct.* 1, rises 17*h*. 0*m*., sets 3*h*. 57*m*.; *Oct.* 31, sets 1*h*. 56*m*.

Neptune, *Oct.* 1, rises 1*h*. 30*m*.; *Oct.* 31, rises 23*h*. 32*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 52*m*., and the Afternoons 1*h*. 4*m*.

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the middle of this month, when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

The Harvest Moon.—It will be seen that the interval between successive entries in the column of Moonrise in September is only 23 or 24 minutes near Full Moon (Sept. 23–27), which is a less interval than in other parts of the column. This is the characteristic of the Harvest Full Moon which happens this year in September.

The orbital motion of the Moon causes her to move among the stars rather rapidly from West to East, and she comes to the meridian of any place, or is due South, about 50 minutes later night by night. For this reason alone she would rise later night by night by this amount, but the time of rising (except at places on the Equator) is affected by her distance north or south of the celestial equator. In North lat. she rises earlier, with

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 4	17 19	2 22	14 44	10 23	22 42	9 30	9 43	3 21	15 29	6 0	18 19	2 38	14 54
2	Tu	5 39	18 0	3 0	15 29	10 53	23 19	10 13	10 24	4 0	16 20	6 43	19 4	3 20	15 40
3	W	6 23	18 52	3 51	16 29	11 38	...	11 2	11 15	4 47	17 13	7 35	20 2	4 14	16 40
4	Th	7 20	19 59	4 58	17 45	0 15	12 47	...	0 4	5 50	18 23	8 42	21 14	5 22	17 52
5	F	8 35	20 26	6 18	19 7	1 37	14 21	0 25	1 35	7 9	19 46	9 59	22 33	6 39	19 10
6	S	10 5	22 56	7 39	20 23	3 12	15 50	2 4	3 13	8 31	20 59	11 18	23 43	7 54	20 19
7	Ŝ	11 22	...	8 46	21 18	4 28	16 55	3 25	4 14	9 37	21 56	...	12 20	8 56	21 18
8	M	0 1	12 15	9 35	22 1	5 24	17 47	4 18	4 57	10 29	22 45	0 38	13 7	9 50	22 8
9	Tu	0 49	12 57	10 17	22 41	6 12	18 34	5 2	5 36	11 16	23 32	1 22	13 49	10 33	22 49
10	W	*1 32	*13 40	10 59	23 22	6 56	19 17	5 46	6 17	...	12 2	2 5	14 30	11 12	23 31
11	Th	*2 13	*14 23	11 42	...	7 37	20 1	6 32	7 0	0 19	12 47	2 48	15 14	11 54	...
12	F	*2 54	*15 9	0 5	12 27	8 21	20 44	7 19	7 41	1 6	13 32	3 36	16 1	0 15	12 38
13	S	*3 35	*15 53	0 49	13 12	9 2	21 27	8 1	8 21	1 51	14 15	4 24	16 46	1 1	13 24
14	Ŝ	*4 15	*16 37	1 32	13 58	9 44	22 9	8 45	9 2	2 36	15 0	5 12	17 35	1 50	14 11
15	M	4 58	17 24	2 18	14 48	10 25	22 52	9 35	9 48	3 23	15 47	6 4	18 27	2 40	15 1
16	Tu	5 45	18 18	3 9	15 46	11 7	23 38	10 30	10 40	4 14	16 40	6 59	19 24	3 35	15 59
17	W	6 41	19 22	4 13	17 1	...	12 4	11 31	11 42	5 13	17 43	8 3	20 33	4 42	17 11
18	Th	7 50	20 43	5 32	18 24	0 50	13 31	...	0 47	6 26	19 4	9 19	21 52	6 0	18 29
19	F	9 17	22 15	6 56	19 45	2 26	15 7	1 10	2 28	7 50	20 22	10 39	23 7	7 17	19 42
20	S	10 40	23 31	8 10	20 51	3 51	16 22	2 42	3 44	9 2	21 26	11 48	...	8 25	20 46
21	Ŝ	11 45	...	9 8	21 40	4 56	17 19	3 48	4 36	10 2	22 18	0 10	12 43	9 23	21 38
22	M	0 26	12 33	9 52	22 17	5 44	18 3	4 36	5 13	10 47	22 59	0 58	13 23	10 7	22 19
23	Tu	1 6	13 11	10 28	22 50	6 25	18 43	5 13	5 45	11 26	23 36	1 36	13 57	10 42	22 52
24	W	1 40	13 45	11 2	23 21	7 0	19 16	5 49	6 16	...	12 1	2 9	14 27	11 11	23 23
25	Th	2 11	*14 17	11 35	23 52	7 31	19 48	6 24	6 46	0 10	12 33	2 41	14 59	11 40	23 54
26	F	*2 41	*14 49	...	12 7	8 1	20 18	6 59	7 15	0 43	13 6	3 15	15 33	...	12 10
27	S	*3 9	*15 21	0 22	12 39	8 31	20 49	7 30	7 43	1 17	13 37	3 50	16 6	0 26	12 42
28	Ŝ	3 37	15 52	0 52	13 11	9 0	21 19	8 0	8 9	1 49	14 8	4 24	16 38	1 0	13 14
29	M	4 6	16 24	1 23	13 44	9 30	21 50	8 33	8 37	2 21	14 39	4 58	17 12	1 36	13 48
30	Tu	4 36	16 58	1 55	14 20	9 59	22 21	9 9	9 11	2 55	15 13	5 35	17 48	2 12	14 24
31	W	5 9	17 38	2 31	15 1	10 31	22 56	9 50	9 51	3 33	15 52	6 15	18 32	2 53	15 7

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	4 50	10 56	17 2	6 48	12 16	17 44	4 14	10 36	16 58	9 35	14 9	18 42	6 53	12 24	17 54
14	4 35	10 42	16 49	7 10	12 21	17 32	4 12	10 25	16 38	9 16	13 47	18 19	6 31	11 59	17 28
21	4 56	10 48	16 39	7 33	12 27	17 20	4 10	10 14	16 18	8 56	13 25	17 55	6 8	11 35	17 2
28	5 33	11 2	16 30	7 56	12 34	17 10	4 7	10 3	15 58	8 37	13 4	17 31	5 45	11 11	16 36

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury having been in Inferior conjunction in September is a morning star, and may be seen in the dawn in the latter half of the month near the horizon, 10 to 20 degrees South of East. Saturn will be a degree above Mercury in the E.S.E. at 6*h*. on the morning of October 30.

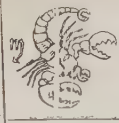
♀ Venus is neither morning nor evening star during this month.

♂ Mars is a morning star rising at about the same time as last month, almost due East. It passes [from Leo into Virgo.

♃ Jupiter is still above the horizon for an hour after sunset, and may possibly be visible, but will not be conspicuous. It is approaching the star Antares.

♄ Saturn in conjunction on the 17th sets about sunset during this month. It rises an hour later than the Sun at the beginning, and an hour earlier at the end of the month.

increased north declination. There is a certain period in each lunation when the Moon is moving northward rather rapidly, and this acceleration modifies the 50 minutes' retardation in the time of rising already mentioned, and in a high latitude the difference between time of rising on successive nights at this epoch of northward movement is small. This happens in every lunation, and in general passes unnoticed; but in the September or October lunation it happens when the Moon is Full, and then the Moon, Full or nearly so, rises about sunset on two or three consecutive nights. The phenomenon is known as the Harvest Moon. The details vary according to circumstances, and in some years the retardation on successive nights is much less than 23 minutes. When the longitude of the Ascending Node is 0° it is about 9 minutes in this latitude, and at the present time it is about a maximum. Also, for certain reasons, two Full Moons may have equal claims (compare Oct. 22–24), but the term is always applied to the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox.



Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° 1 23d. 8h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		Th	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. Coronel, 1914.	6 53	16 33	305	60
2		F	All Souls' Day. Naval engagement, Kattegat, 1917.	6 55	16 31	306	59
3		S	Acre, 1840. Yarmouth bombarded by Germans, 1914.	6 57	16 30	307	58
4		S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** G. Peabody d. 1869.	6 59	16 28	308	57
5		M	Inkerman, 1854. Poland declared a Republic, 1916.	7 1	16 26	309	56
6		Tu	Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 2	16 24	310	55
7		W	Second Battle of Gaza, 1917. Bank Rate 9%, 1873.	7 4	16 23	311	54
8		Th	John Milton d. 1674. British crossed the Scheldt, 1918.	7 6	16 21	312	53
9		F	King Edward VII. born, 1841. *Emden* destroyed, 1918.	7 8	16 19	313	52
10		S	Abdication and flight of Wilhelm II., 1918.	7 9	16 18	314	51
11		S	**24th S. a. Trin.** ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas.	7 11	16 16	315	50
12		M	Charles Kemble, actor, died, 1854. [Half Q. D.	7 13	16 15	316	49
13		Tu	Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	16 13	317	48
14		W	Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., born, 1833.	7 16	16 12	318	47
15		Th	League of Nations first met at Geneva, 1920.	7 18	16 10	319	46
16		F	John Bright, statesman, b. 1811. Suez Canal opd., 1869.	7 20	16 9	320	45
17		S	First War Loan, 1914. Joppa occupied, 1917.	7 22	16 8	321	44
18		S	**25th Sunday aft. Trinity.** Sir W. S. Gilbert b. 1836.	7 23	16 6	322	43
19		M	Man in the Iron Mask died, 1703.	7 25	16 5	323	42
20		Tu	Tolstoy died, 1910. First Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 4	324	41
21		W	Basra occupied, 1914. German Fleet surrendered, 1918.	7 28	16 3	325	40
22		Th	"George Eliot" born, 1819. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	16 2	326	39
23		F	Perkin Warbeck hanged, 1499. R. Hakluyt d. 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24		S	Old Martinmas. Sir Hiram Maxim died, 1916.	7 33	15 59	328	37
25		S	**26th Sunday after Trinity.** Sir F. Chantry d. 1841.	7 35	15 58	329	36
26		M	Wm. Cowper, poet, b. 1731. Queen Maud b. 1869.	7 36	15 57	330	35
27		Tu	Two German Airships destroyed, 1916.	7 38	15 56	331	34
28		W	Mandalay occupied, 1885. Modder River, 1899.	7 39	15 56	332	33
29		Th	Adm. Beatty app. Commander of Grand Fleet, 1916.	7 41	15 55	333	32
30		F	**St. Andrew.** Second Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	1d.	20h.	48·9m.
● New Moon	8	15	27·0
☽ First Quarter	15	9	41·1
○ Full Moon	23	12	57·9

Perigee 8d. 15·0h. 221,700 miles.
Apogee 22d. 2·9h. 252,500 ,,

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1921,

on 11 days; total fall, 1·76 inches; *below* the average by 0·51 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Fox-hunting begins. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 191
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	16 20	0·09	14 22 40	9·77	14 11 5 S	0·81	14 39 0	9 19 28
2	16 22	0·05	14 26 35	9·80	14 30 8	0·80	14 42 56	9 15 32
3	16 22	0·02	14 30 30	9·84	14 49 9	0·79	14 46 53	9 11 37
4	16 22	0·02	14 34 27	9·87	15 8 7	0·78	14 50 49	9 7 41
5	16 22	0·05	14 38 24	9·91	15 27 3	0·77	14 54 46	9 3 45
6	16 20	0·08	14 42 23	9·94	15 45 6	0·76	14 58 43	8 59 49
7	16 18	0·12	14 46 22	9·98	16 3 6	0·75	15 2 39	8 55 53
8	16 14	0·16	14 50 21	10·01	16 21 4	0·74	15 6 36	8 51 57
9	16 10	0·19	14 54 22	10·05	16 39 0	0·72	15 10 32	8 48 1
10	16 5	0·22	14 58 24	10·08	16 56 2	0·71	15 14 29	8 44 5
11	15 59	0·26	15 2 26	10·12	17 13 1	0·70	15 18 25	8 40 9
12	15 53	0·30	15 6 29	10·15	17 29 8	0·69	15 22 22	8 36 13
13	15 45	0·33	15 10 33	10·19	17 46 2	0·68	15 26 18	8 32 17
14	15 37	0·36	15 14 38	10·22	18 2 2	0·66	15 30 15	8 28 22
15	15 28	0·40	15 18 44	10·26	18 17 9	0·65	15 34 12	8 24 26
16	15 18	0·43	15 22 51	10·29	18 33 3	0·64	15 38 8	8 20 30
17	15 7	0·47	15 26 58	10·32	18 48 4	0·62	15 42 5	8 16 34
18	14 55	0·50	15 31 6	10·36	19 3 1	0·61	15 46 1	8 12 38
19	14 43	0·54	15 35 15	10·39	19 17 5	0·59	15 49 58	8 8 42
20	14 29	0·57	15 39 25	10·43	19 31 6	0·58	15 53 54	8 4 46
21	14 15	0·60	15 43 36	10·46	19 45 3	0·56	15 57 51	8 0 50
22	14 1	0·64	15 47 47	10·50	19 58 6	0·55	16 1 47	7 56 54
23	13 45	0·67	15 51 59	10·53	20 11 6	0·53	16 5 44	7 52 58
24	13 28	0·70	15 56 12	10·56	20 24 2	0·52	16 9 41	7 49 2
25	13 11	0·74	16 0 26	10·59	20 36 4	0·50	16 13 37	7 45 6
26	12 53	0·77	16 4 41	10·62	20 48 3	0·49	16 17 34	7 41 11
27	12 34	0·80	16 8 56	10·66	20 59 7	0·47	16 21 30	7 37 15
28	12 15	0·83	16 13 12	10·69	21 10 8	0·45	16 25 27	7 33 19
29	11 55	0·86	16 17 29	10·72	21 21 4	0·44	16 29 23	7 29 23
30	11 34	0·89	16 21 46	10·75	21 31 7 S	0·42	16 33 20	7 25 27

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. ☉.
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. ☉.
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. ☉.
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. ☉.
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1921.

Day	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot Directn.		RAIN-FALL	SUN SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	57·7	46·1	47·0	29·964	W	5·5	...	...
2	47·9	43·8	46·8	29·941	SW	1·4	·53	...
3	57·1	42·2	·6	29·697	WSW	0·9	·23	...
4	58·0	48·5	·4	29·435	WNW	3·5	·30	...
5	55·0	45·1	·1	29·622	W	3·5	·01	5·0
6	55·0	37·5	45·8	29·468	WNW	21·8	·23	3·3
7	42·5	31·6	·4	29·506	WNW	4·0	...	3·5
8	39·2	30·1	·0	30·043	N	6·1	...	5·9
9	39·2	28·9	44·6	30·356	N	1·0	...	0·6
10	41·5	25·5	·3	30·400	E	1·0	...	8·0
11	42·6	27·2	·0	30·075	E	3·8	...	4·2
12	37·1	27·1	43·7	29·989	NNW	1·0	...	...
13	41·8	25·3	·5	29·870	SW	0·8	...	3·9
14	42·6	33·0	·3	29·740	SSE	1·6	...	1·2
15	46·1	31·2	·1	29·769	SE	1·0	...	...
16	49·6	40·2	42·8	29·661	SE	2·2	·18	...
17	46·8	41·2	·6	29·919	E	2·7	·10	1·0
18	44·1	38·2	·4	29·932	NE	1·1	...	0·2
19	44·5	38·7	·3	29·880	E	2·2	...	...
20	42·0	37·9	·2	29·917	NE	1·5	...	...
21	41·1	34·9	·1	30·017	SE	0·8	·11	...
22	50·5	34·9	·1	30·111	ESE	0·2	·05	0·3
23	56·5	37·4	·0	30·082	SE	1·7	...	5·4
24	47·9	33·9	·0	30·024	ESE	0·9	...	4·7
25	37·0	31·2	41·9	29·940	Calm	0·2	...	0·1
26	35·9	29·4	·8	29·869	E	0·3	...	...
27	33·9	28·9	·7	29·928	Calm	0·1	·01	0·2
28	44·2	27·8	·5	29·908	SSE	0·3	·01	4·5
29	44·8	31·2	·2	29·880	SE	0·3	...	...
30	35·8	29·1	·0	29·629	ESE	1·2	...	1·7
Mean	45·3	34·6	43·5	29·899	—	—	1·76	53·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
7	23·6 E	3·7 N	271·4
17	21·1	2·5	139·6
27	17·8	1·3	7·8

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	22 45	6 19	13 43	8 21 9	16 25·3N	56 19	15 21	22 6	
2	23 53	7 10	14 15	9 13 50	13 57·7	57 10	15 35	23 6	
3	.....	...	...	10 6 54	10 41·9	58 6	15 50	24 6	
4	1 6	8 1	14 45	11 0 31	6 45·1	59 3	16 5	25 6	
5	2 22	8 54	15 13	11 55 1	2 17·5N	59 58	16 20	26 6	
6	3 41	9 47	15 41	12 50 50	2 26·2S	60 44	16 33	27 6	
7	5 2	10 43	16 12	13 48 20	7 7·6	61 15	16 41	28 6	
8	6 25	11 40	16 46	14 47 45	11 25·3	61 28	16 45	29 6	
9	7 47	12 40	17 26	15 48 53	14 57·6	61 20	16 43	0 21	
10	9 4	13 41	18 13	16 51 6	17 26·5	60 53	16 35	1 21	
11	10 14	14 41	19 7	17 53 16	18 41·2	60 10	16 24	2 21	
12	11 14	15 40	20 9	18 54 7	18 40·0	59 17	16 9	3 21	
13	12 3	16 36	21 15	19 52 34	17 29·8	58 20	15 54	4 21	
14	12 43	17 29	22 22	20 48 3	15 22·2	57 23	15 38	5 21	
15	13 15	18 19	23 30	21 40 30	12 30·9	56 31	15 24	6 21	
16	13 43	19 5	0 36	22 30 16	9 8·9	55 45	15 12	7 21	
17	14 8	19 50	1 41	23 17 53	5 27·5	55 8	15 1	8 21	
18	14 31	20 33	2 45	0 4 3	1 36·6S	54 39	14 53	9 21	
19	14 53	21 15	3 48	0 49 27	2 15·4N	54 18	14 48	10 21	
20	15 16	21 58	4 51	1 34 42	6 0·4	54 5	14 44	11 21	
21	15 40	22 41	5 53	2 20 22	9 30·7	53 59	14 42	12 21	
22	16 7	23 26	6 54	3 6 52	12 38·5	53 58	14 42	13 21	
23	16 37	0 11	7 54	3 54 32	15 16·0	54 3	14 43	14 21	
24	17 12	0 59	8 50	4 43 22	17 15·7	54 12	14 46	15 21	
25	17 53	1 47	9 42	5 33 35	18 30·9	54 27	14 50	16 21	
26	18 41	2 35	10 29	6 24 39	18 56·5	54 46	14 55	17 21	
27	19 35	3 26	11 10	7 16 18	18 29·3	55 11	15 2	18 21	
28	20 35	4 15	11 45	8 8 10	17 8·9	55 42	15 11	19 21	
29	21 40	5 5	12 18	9 0 1	14 57·3	56 18	15 21	20 21	
30	22 49	5 54	12 47	9 51 46	11 58·8N	57 1	15 32	21 21	

In these columns is shown the order in which Jupiter's four larger satellites are eclipsed or transit the planet's disc, as seen in the telescope. The letters are taken in order from E. to W. and read left to right. The ● shows that the Satellite is behind the planet, and the ○ that it is in front of the planet. The circle shown indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that the Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ☌ shows that it is in transit across the disc. See note below.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	13 55 54	10 29·9S	15 21 54	18 23·2S	12 37 34	2 55·0S
7	14 26 57	13 44·9	15 47 25	20 3·7	12 49 20	4 10·9
12	14 58 19	16 43·8	16 13 20	21 30·3	13 1 8	5 26·1
17	15 30 6	19 22·2	16 39 54	22 41·6	13 13 0	6 40·3
22	16 2 26	21 36·8	17 6 47	23 36·4	13 24 56	7 53·5
27	16 35 23	23 24·6S	17 33 58	24 13·5S	13 36 57	9 5·3S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	♅ URANUS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
2	15 31 42	18 19·5S	13 35 57	7 34·2S	23 1 38	7 5·8S
7	15 36 10	18 35·5	13 38 12	7 46·8	23 1 21	7 7·4
12	15 40 42	18 51·2	13 40 24	7 59·1	23 1 7	7 8·6
17	15 45 16	19 6 4	13 42 34	8 10·9	23 0 58	7 9·3
22	15 49 51	19 21·3	13 44 40	8 22·4	23 0 54	7 9·5
27	15 54 28	19 35·7S	13 46 43	8 33·3S	23 0 55	7 9·2S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	6·3	5·4	3·6	1·4	0·8	16 10	2·4	5·1	1·9	14·5	7·0
15	8·90	6·1	5·5	3·7	1·4	0·8	16 12	2·3	5·2	2·0	14·5	7·0
25	8·92	6·1	5·6	3·8	1·4	0·8	16 14	2·3	5·3	2·0	14·4	7·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 158° 2′ m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 59*m*. Civil twilight ends at 17*h*. 20*m*. Night begins 18*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 9*h*. 40*m*.

Nov. 4. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction, 20*h*. 11*m*. ♀ 0° 45′ S.

Nov. 5. Occultation of β Virginis (mag. 3·8) by the ☽ soon after sunrise. See p. 83.

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 7·1*s*.

Nov. 6. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10*h*. 17*m*. ♂ 1° 49′ S.

Nov. 7. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 48*m*. ♄ 1° 27′ S.

Nov. 8. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 31*m*. ☿ 3° 53′ S.

Nov. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 42*m*. ♃ 4° 18′ S.

Nov. 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 15*h*. 45*m*. ♀ 5° 17′ S.

Nov. 15. *midnight*. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Nov. 20. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 5*h*. 53*m*. ☿ 1° 24′ S.

Nov. 22, 22*h*. Jupiter in Conjunction with Sun.

Nov. 23–24. Occultation of γ Tauri (mag. 3·9) and Aldebaran (mag. 1.1) by the Moon. See p. 83.

Nov. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 9·4*s*.

Uranus sets *Nov.* 1, 1*h*. 52*m*.; *Nov.* 30, 23*h*. 53*m*.

Neptune *Nov.* 1. R.A. 9*h*. 30·9*m*.; Dec. 14° 57·4′ N. Rises 23*h*. 28*m*.

In this month the Mornings decrease 50*m*.; the Afternoons 39*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Jupiter's Satellites. — The four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo (see p. 91) are nearly bright enough to be seen by the unaided eye, and it is sometimes said that this has been done, but the fact is doubtful. These Satellites move round Jupiter at different distances from the primary, the orbit of I being the smallest, and that of IV the largest, the direction of revolution being the same as that of the planets round the Sun. Consequently, a satellite when in the part of its orbit between Jupiter and the Earth is seen to move from East to West; when on the side of Jupiter remote from the Earth from West to East. The periods of revolution of these four satellites are 1·77, 3·55, 7·17 and 16·75 days respectively; hence they change their relative apparent positions fairly rapidly, and on the third page of

Day of Month.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar.) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar.) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 50	18 26	3 16	15 57	11 9	23 44	10 39	10 41	4 19	16 43	7 7	19 28	3 44	16 4
2	F	6 43	19 31	4 20	17 11	...	12 11	11 37	11 45	5 20	17 49	8 12	20 38	4 51	17 16
3	S	7 54	20 52	5 40	18 32	0 58	13 38	...	0 51	6 34	19 6	9 26	21 55	6 6	18 33
4	S	9 18	22 19	7 1	19 47	2 30	15 10	1 19	2 27	7 54	20 20	10 41	23 8	7 19	19 44
5	M	10 40	23 29	8 11	20 46	3 52	16 21	2 48	3 38	9 2	21 22	11 46	...	8 23	20 45
6	Tu	11 41	...	9 5	21 33	4 51	17 15	3 50	4 26	9 58	22 16	0 8	12 38	9 18	21 38
7	W	0 20	12 30	9 51	22 15	5 41	18 5	4 37	5 4	10 47	23 4	0 55	13 21	10 5	22 24
8	Th	1 4	*13 15	10 34	22 57	6 28	18 52	5 23	5 47	11 35	23 54	1 40	14 4	10 47	23 8
9	F	*1 46	*14 2	11 20	23 43	7 14	19 39	6 11	6 34	...	12 24	2 26	14 50	11 30	23 53
10	S	*2 30	*14 50	...	12 7	8 0	20 25	7 1	7 18	0 44	13 12	3 16	15 39	...	12 16
11	S	*3 14	*15 36	0 28	12 54	8 44	21 10	7 49	7 58	1 33	13 58	4 5	16 27	0 43	13 5
12	M	*3 57	*16 23	1 13	13 42	9 29	21 56	8 35	8 41	2 21	14 46	4 56	17 17	1 34	13 55
13	Tu	4 42	17 12	2 0	14 34	10 13	22 40	9 27	9 28	3 11	15 32	5 49	18 10	2 28	14 46
14	W	5 29	18 4	2 51	15 30	10 54	23 22	10 20	10 18	3 59	16 21	6 45	19 6	3 22	15 40
15	Th	6 21	19 3	3 50	16 40	11 44	...	11 17	11 15	4 55	17 21	7 46	20 9	4 24	16 46
16	F	7 24	20 15	5 5	17 59	0 25	13 0	...	0 20	6 2	18 30	8 54	21 20	5 36	17 58
17	S	8 40	21 37	6 24	19 14	1 47	14 27	0 28	1 44	7 16	19 42	10 5	22 31	6 47	19 7
18	S	10 0	22 52	7 36	20 18	3 12	15 45	2 1	3 5	8 26	20 48	11 11	23 34	7 50	20 8
19	M	11 9	23 50	8 36	21 8	4 18	16 43	3 16	4 1	9 26	21 41	...	12 7	8 45	21 3
20	Tu	...	12 1	9 22	21 47	5 10	17 32	4 7	4 42	10 13	22 27	0 26	12 52	9 34	21 50
21	W	0 35	12 44	10 2	22 23	5 54	18 14	4 50	5 16	10 56	23 8	1 9	13 30	10 3	22 27
22	Th	1 12	13 23	10 38	22 55	6 33	18 51	5 27	5 46	11 32	23 44	1 46	14 2	10 45	23 0
23	F	1 44	13 56	11 11	23 27	7 5	19 23	6 2	6 18	...	12 6	2 19	14 32	11 15	23 30
24	S	2 12	14 28	11 44	23 56	7 37	19 56	6 36	6 50	0 19	12 40	2 50	15 4	11 45	...
25	S	2 43	15 2	...	12 16	8 8	20 28	7 13	7 19	0 55	13 14	3 26	15 39	0 5	12 18
26	M	3 14	15 35	0 28	12 52	8 40	21 1	7 48	7 45	1 30	13 46	4 3	16 15	0 40	12 50
27	Tu	3 44	16 8	0 59	13 26	9 11	21 34	8 23	8 13	2 4	14 20	4 40	16 51	1 17	13 26
28	W	4 16	16 45	1 33	14 5	9 45	22 9	9 0	8 48	2 41	14 56	5 19	17 29	1 57	14 4
29	Th	4 51	17 24	2 11	14 47	10 19	22 46	9 41	9 29	3 20	15 35	6 0	18 13	2 39	14 47
30	F	5 31	18 11	2 54	15 37	10 58	23 27	10 27	10 19	4 5	16 22	6 49	19 7	3 28	15 40

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	☿ Mercury Rises h. m.	☿ Mercury Souths h. m.	☿ Mercury Sets h. m.	♀ Venus Rises h. m.	♀ Venus Souths h. m.	♀ Venus Sets h. m.	♂ Mars Rises h. m.	♂ Mars Souths h. m.	♂ Mars Sets h. m.	♃ Jupiter Rises h. m.	♃ Jupiter Souths h. m.	♃ Jupiter Sets h. m.	♄ Saturn Rises h. m.	♄ Saturn Souths h. m.	♄ Saturn Sets h. m.
4	6 13	11 17	16 20	8 20	12 41	17 2	4 5	9 52	15 38	8 18	12 43	17 7	5 22	16 46	16 11
11	6 54	11 34	16 12	8 42	12 50	16 57	4 3	9 40	15 18	7 59	12 21	16 44	4 59	16 22	15 45
18	7 33	11 50	16 7	9 2	12 59	16 56	4 1	9 29	14 58	7 40	12 0	16 21	4 36	9 57	15 19
25	8 10	12 8	16 6	9 20	13 9	16 58	3 59	9 19	14 38	7 21	11 39	15 58	4 13	9 33	14 53

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury at Superior Conjunction on the 15th is neither morning nor evening star during this month.

♀ Venus is an evening star setting within an hour of sunset. It may be seen about 16½*h.* at the end of the month a few degrees above the S.W. horizon.

♂ Mars continues to be a morning star rising south of east. It is now in Virgo moving from right to left, as will be seen by noting the changes in its position relative to the planet Saturn and the star Spica. At 5*h.* in the morning of the 16th Mars will be in the E.S.E. at altitude 8°, 5 degrees above Spica with Saturn 6 degrees to the left, and on the 30th it will be quite near that planet which is the brightest of the three objects. Magnitude of Mars, +1·8; of Spica, +1·2.

♃ Jupiter sets shortly after the Sun until the 25th.

♄ Saturn is now a morning star near Spica (see Mars note) rising E. by S. Magnitude +0·9.

each month their order as seen in an inverting telescope is shown for the moment of the night stated in the heading. The meaning of the symbols is given in a note on this page, and in general it is not difficult to assign the satellite to which each refers, but an extreme case occurs on May 16 which requires consideration. Comparison with the configurations on adjacent days in conjunction with the facts above given will help in elucidation, but the actual facts are that I and III are undergoing occultation and reappear from eclipse 2 hours later (see p. 82); Satellite II is in transit across the disc of the planet. Concerning Satellite IV, see p. 82.

Besides these, in recent years five Satellites have been discovered, all so faint that they can only be seen by the most powerful telescopes (see p. 94).

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270° ♑ 22d. 21h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	THE SUN Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		S	Queen Alexandra b. '44. Brit. cavalry in Germany, 1918	7 44	15 53	335	30
2		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** Monroe Doctrine, 1823.	7 45	15 53	336	29
3		M	Hohenlinden, 1800. Rev. R. S. Hawker born, 1803.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4		Tu	Lord Leighton, P.R.A., b. 1830; d. 25 Jan. 1896.	7 48	15 52	338	27
5		W	Adm. of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, O.M., born, 1859.	7 49	15 51	339	26
6		Th	Cawnpore, 1857. Irish "Peace Treaty" signed, 1921.	7 51	15 51	340	25
7		F	Mr. Lloyd George became Premier, 1916.	7 52	15 50	341	24
8		S	German Squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 53	15 50	342	23
9		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** Fall of Jerusalem, 1917.	7 54	15 50	343	22
10		M	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight to Australia accompl. 1919.	7 55	15 49	344	21
11		Tu	Allenby's entry into Jerusalem, 1917.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12		W	Plevna, 1877. Robert Browning died, 1889. [1918.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13		Th	Dr. Johnson d. 1784. U.S. troops across the Rhine,	7 59	15 49	347	18
14		F	George Washington d. 1799. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15		S	Izaak Walton died, 1683. Colenso, 1899.	8 0	15 49	349	16
16		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Sir Herbert Tree b. 1853.	8 1	15 49	350	15
17		M	Bernard Quaritch, antiquarian bookseller, died, 1899.	8 2	15 49	351	14
18		Tu	Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865.	8 3	15 49	352	13
19		W	Anzacs withdrawn from Gallipoli, 1915.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20		Th	Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George born 1902.	8 4	15 50	354	11
21		F	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22		S	Shortest Day.	8 5	15 51	356	9
23		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** Magdhaba, 1916.	8 6	15 52	357	8
24		M	Viscount Morley b. 1838. W. M. Thackeray d. 1863.	8 6	15 52	358	7
25		Tu	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26		W	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 53	360	5
27		Th	**St. John.** *Ap. & Ev.* Joanna Southcott died, 1814.	8 7	15 54	361	4
28		F	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Tay Bridge, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29		S	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30		S	**1st Sunday aft. Christmas.** Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31		M	First woman Magistrate sat, 1919.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	1d.	10h.	9·2m.
● New Moon	8	1	30·4
☽ First Quarter	15	2	37·9
○ Full Moon	23	7	33·0
☾ Last Quarter	30	21	7·1

Perigee 7d. 3·0h. 222,700 miles.
Apogee 19d. 11·2h. 252,200 ,,

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1921,

on 15 days; total fall 1·38 inches; *below* the average by 0·39 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
– Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends.
– Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
25. Quarter Day.
26. Bank and General Holiday.
31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R A	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h Sidereal T (See p. 101.)
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 12	0·02	16 26 5	10·78	21 41 5 S	0·40	16 37 16	7 21 31
2	10 50	0·94	16 30 24	10·80	21 51·0	0·38	16 41 13	7 17 35
3	10 27	0·97	16 34 43	10·83	22 0·0	0·37	16 45 10	7 13 39
4	10 3	1·00	16 39 3	10·86	22 8·6	0·35	16 49 6	7 9 43
5	9 39	1·02	16 43 24	10·88	22 16·8	0·33	16 53 3	7 5 47
6	9 14	1·05	16 47 46	10·91	22 24·5	0·31	16 56 59	7 1 51
7	8 48	1·07	16 52 8	10·93	22 31·8	0·30	17 0 56	6 57 56
8	8 22	1·09	16 56 30	10·95	22 38·6	0·28	17 4 52	6 54 0
9	7 56	1·11	17 0 53	10·97	22 45·1	0·26	17 8 49	6 50 4
10	7 29	1·13	17 5 16	10·99	22 51·0	0·24	17 12 45	6 46 8
11	7 2	1·15	17 9 40	11·00	22 56·5	0·22	17 16 42	6 42 12
12	6 34	1·16	17 14 5	11·02	23 1·6	0·20	17 20 39	6 38 16
13	6 6	1·18	17 18 29	11·04	23 6·2	0·18	17 24 35	6 34 20
14	5 38	1·19	17 22 54	11·05	23 10·4	0·16	17 28 32	6 30 24
15	5 9	1·20	17 27 19	11·06	23 14·0	0·14	17 32 28	6 26 28
16	4 40	1·21	17 31 45	11·07	23 17·3	0·12	17 36 25	6 22 32
17	4 11	1·22	17 36 10	11·08	23 20·0	0·11	17 40 21	6 18 36
18	3 42	1·23	17 40 36	11·09	23 22·3	0·09	17 44 18	6 14 41
19	3 12	1·23	17 45 2	11·09	23 24·1	0·07	17 48 14	6 10 45
20	2 42	1·24	17 49 29	11·10	23 25·5	0·05	17 52 11	6 6 49
21	2 13	1·24	17 53 55	11·10	23 26·4	0·03	17 56 8	6 2 53
22	1 43	1·24	17 58 21	11·10	23 26·8	0·01	18 0 4	5 58 57
23	1 13	1·24	18 2 48	11·10	23 26·7	0·01	18 4 1	5 55 1
24	0 43	1·24	18 7 14	11·10	23 26·2	0·03	18 7 57	5 51 5
25	*Add* 0 16	1·24	18 11 40	11·10	23 25·2	0·05	18 11 54	5 47 9
26	0 16	1·24	18 16 7	11·10	23 23·7	0·07	18 15 50	5 43 13
27	0 46	1·24	18 20 33	11·10	23 21·8	0·09	18 19 47	5 39 17
28	1 16	1·23	18 24 59	11·09	23 19·3	0·11	18 23 43	5 35 21
29	1 45	1·22	18 29 25	11·08	23 16·5	0·13	18 27 40	5 31 26
30	2 15	1·22	18 33 51	11·08	23 13·1	0·15	18 31 37	5 27 30
31	2 44	1·21	18 38 17	11·07	23 9·3 S	0·17	18 35 33	5 23 34

MEMORANDA.

For "Lamps to be lighted" see p. 594.

1. .....
2. ☽ .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. ☾ .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. ☽ .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. ☾ .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. ☾ .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1921.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND, (Pressure lbs. to foot,) Directn.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	43·6	29·6	40·9	29·450	E	2·9	·28	...
2	42·5	36·1	·9	29·655	E	4·2	·02	...
3	38·1	34·3	41·1	29·912	ENE	4·2	...	...
4	37·2	33·1	·3	30·076	E	2·1	...	0·2
5	43·6	29·4	·5	30·145	SW	0·9	...	...
6	54·0	43·6	·5	30·104	SW	2·8	...	0·4
7	52·9	44·5	·3	30·046	W	2·9	...	0·5
8	52·2	43·3	·0	30·026	WSW	2·2	...	...
9	54·2	48·9	40·6	30·124	WSW	1·2	...	...
10	52·4	47·1	·4	30·058	W	0·8	...	...
11	49·0	44·3	·2	30·023	N	0·7	·01	...
12	48·1	41·6	·3	30·195	WSW	0·6	...	...
13	46·1	37·7	·5	30·146	N	1·9	·07	1·6
14	47·0	31·8	·7	29·957	SSW	1·8	·21	...
15	47·0	43·9	·8	29·736	N	2·0	·01	...
16	49·1	37·7	·7	29·933	WSW	1·7	...	...
17	55·1	48·1	·4	29·801	W	5·4	...	4·0
18	55·9	48·4	·0	29·910	W	3·5	...	2·4
19	54·0	51·1	39·5	29·757	WSW	5·9	...	0·1
20	53·9	41·6	·0	29·676	W	8·2	·12	4·9
21	52·3	42·9	38·7	29·758	WSW	6·8	...	0·5
22	52·2	39·8	·4	29·434	SW	4·8	·15	0·7
23	45·1	36·3	·2	29·652	WNW	4·9	·08	1·6
24	37·8	33·2	·2	30·083	N	4·3	·01	3·5
25	50·7	31·8	·4	29·870	N	4·0	·08	...
26	50·2	29·3	·6	29·963	SSW	4·9	·01	3·0
27	53·9	44·1	·8	29·746	SW	6·1	·19	1·9
28	57·4	39·2	·9	29·592	W	14·3	·05	1·6
29	45·1	37·4	39·0	29·967	W	6·5	...	1·0
30	53·9	36·8	38·9	29·651	WSW	16·2	·09	...
31	49·1	38·7	·7	30·153	NW	11·0	...	0·6
Mn	49·1	3.·5	39·9	29·890	—	—	1·38	28·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

D.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc: Lat.	Centre of Disc: Long.
	°	°	°
7	13·9 E	0·0	236·0
17	9·5	1·2 S	104·2
27	4·8	2·5 S	332·5

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. 0m. (See p. 68.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	.....	...	...	10 43 35	8 19·8N	57 48	15 45	22 21	
2	0 1	6 44	13 14	11 35 56	4 9·0N	58 38	15 59	23 21	
3	1 16	7 35	13 41	12 29 4	0 22·5 S	59 28	16 12	24 21	
4	2 33	8 27	14 9	13 23 52	5 0·4	60 12	16 24	25 21	
5	3 53	9 22	14 40	14 20 47	9 27·3	60 47	16 34	26 21	
6	5 14	10 19	15 16	15 20 6	13 22·9	61 8	16 39	27 21	
7	6 34	11 19	15 58	16 21 37	16 26·8	61 10	16 40	28 21	
8	7 50	12 20	16 48	17 24 29	18 21·9	60 54	16 36	0 11	
9	8 57	13 22	17 47	18 27 21	18 59·1	60 19	16 26	1 11	
10	9 53	14 21	18 53	19 28 43	18 19·0	59 32	16 13	2 11	
11	10 39	15 18	20 3	20 27 23	16 31·3	58 36	15 58	3 11	
12	11 16	16 11	21 13	21 22 46	13 50·5	57 38	15 42	4 11	
13	11 47	17 0	22 22	22 14 55	10 32·2	56 43	15 27	5 11	
14	12 13	17 46	23 29	23 4 17	6 50·4	55 53	15 14	6 11	
15	12 37	18 31	0 35	23 51 32	2 56·9 S	55 12	15 2	7 11	
16	12 59	19 13	1 38	0 37 28	0 59·0N	54 40	14 54	8 11	
17	13 22	19 56	2 41	1 22 47	4 49·0	54 18	14 48	9 11	
18	13 45	20 39	3 44	2 8 12	8 26·0	54 6	14 44	10 11	
19	14 10	21 23	4 45	2 54 18	11 42·7	54 2	14 43	11 11	
20	14 39	22 8	5 46	3 41 32	14 31·8	54 6	14 44	12 11	
21	15 12	22 55	6 44	4 30 10	16 45·7	54 16	14 47	13 11	
22	15 51	23 43	7 38	5 20 13	18 16·9	54 32	14 52	14 11	
23	16 37	0 33	8 28	6 11 29	18 59·2	54 52	14 57	15 11	
24	17 29	1 23	9 11	7 3 36	18 48·2	55 15	15 3	16 11	
25	18 28	2 13	9 49	7 56 2	17 42·5	55 41	15 10	17 11	
26	19 32	3 3	10 23	8 48 21	15 43·7	56 9	15 18	18 11	
27	20 40	3 52	10 55	9 40 16	12 56·7	56 40	15 26	19 11	
28	21 50	4 41	11 20	10 31 46	9 28·7	57 13	15 35	20 11	
29	23 2	5 30	11 46	11 23 6	5 28·7	57 48	15 45	21 11	
30	.....	...	...	12 14 44	1 7·6N	58 24	15 55	22 11	
31	0 16	6 20	12 12	13 7 16	3 22·3S	59 0	15 23	11	

Jupiter is in conjunction on November 22. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible from the end of October until the middle of December.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
2	17 8 55	24 42·8S	18 1 21	24 32·3S	13 49 3	10 15·7S
7	17 42 54	25 28·5	18 28 47	24 32·3	14 1 16	11 24·4
12	18 16 51	25 38·9	18 56 8	24 13·5	14 13 34	12 31·1
17	18 49 59	25 12·4	19 23 15	23 36·2	14 26 0	13 35 7
22	19 20 46	24 9·5	19 50 1	22 41·1	14 38 32	14 37·9
27	19 46 25	22 36 6S	20 16 20	21 29·1S	14 51 11	15 37·7S

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M. S.	Dec. ° ′
2	15 59 5	19 49·6S	13 48 42	8 43·7S	9 31 24	14 55·7N
7	16 3 42	20 2·9	13 50 36	8 53·6	9 31 17	14 56·4
12	16 8 18	20 15·6	13 52 25	9 2·8	9 31 6	14 57·4
17	16 12 52	20 27·8	13 54 8	9 11·3	9 30 52	14 58·7
22	16 17 23	20 39·3	13 55 44	9 19·1	9 30 36	15 0·0
27	16 21 51	20 50·2S	13 57 14	9 26·2S	9 30 16	15 1·7N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	♀	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	′	″	″	″	′
5	8·93	6·4	5·7	3·9	1·4	0·8	16 16	2·4	5·4	2·1	14·5	7·2
15	8·94	7·0	5·8	4·1	1·4	0·9	16 17	2·7	5·6	2·2	14·6	7·3
25	8·95	8·4	6·0	4·2	1·4	0·9	16 17	3·2	5·8	2·2	14·8	7·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 156° 38′ m.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 40*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 9*m.*

From *Dec.* 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 2. Mars and Saturn in conjunction, 7*h.* 42*m.* ♂ 1° 30′ S.

Dec. 4. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 0*m.* ♄ 1° 43′ S.

Dec. 5. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 22*m.* ♂ 3° 19′ S.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·3*s.*

Dec. 7. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 59*m.* ♃ 4° 23′ S.

Dec. 8. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 45*m.* ☿ 6° 47′ S.

Dec. 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 15*m.* ♀ 5° 29′ S.

Dec. 22, 20*h.* 54*m.* Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·0*s.*

Dec. 27, 16*h.* Mercury at Greatest elongation, 19° 46′ E.

Uranus, *Dec.* 1, R.A. 23*h.* 1*m.*; Dec. 7° 8·6′ S. Sets, *Dec.* 1, 23*h.* 49*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 21*h.* 57*m.*

Neptune rises, *Dec.* 1, 21*h.* 30*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 19*h.* 30*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 24*m.*, the decrease continuing throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

The Moon. The numbers on pp. 38 and 66 show that the distance of the Moon at Perigee is exceptionally small in April and November of this year. These occasions of close approach occur when the time of Perigee is not far distant from that of Full or New Moon.

Length of Lunations.—If the times of New Moon are compared it will be found that the Sept.-Oct. lunations are the shortest of this year. There is considerable variation in the length of a lunar month. It may be more than 29*d.* 19*h.* or less than 29*d.* 7*h.*

The Duration of Moonlight.—Since the Full Moon is opposite the Sun, it is low in Summer, and above the horizon for comparatively few hours. In the winter, on the contrary, the Full Moon is high, and she remains above the horizon through the long night. In the spring months the Moon is high between First Quarter and Full, and as she is then in the south during the evening, the

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	6 21	19 8	3 52	16 42	11 47	...	11 19	11 18	4 59	17 20	‡ 7 46	20 11	‡ 4 27	16 45
2	Ş	7 21	20 17	5 6	17 58	0 25	12 59	...	0 17	6 13	18 28	8 53	21 21	5 36	17 58
3	M	8 37	21 34	6 24	19 11	1 45	14 23	0 31	1 36	7 13	19 40	10 1	22 29	6 43	19 4
4	Tu	9 58	22 47	7 34	20 12	3 6	15 40	2 2	2 55	8 22	20 47	11 6	23 33	7 44	20 7
5	W	11 8	23 46	8 33	21 4	4 14	16 44	3 19	3 53	9 23	21 46	...	12 6	8 44	21 8
6	Th	...	12 6	9 26	21 51	5 12	17 39	4 15	4 39	10 18	22 40	0 30	12 57	9 38	22 2
7	F	0 36	*12 58	10 14	22 36	6 3	18 30	5 2	5 25	11 9	23 34	1 20	13 43	10 26	22 51
8	S	*1 21	*13 46	11 3	23 23	6 54	19 23	5 53	6 12	...	12 2	2 8	14 31	11 13	23 41
9	Ş	*2 8	*14 37	11 53	...	7 45	20 14	6 46	6 59	0 29	12 54	2 59	15 23	...	12 1
10	M	*2 57	*15 28	0 11	12 43	8 33	21 0	7 41	7 43	1 21	13 42	3 53	16 13	0 32	12 49
11	Tu	*3 43	*16 14	0 58	13 32	9 16	21 44	8 29	8 24	2 10	14 28	4 43	17 1	1 22	13 36
12	W	4 25	17 0	1 43	14 20	9 59	22 26	9 16	9 6	2 57	15 13	5 33	17 50	2 12	14 24
13	Th	5 10	17 49	2 29	15 10	10 41	23 7	10 4	9 55	3 44	15 59	6 25	18 41	3 4	15 14
14	F	5 58	18 41	3 21	16 7	11 23	23 51	10 54	10 49	4 34	16 50	7 18	19 36	3 57	16 10
15	S	6 50	19 37	4 24	17 11	...	12 15	11 43	11 43	5 27	17 45	8 14	20 36	4 55	17 12
16	Ş	7 47	20 38	5 32	18 19	0 50	13 23	...	0 35	6 24	18 47	9 15	21 39	5 56	18 15
17	M	8 55	21 49	6 42	19 24	2 4	14 41	0 53	1 52	7 27	19 53	10 16	22 42	6 56	19 17
18	Tu	10 10	22 57	7 47	20 22	3 20	15 52	2 17	3 3	8 30	20 54	11 16	23 42	7 54	20 15
19	W	11 16	23 52	8 42	21 12	4 22	16 49	3 29	3 59	9 28	21 50	...	12 11	8 48	21 9
20	Th	...	12 11	9 32	21 54	5 15	17 40	4 22	4 43	10 18	22 37	0 35	12 57	9 37	21 59
21	F	0 36	12 57	10 13	22 30	6 0	18 22	5 3	5 18	11 0	23 19	1 18	13 35	10 20	22 40
22	S	1 15	13 36	10 50	23 4	6 40	19 2	5 42	5 50	11 39	...	1 55	14 10	10 54	23 14
23	Ş	1 50	14 12	11 26	23 37	7 17	19 39	6 22	6 22	0 0	12 17	2 32	14 44	11 26	23 49
24	M	2 23	14 49	...	12 3	7 52	20 13	7 2	6 54	0 39	12 53	3 8	15 20	11 57	...
25	Tu	2 54	15 23	0 10	12 38	8 24	20 48	7 41	7 27	1 16	13 29	3 46	15 58	0 25	12 32
26	W	3 28	16 0	0 43	13 15	8 59	21 23	8 15	8 0	1 54	14 5	4 26	16 35	1 4	13 10
27	Th	4 2	16 37	1 20	13 53	9 35	22 0	8 50	8 38	2 33	14 43	5 5	17 16	1 45	13 52
28	F	4 38	17 17	2 0	14 33	10 12	22 35	9 27	9 21	3 13	15 23	5 48	18 1	2 27	14 37
29	S	5 17	17 59	2 44	15 17	10 50	23 14	10 8	10 10	3 53	16 8	6 33	18 50	3 11	15 25
30	Ş	6 4	18 48	3 34	16 11	11 31	23 58	10 55	11 5	4 41	17 0	7 24	19 46	4 0	16 21
31	M	6 59	19 45	4 37	17 18	...	12 24	11 45	...	5 34	17 58	8 22	20 49	5 0	17 27

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	8 44	12 28	16 12	9 35	13 20	17 5	3 57	9 8	14 19	7 2	11 18	15 34	3 49	9 8	14 26
9	9 10	12 48	16 25	9 45	13 31	17 17	3 55	8 57	14 0	6 43	10 57	15 11	3 25	8 43	14 0
16	9 28	13 7	16 47	9 51	13 41	17 32	3 53	8 47	13 41	6 23	10 36	14 48	3 1	8 18	13 34
23	9 33	13 22	17 13	9 52	13 51	17 51	3 51	8 37	13 23	6 3	10 14	14 26	2 37	7 53	13 8
30	9 20	13 26	17 32	9 49	14 0	18 13	3 49	8 27	13 6	5 44	9 53	14 2	2 13	7 27	12 42

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star in the constellations Scorpius and Sagittarius. It sets later as the month goes on, and may be seen in the last week near the horizon in the S.W. shortly before 17*h*.

♀ Venus in Sagittarius and Capricornus is coming more into view as evening star, but is still not above the horizon for long after sunset. It sets in the S.W. at the beginning of the month; S.W. by W. at the end.

♂ Mars still rises about 4*h*. It is passing away from Saturn and Spica (see last month's note), being in conjunction with the former on the 2nd. Mars moves into Libra and is therefore low in the sky and rises E.S.E. Magnitude, +1·8.

♃ ♄ Jupiter in Scorpius is now a morning star, rising in the dawn, S.E. by E., and Saturn, as last month, is not far from the star Spica. At 6*h*. at the end of December the three planets Jupiter Mars and Saturn will be ranged nearly equally spaced in a line, from the S.E. horizon towards the south, with Spica at its upper end. Magnitude of Jupiter, −1·3; of Saturn, +0·9.

large share of moonlight is very evident, whereas in the autumn months the high Moon happens between Full and Last Quarter, and the long duration of moonlight occurs largely in non-waking hours. The Full Moon is estimated to give nearly ten times as much light as she does at the quarters, and we receive twice as much light from a high Full Moon as from a low one.

Moon's Phases.—The half of the Moon illuminated by the Sun is continually changing. The half we see is practically always the same, the combined effect being the changing shape of the Moon that is presented. The line of separation on the Moon, between the illuminated and the dark regions, is called the Lunar Terminator.

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1924.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 14 AND 15 OF KING GEORGE V.

Common Notes for the Year 1924.

Golden Number	VI	*Ascension Day*	May 29
Epact	24	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Solar Cycle...	1	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Roman Indiction...	7	*Whit Sunday*	,, 8
Dominical Letters	F, E	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 15
Julian Period (Year of)...	6637	*Corpus Christi*	,, 19
New Year's Day (Tuesday)	Jan. 1	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
Wattle Day, Australia	,, 26	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 17	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	March 5	Sundays after Trinity	23
Good Friday	April 18	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 20	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 30
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26	CHRISTMAS DAY—Thursday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1924–1925.

Spring Equinox (1924)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	20*d.* 21*h.* 20*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	21*d.* 17*h.* 0*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 8*h.* 0*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 2*h.* 46*m.*
Spring Equinox (1925)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 3*h.* 13*m*

Phases of the Moon, 1924.

January.		*May.*	
New Moon	6*d.* 12*h.* 48*m.*	New Moon.....	3*d.* 23*h.* 0*m.*
First Quarter ...	13 22 44	First Quarter ...	12 2 14
Full Moon.....	22 0 57	Full Moon	18 21 52
Last Quarter.....	29 5 53	Last Quarter ...	25 14 16
February.		*June.*	
New Moon	5*d.* 1*h.* 38*m.*	New Moon.....	2*d.* 14*h.* 34*m.*
First Quarter ...	12 20 9	First Quarter ...	10 13 37
Full Moon.....	20 16 7	Full Moon	17 4 41
Last Quarter ..	27 13 15	Last Quarter ...	24 2 16
March.		*July.*	
New Moon.....	5*d.* 15*h.* 58*m.*	New Moon.....	2*d.* 5*h.* 35*m.*
First Quarter ...	13 16 50	First Quarter ...	9 21 46
Full Moon.....	21 4 30	Full Moon	16 11 49
Last Quarter ...	27 20 24	Last Quarter ...	23 16 36
April.		New Moon.....	31 19 42
New Moon.....	4*d.* 7*h.* 17*m.*	*August.*	
First Quarter ...	12 11 12	First Quarter ...	8*d.* 3*h.* 41*m.*
Full Moon.....	19 14 11	Full Moon	14 20 19
Last Quarter ...	26 4 28	Last Quarter ...	22 9 10
		New Moon	30 8 37

September.			
First Quarter ...	6*d.*	8*h.*	45*m.*
Full Moon	13	7	0
Last Quarter ...	21	3	35
New Moon.....	28	20	16
October.			
First Quarter ...	5*d.*	14*h.*	30*m.*
Full Moon	12	20	21
Last Quarter ...	20	22	54
New Moon	28	6	57
November.			
First Quarter ...	3*d.*	22*h.*	18*m.*
Full Moon	11	12	31
Last Quarter ...	19	17	38
New Moon	26	17	15
December.			
First Quarter ...	3*d.*	9*h.*	10*m.*
Full Moon	11	7	3
Last Quarter ...	19	10	11
New Moon	26	3	46

Calendar for the Year 1924.

January.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu....	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th....	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

February.

Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	2	9	16	23	—

March.

Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—

April.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

May.

Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

June.

Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	—
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—

July.

Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27
M. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29
W. ...	2	9	16	23	30
Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31
F. ...	4	11	18	25	—
S. ...	5	12	19	26	—

August.

Su. ...	3	10	17	24	31
M. ...	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. ...	5	12	19	26	—
W. ...	6	13	20	27	—
Th. ...	7	14	21	28	—
F. ...	8	15	22	29	—
S. ...	9	16	23	30	—

September.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	—
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

October.

Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26
M. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28
W. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30
F. ...	3	10	17	24	31
S. ...	4	11	18	25	—

November.

Su. ...	—	2	9	16	23	30
M. ...	—	3	10	17	24	—
Tu. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—
W. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Th. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—
F. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—

December.

Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	6	13	20	27	—

Day.	SUN Rises.	SUN Sets.	Add to App. Time.	SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal T. See p. 48.
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 15	59	3 13	18 42 42	23 5·0 S	18 39 30	5 19 38
2	8 16	0	3 41	18 47 7	23 0·3	18 43 26	5 15 42
3	8 16	1	4 9	18 51 32	22 55·1	18 47 23	5 11 46
4	8 16	2	4 37	18 55 57	22 49·4	18 51 19	5 7 50
5	8 16	3	5 5	19 0 21	22 43·3	18 55 16	5 3 54
6	8 16	4	5 32	19 4 44	22 36·7	18 59 12	4 59 58
7	8 16	5	5 59	19 9 8	22 29·7	19 3 9	4 56 2
8	8 16	7	6 25	19 13 30	22 22·3	19 7 6	4 52 6
9	8 16	8	6 51	19 17 53	22 14·4	19 11 2	4 48 11
10	8 15	9	7 16	19 22 15	22 6·1	19 14 59	4 44 15
11	8 15	11	7 41	19 26 36	21 57·3	19 18 55	4 40 19
12	8 14	12	8 5	19 30 56	21 48·1	19 22 52	4 36 23
13	8 14	14	8 28	19 35 16	21 38·5	19 26 48	4 32 27
14	8 13	15	8 51	19 39 36	21 28·5	19 30 45	4 28 31
15	8 12	16	9 13	19 43 54	21 18·0	19 34 42	4 24 35
16	8 11	18	9 34	19 48 12	21 7·2	19 38 38	4 20 39
17	8 10	20	9 55	19 52 30	20 55·9	19 42 35	4 16 43
18	8 09	21	10 15	19 56 46	20 44·3	19 46 31	4 12 47
19	7 59	16	23 10	35 20 1	2 20 32·2	19 50 28	4 8 51
20	7 58	16	25 10	53 20 5	17 20 19·8	19 54 24	4 4 55
21	7 57	16	26 11	11 20 9	32 20 7·0	19 58 21	4 1 0
22	7 55	16	28 11	28 20 13	45 19 53·8	20 2 17	3 57 4
23	7 54	16	30 11	44 20 17	58 19 40·2	20 6 14	3 53 8
24	7 53	16	31 12	0 20 22	10 19 26·3	20 10 11	3 49 12
25	7 52	16	33 12	15 20 26	22 19 12·0	20 14 7	3 45 16
26	7 51	16	35 12	29 20 30	32 19 57·3	20 18 4	3 41 20
27	7 49	16	37 12	42 20 34	42 18 42·3	20 22 0	3 37 24
28	7 48	16	38 12	55 20 38	51 18 27·0	20 25 57	3 33 28
29	7 47	16	40 13	6 20 42	59 18 11·3	20 29 53	3 29 32
30	7 45	16	42 13	17 20 47	7 17 55·4	20 33 50	3 25 36
31	7 44	16	44 13	27 20 51	13 17 39·0 S	20 37 46	3 21 40

[See Note, p. 32.] THE MOON.

Rises	Souths	Sets	At Mean Noon. Right Ascension.	At Mean Noon. Declination.	Age.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	D. H.
1 32	7 12	12 41	14 1 23	7 46·7S	24 11
2 50	8 5	13 12	14 57 37	11 49·1	25 11
4 8	9 2	13 49	15 56 14	15 11·8	26 11
5 24	10 1	14 33	16 57 0	17 37·4	27 11
6 35	11 1	15 27	17 59 4	18 52·2	28 11
7 37	12 2	16 29	19 1 3	18 50·1	29 11
8 29	13 1	17 37	20 1 33	17 34·0	0 23
9 11	13 57	18 49	20 59 28	15 14·8	1 23
9 46	14 49	20 1	21 54 17	12 7·9	2 23
10 15	15 38	21 11	22 46 3	8 29·5	3 23
10 40	16 24	22 19	23 35 15	4 34·0	4 23
11 4	17 9	23 25	0 22 32	0 33·1S	5 23
11 26	17 52	0 29	1 8 40	3 23·4N	6 23
11 50	18 35	1 31	1 54 21	7 8·0	7 23
12 15	19 18	2 34	2 40 17	10 33·5	8 23
12 41	20 3	3 34	3 27 3	13 33·2	9 23
13 12	20 49	4 33	4 15 3	16 0·2	10 23
13 48	21 37	5 30	5 4 32	17 47·3	11 23
14 31	22 26	6 22	5 55 30	18 47·8	12 23
15 21	23 16	7 8	6 47 42	18 56·0	13 23
16 18	0 7	7 49	7 40 38	18 8·6	14 23
17 21	0 58	8 25	8 33 50	16 25·5	15 23
18 29	1 49	8 57	9 26 50	13 50·3	16 23
19 39	2 39	9 25	10 19 22	10 30·1	17 23
20 52	3 28	9 52	11 11 28	6 35·0	18 23
22 6	4 18	10 18	12 3 22	2 16·7N	19 23
23 21	5 8	10 45	12 55 34	2 11·4S	20 23
.....	.....	.....	13 48 37	6 35·4	21 23
0 36	6 0	11 15	14 43 5	10 40·2	22 23
1 53	6 54	11 49	15 39 23	14 10·4	23 23
3 7	7 50	12 28	16 37 33	17 0·8S	24 23

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY R.A. H. M. S.	☿ MERCURY Dec. ° ′	♀ VENUS R.A. H. M. S.	♀ VENUS Dec. ° ′	♂ MARS R.A. H. M. S.	♂ MARS Dec. ° ′
1	20 2 5	20 51·0S	20 42 9	20 1·6S	15 3 58	16 34·7S
6	20 1 9	19 23·9	21 7 23	18 19·8	15 16 52	17 28·8
11	19 41 14	18 45·2	21 32 3	16 25·3	15 29 54	18 19·7
16	19 14 2	18 55·0	21 56 8	14 19·8	15 43 3	19 7·3
21	18 57 2	19 32·1	22 19 40	12 5·0	15 56 18	19 51·5
26	18 55 46	20 17·2	22 42 42	9 42·4	16 9 40	20 32·0
31	19 6 50	20 54·5S	23 5 19	7 13·7S	16 23 9	21 8·8S

D.	♃ JUPITER R.A. H. M. S.	♃ JUPITER Dec. ° ′	♄ SATURN R.A. H. M. S.	♄ SATURN Dec. ° ′	♅ NEPTUNE R.A. H. M. S.	♅ NEPTUNE Dec. ° ′
1	16 26 15	21 0·4S	13 58 36	9 32·5S	9 29 54	15 3·6N
6	16 30 34	21 9·9	13 59 50	9 38·0	9 29 30	15 5·6
11	16 34 47	21 18·8	14 0 55	9 42·7	9 29 3	15 7·8
16	16 38 53	21 27·0	14 1 52	9 46·5	9 28 34	15 10·2
21	16 42 51	21 34·5	14 2 39	9 49·4	9 28 4	15 12·7
26	16 46 40	21 41·4	14 3 17	9 51·4	9 27 33	15 15·3
31	16 50 20	21 47·6S	14 3 45	9 52·5S	9 27 1	15 17·9N

Jan. 2. 2h. Earth in Perihelion. Distance, 91,341,000 miles.

Venus is an evening star, above the horizon 2 or 3 hours after sunset. Saturn, Mars and Jupiter are morning stars, and are ranged in this order across the constellations Libra and Scorpius, Mars being nearer to Jupiter than it was last month.

Jan. 4. 1h. and *Jan. 31. 17h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽.

Jan. 13. 4h. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

Jan. 17. Aft. Occultation of Aldebaran (Mag. 1·1) and other stars of Taurus. (See p. 83.)

Jan. 28. 19h. Saturn in conjunction with ☽. ♄ 2° 6′ S.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	☿ MERCURY Rises H. M.	☿ MERCURY Souths H. M.	☿ MERCURY Sets H. M.	♀ VENUS Rises H. M.	♀ VENUS Souths H. M.	♀ VENUS Sets H. M.	♂ MARS Rises H. M.	♂ MARS Souths H. M.	♂ MARS Sets H. M.	♃ JUPITER Rises H. M.	♃ JUPITER Souths H. M.	♃ JUPITER Sets H. M.	♄ SATURN Rises H. M.	♄ SATURN Souths H. M.	♄ SATURN Sets H. M.
6	8 43	13 2	17 21	9 42	14 8	18 35	3 47	8 18	12 49	5 24	9 32	13 39	1 48	7 1	12 15
13	7 42	12 3	16 25	9 33	14 15	18 58	3 44	8 8	12 33	5 4	9 10	13 16	1 22	6 35	11 49
20	6 47	11 5	15 24	9 22	14 21	19 21	3 42	7 59	12 17	4 43	8 48	12 53	0 56	6 9	11 22
27	6 23	10 35	14 48	9 9	14 25	19 43	3 40	7 50	12 1	4 22	8 26	12 30	0 30	5 42	10 55

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.*

NOTE.—The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, French and Belgian Ports, and Irish Ports, and Amsterdam time for Dutch Ports.

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRGS.	NEAPS.
	h. m	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	*sub.*	0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.*	5 45	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	*add*	5 55	14¼	10
Air Point (R. Dee)	*sub.*	2 51	25	19
Aldeburgh	*sub.*	3 19	8	6½
Alderney	*add*	4 57	17¼	12¾
Alloa	*add*	1 35	17½	15
Amlwch	*sub.*	3 26	20	15½
Antwerp	*add*	1 29	16¾	
Appledore	*add*	4 17	23	16½
Arasaig	*add*	4 15	13½	10
Arbroath	*sub.*	0 13	14	11
Ardrishaig (L. Fyne)	*sub.*	1 43	9	7½
Ardrossan	*sub.*	1 50	10	7½
Arundel	*sub.*	1 31	10	7
Ayr	*sub.*	1 49	8¾	7¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	*sub.*	2 34	20	16
Avonmouth	*add*	5 22	40	31
Ballycotton	*add*	3 28	12	9½
Banff	*sub.*	1 20	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	*add*	2 27	10	7½
Bardsey Island	*sub.*	5 59	15	
Barmouth	*sub.*	5 56	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	*add*	4 46	10½	
Barrow Pier (Piel)	*sub.*	2 37	28	21
Barry Island	*add*	4 53	37½	28½
Beachy Head	*sub.*	2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.*	3 12	23¼	16½
Belfast	*sub.*	2 51	9½	8
Berwick	*add*	0 28	15	11½
Bideford	*add*	4 26	16	
Blakeney	*add*	4 48	8½	4½
Blyth	*add*	1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add*	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add*	3 36	22	17
Boulogne	*sub.*	2 42	25¼	19¼
Brest	*add*	2 6	19¾	14½
Bridgwater Bar	*add*	5 4	35	26½
Bridlington	*add*	2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add*	4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	*add*	1 5	5	
Brighton	*sub.*	2 42	19¾	16
Bristol (King Road)	*add*	5 24	42	31¾
Broughty Ferry	*add*	0 35	14½	11
Budehaven	*add*	4 5	23	17
Burntisland	*add*	0 39	16¼	12¾
Burryport	*add*	4 22	26¼	19¼
Caen	*sub.*	3 0		
Calais	*sub.*	2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	*sub.*	1 51	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall	*add*	3 0	18	13
Cardiff	*add*	5 15	36½	27
Cardigan	*add*	5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add*	4 29	8½	
Carmarthen Bar	*add*	4 4	26	19½
Carnarvon	*sub.*	4 11	15¾	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	*sub.*	1 20	18	14
Chelsea	*add*	0 8		
Chepstow	*add*	5 43	38	
Cherbourg	*sub.*	5 56	17¾	28½
Chester	*sub.*	1 30	10	13
Chesilton, West Bay	*add*	4 25	10¼	7
Chichester Harbour	*sub.*	2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	*sub.*	4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	*sub.*	3 38	12½	9½
Cromarty	*sub.*	1 46	14	11
Cromer	*add*	4 57	14¾	11
Dartmouth	*add*	4 32	14¼	10½
Deal	*sub.*	2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dockyard	*add*	4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	*sub.*	2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	*add*	2 34	10¾	7¾
Donegal Harbour	*add*	3 53	11½	8½
Douglas	*sub.*	2 28	20¾	16
Dover	*sub.*	2 51	18¾	15
Dumbarton	*sub.*	1 20	10¼	
Dumfries	*sub.*	1 44	6	
Dunbar	*add*	0 20	14½	11
Dundalk Bar	*sub.*	3 1	15	11½
Dundee	*add*	0 46	14½	11½
Dungeness	*sub.*	3 17	21¾	19
Dunkerque	*sub.*	1 43	16¾	13½
Exmouth	*add*	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	*add*	0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add*	3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.*	2 5	11¼	8½
Fifeness	*add*	0 22	15	12
Filey Bay	*add*	2 19	15½	12¾
Fishguard	*add*	5 20	13½	8¾
Flamborough Head	*add*	2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.*	2 34	27	20½
Flushing	*sub.*	0 52	15¼	11
Folkestone	*sub.*	2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	*sub.*	3 11	25½	19
Fowey	*add*	3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	*sub.*	1 10	11	8½
Galway Bay	*add*	3 13	14¾	11
Glasgow	*sub.*	0 33	11¼	9¼
Glasson Dock	*sub.*	2 31	20	14
Goole	*add*	5 31	13	
Granton Pier	*add*	0 35	16½	12¾
Granville	*add*	4 17	37	27¼
Gravesend	*sub.*	0 55	18½	15
Greenock	*sub.*	1 31	10	8¼
Greenwich	*sub.*	0 15	20½	17¼
Grimsby	*add*	3 46	19¼	15¾
Hartlepool	*add*	1 35	15	11¼
Harwich	*sub.*	2 7	12¾	10½
Hastings	*sub.*	3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	*add*	5 4	7¼	2½
Havre	*sub.*	4 49	22	17¾
Re'bre Island	*sub.*	2 45	26½	22
Holyhead	*sub.*	3 29	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	*sub.*	4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add*	0 15	6½	5½
Hull	*add*	4 32	20¾	16¼
Hurst Camber	*sub.*	3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hampshire)	*sub.*	2 42	13¾	9¾
Ilfracombe	*add*	4 0	27¼	21¼
Immingham	*add*	3 56	19¾	15½
Inverary	*sub.*	1 38	10	
Ipswich	*sub.*	1 28	13½	
Kew Bridge	*add*	0 23		
Kingsbridge	*add*	4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	*sub.*	2 21	11¼	8¾
Kinsale Harbour	*add*	3 19	11½	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.*	2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.*	3 26	8½	6½
Lamlash	*sub.*	1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.*	2 31	8½	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.*	2 14	13½	10½
Leith	*add*	0 37	17¾	14¼

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Lerwick Harbour	*sub.* 2 48	5¾	4½
Limerick	*add* 4 47	18¼	13½
Littlehampton Bar	*sub.* 2 36	16	11½
Liverpool	*sub.* 2 23	27½	20¼
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14½	10¼
Llanelly Bar	*add* 4 35	25	18¾
Loch Long (Arrochar)	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
Looe	*add* 3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
Lowestoft	*sub.* 4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*add* 4 1	23¼	16¼
Margate Pier	*sub.* 2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
Mevagissey	*add* 3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12¼
Milford Haven Entrance	*add* 4 29	21¾	16½
Minehead Pier	*add* 4 40	32¼	24½
Montrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	21
Nash Point	*add* 4 41	33	25
Naze	*sub.* 2 13	12½	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13½	
Needles Point	*sub.* 4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne	*add* 1 22	14¾	11½
Newhaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Channel)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newport (Cardigan)	*add* 5 22	12	9
Newquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan)	*add* 5 49	13	
Nore Light	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14½	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11½
Oban	*add* 3 52	13	9½
Orfordness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22½	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16¼	12½
Peterhead	*sub.* 1 17	11½	9¼
Plymouth Breakwater	*add* 3 56	15½	12
Poole	*sub.* 5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
Port Harrington	*sub.* 2 29	25	19
Port Madoc	*add* 5 54	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18¼
Portishead	*add* 5 24	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater	*add* 5 13	6¼	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard	*sub.* 2 13	13½	10¾
Preston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
Puriney Bridge	*add* 0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*sub.* 5 49	14¾	10½
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown	*add* 3 33	12	9½
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20¾	16
Ramsgate Harbour	*sub.* 2 20	15	12

Port or Place.	Constants.	Spngs.	Neaps.
	h. m.	ft.	ft.
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*sub.* 2 55	25½	19
Rosslare Point	*add* 4 57	5	3½
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34½	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36¼	25¾
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
St. Peter Port	*add* 4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15¾	12½
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14½	10½
Selsea Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*sub.* 5 50	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard	*sub.* 1 24	16	13¼
Shoreham Harbour	*sub.* 2 23	18	13¼
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Southampton	*sub.* 3 22	13	9½
Southend	*sub.* 1 31	15½	13
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18¾	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7½	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	
Stonehaven	*sub.* 0 39	14	11
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13½	9½
Straurаer	*sub.* 1 55	9½	7½
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*add* 4 31	20½	15
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6¼	4¼
Swansea Bay	*add* 4 18	27¼	20¼
Tees River Bar	*add* 1 52	15	12¼
Tay River Bar	*add* 0 19	16	13½
Teddington Lock	*add* 1 27		
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9¾
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25½	19¼
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13¾	9½
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14½	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13½	10
Troon	*sub.* 1 49	10	7½
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar	*add* 1 11	13¾	10½
Ushant	*add* 2 8	20	14¾
Valentia Harbour	*add* 2 17	11¾	8
Waterford Harbour	*add* 4 36	13½	10¾
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28½
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3½
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11½
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7½
Wisbech	*add* 5 31	15¼	11¼
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20½	17¼
Workington	*sub.* 2 40	25¾	20
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25½	18½
Yarmouth Road	*sub.* 4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	*sub.* 3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*add* 1 4	5¾	5¼
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12½	9½

Example 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on *January 8th*:

Time of high water at London Bridge	5*h.* 7*m.*	Morn.
Subtract tide interval	0 50	
Time of high water at Aberdeen	4 17	Morn.

Example 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on *January 9th*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge	5*h.* 54*m.*	Morn.
Add tide interval	2 55	
Time of high water at Scarborough	8 9	Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following:

Example 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, *January 14th aft.*:—

Time of high water at London Bridge on *January 15th*	0*h.* 11*m.*	Morn
+ 24 hours =	24 11	
Subtract tide interval	0 52	
Time of high water at Aberdeen, *Jan. 14th*	23 21	After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting this from 12*h*. will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the quantity in the second column on the second page of each month (which is known as the Equation of Time) appropriate to the day in question must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is on the visible horizon at sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

Declination.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+16	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0
0 10	−1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19−	20 10
0 20	−1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10−	20 20
0 30	−1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58−	20 30
0 40	−1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45−	20 40
0 50	−1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30−	20 50
1 0	−1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11−	21 0
1 10	−1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51−	21 10
1 20	−1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27−	21 20
1 30	−1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29−	21 40
1 50	−1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55−	21 50
2 0	−1 5 35+	14 0	6 0	−0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16−	22 0
2 10	−1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	−0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32−	22 10
2 20	−1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44−	22 20
2 30	−1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51−	22 30
2 40	−1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53−	22 40
2 50	−1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49−	22 50
3 0	−1 1 25+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	−0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2−	23 20
3 30	−0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	−0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44−	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0−	23 40
3 50	−0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37−	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32−	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																		Local Sidereal Time.
	° 0	° 5	° 10	° 15	° 20	° 25	° 30	° 35	° 40	° 45	° 50	° 55	° 60	° 65	° 70				
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 8	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 2	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 14	0 14	0 14	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 14	0 14	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 25	0 25	0 25	0 25	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 29	0 37	0 37	0 37	0 37	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 39	0 50	0 50	0 50	0 50	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	1 0	1 17	1 17	1 17	1 17	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28	1 28	1 28	1 28	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37	1 37	1 37	1 37	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 42	1 42	1 42	1 42	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 44	1 44	1 44	1 44	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43	1 43	1 43	1 43	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 17	1 38	1 38	1 38	1 38	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 57	1 11	1 31	1 31	1 31	1 31	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 20	1 20	1 20	1 20	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	0 54	0 54	0 54	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 42	0 42	0 42	0 42	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 28	0 28	0 28	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	0 17	0 17	0 17	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1923.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
0	0 50	0 48	0 40	0 30	0 22	0 18	0 19	0 25	0 35	0 46	0 58	1 6	1 9
2	0 50	0 52	0 49	0 40	0 31	0 23	0 20	0 21	0 27	0 36	0 47	0 58	1 6
4	0 52	0 59	1 0	0 56	0 47	0 38	0 31	0 27	0 27	0 32	0 41	0 51	1 1
6	0 56	1 6	1 11	1 12	1 7	0 59	0 50	0 41	0 36	0 35	0 39	0 46	0 56
8	1 1	1 11	1 20	1 25	1 25	1 20	1 11	1 1	0 52	0 45	0 43	0 45	0 52
10	1 6	1 14	1 23	1 32	1 36	1 36	1 30	1 21	1 10	1 0	0 52	0 48	0 50
12	1 10	1 13	1 20	1 30	1 38	1 42	1 41	1 35	1 25	1 14	1 2	0 55	0 51
14	1 10	1 8	1 11	1 20	1 29	1 37	1 40	1 39	1 33	1 24	1 13	1 2	0 55
16	1 8	1 1	1 0	1 4	1 13	1 22	1 29	1 33	1 33	1 28	1 20	1 9	0 59
18	1 4	0 54	0 49	0 48	0 53	1 1	1 10	1 19	1 24	1 25	1 21	1 14	1 4
20	0 59	0 49	0 40	0 35	0 35	0 40	0 49	0 59	1 8	1 15	1 17	1 15	1 8
22	0 54	0 46	0 37	0 28	0 24	0 24	0 30	0 39	0 50	1 1	1 8	1 12	1 10
24	0 50	0 48	0 40	0 30	0 22	0 18	0 19	0 25	0 35	0 46	0 58	1 6	1 9

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added; 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount in order that they may all be additive.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSA*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is $23h.\ 56m.\ 4{\cdot}09s.$ of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to $59m.\ 50{\cdot}17s.$ of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to $1h.\ 0m.\ 9{\cdot}86s.$ of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards $9{\cdot}83s.$ per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates $9{\cdot}86s.$ per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·86	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p. 101.

ECLIPSES IN 1923.

In the year 1923 there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon in the night of March 2 (early morning of March 3). Visible at Greenwich. At Greatest Phase, a segment of the upper portion of the Moon's disc, slightly less than two-fifths of its diameter in breadth will be in the shadow of the Earth.

Moon enters Penumbra	March 3rd.	1*h.* 13*m.*
,, ,, Shadow	,, ,,	2*h.* 28*m.*
Middle of Eclipse	,, ,,	3*h.* 32*m.*
Moon leaves Shadow	,, ,,	4*h.* 36*m.*
,, ,, Penumbra	,, ,,	5*h.* 51*m.*

The point of the Moon's disc first to enter the Shadow is at 54° from the North Point towards the East. The point where it leaves the Shadow is 20° from the North Point towards the West.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun at mid-day of March 17, Invisible at Greenwich.

The path from which an Annulus or ring of light round the Eclipsing Moon may be seen, begins its course in Patagonia, crosses the South Atlantic Ocean and South Africa, Bulawayo being nearly on the central line. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from places as far north as Rio de Janeiro in South America and the Gold Coast in Africa. Details for certain Observatories are given below :—

	Eclipse Begins.	Greatest Phase.	Eclipse Ends.	Mag.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Cape of G. Hope ...	11 35	13 18	14 48	0·77
Johannesburg	12 11	13 49	15 12	0·83
Mauritius	13 6	14 18	—	0·85

These times are Greenwich Civil. At Mauritius the Sun sets before the Eclipse ends. First contact happens at these places about 108° from the North Point towards the West. Last contact about 56° to the East.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon in the forenoon of August 26. Invisible at Greenwich. The beginning of the Eclipse is visible generally from North America, the western part of South America, the Pacific Ocean and Australia. The end is visible from a region somewhat farther west, which comprises most of the above territory and the eastern part of Asia.

The Moon enters the Shadow at 26*d.* 9*h.* 52*m.*, at a point 140° East of the N. point, and leaves it at 26*d.* 11*h.* 27*m.* G.C.T. 171° West of the N. point. The magnitude of the Eclipse is 0·17.

IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun in the evening of September 10 (Greenwich). Invisible at Greenwich. The path of totality begins its course in the ocean south of Kamchatka, crosses the Pacific Ocean, and after landing north of the Californian peninsula, passes over Mexico and ends its course in the Caribbean Sea, Belize, in British Honduras, being south of the path. A Total Eclipse *may* be seen from San Diego, on the western coast of California, which is just on the northern limit, at 21*h.* G.C.T. The duration of totality on the central line in this longitude is about 3½ mins., which is nearly the maximum. Central Eclipse begins at 19*h.* 17*m.* in longitude 154° 18′ W., latitude 48° 16′ N., and ends at 22*h.* 17*m.* in longitude 63° 51′ W., latitude 13° 43′ N. (See p. 60.)

A Partial Eclipse will be visible from the whole of North America, the circumstances for Montreal being :—Eclipse begins, 10*d.* 20*h.* 38*m.* ; greatest phase, 10*d.* 21*h.* 29*m.* ; Eclipse ends, 10*d.* 22*h.* 17*m.* First contact 107° from N. point to West. Last contact 149° to East. Magnitude, 0·38.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1923. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way ; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From January to the Opposition of Jupiter (May 5) and in November and December the disappearances take place on the Western side. In this period I. and II. generally disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. From May to Oct. the eclipse phenomena take place on the East of the planet. Satellites I. and II. disappear by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after eclipse on the Eastern side in those months. There will be an interesting exception on Aug. 29. At 19*h.* 58*m.* Satellite II. will emerge from occultation at the eastern edge, and will be immediately immersed in the shadow of the planet.

There are no eclipses of Satellite IV. in the list. In alternate periods of about 3 years this satellite is not eclipsed nor occulted, nor is it seen in transit across the disc of the planet. The present period of non-eclipse began at the end of 1921.

Date. G.C.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.C.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.C.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.C.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.C.T.			Satellite and Phase.
Jan.	H.	M.		*Feb.*	H.	M.		*Apr.*	H.	M.		*May*	H.	M.		*July*	H.	M.	
4	5	58	I. D.	26	2	29	II. R.	4	1	53	III. R.	25	21	53		28	20	13	II. D.
7	6	6	II. D.	27	4	21	III. D.	6	2	21	II. D.	25	22	59	II. R.	*Aug.*			
15	4	36	III. D.	27	6	7	III. R.	8	0	57	I. D.	*June*				3	19	41	III. D.
15	6	24	III. R.	28	2	34	I. D.	11	4	5	III. D.	1	23	47	I. R.	3	21	29	III. R.
20	4	13	I. D.	*Mar.*				15	2	50	I. D.	2	1	36	II. R.	18	20	49	I. R.
27	6	6	I. D.	5	2	41	II. D.	23	23	12	I. D.	10	20	10	I. R.	22	19	41	II. R.
Feb.				7	4	27	I. D.	30	23	29	II. D.	17	22	4	I. R.	29	19	58	II. D.
1	3	5	II. D.	12	5	17	II. D.	*May*				21	21	34	III. R.	*Sept.*			
1	5	28	II. R.	16	0	49	I. D.	1	1	5	I. D.	24	23	59	I. R.	3	19	7	I. R.
5	2	27	I. D.	23	2	42	I. D.	9	21	43	III. R.	26	22	47	II. R.	*Dec.*			
8	5	39	II. D.	29	23	45	II. D.	9	23	37	I. R.	28	23	47	III. D.	31	6	56	I. D.
12	4	20	I. D.	30	4	35	I. D.	17	1	31	I. R.	*July*				1924			
19	6	13	I. D.	31	23	3	I. D.	17	1	41	III. R.	3	20	22		*Jan.*			
20	2	10	III. R.	*Apr.*				18	19	59	I. R.	10	22	17	I. R.	1	7	12	III. D.
21	0	41	I. D.	4	0	8	III. D.	18	20	22	II. R.	26	20	35	I. R.	8	7	35	II. D.
																16	5	12	I. D.

Day.	Star. Mag.	Disappearance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
1	130 Tauri ...5·6	21 28	116	22 35	236
2	26 Geminor. 5·2	20 33	95	21 43	263
4	1 Cancri ...6·0	5 52	78	6 43	307
5	ξ Leonis ...5·1	20 10	72	20 59	310
6–7	48 Leonis ...5·2	23 37	85	0 38	312
7	τ Leonis ...5·2	22 59	62	23 40	335
27	γ Tauri ...3·9	14 57	98	15 57	233
27	75 Tauri .....5·2	20 17	43	21 22	296
27	θ^1 Tauri.....4·2	20 31	153	20 56	189
27	+ 15° 637 ...4·8	21 26	101	22 39	244
28	Aldebaran...1·1	0 35	56	1 30	298
28	111 Tauri ...5·1	21 37	115	22 46	239
29	+ 17° 1182...5·7	18 26	55	19 27	297
Feb.					
1	29 Cancri ...5·9	4 39	144	5 22	245
6	θ Virginis 4·4	3 0	67	3 49	289
9	49 Librae ...5·4	4 5	123	5 14	269
23	+ 14° 657 ...5·9	19 14	123	20 12	217
28	1 Cancri ...6·0	1 50	66	2 37	321
Mar.					
2	48 Leonis ...5·2	17 39	108	18 33	281
8	η Librae ...5·5	3 44	94	4 57	297
9	24 Scorpii ...5·0	3 26	83	4 35	301
19	μ Piscium...5·0	19 4	19	19 41	307
23	Aldebaran...1·1	15 36	6	16 0	332
28	29 Cancri ...5·9	1 12	134	2 1	255
Apr.					
1	θ Virginis 4·4	21 39	97	22 42	309
2–3	κ Virginis 4·3	23 31	86	0 32	317
19	θ^1 Tauri.....4·2	19 7	127	19 56	225
19	75 Tauri .....5·2	19 16	23	19 43	333
19	+ 15° 637 ...4·8	20 3	77	21 3	276
20	111 Tauri ...5·1	21 33	84	22 29	278
21	+ 17° 1182...5·7	20 40	52	21 26	320
23	1 Cancri ...6·0	18 0	144	18 58	240
May.					
1	η Librae ...5·5	22 46	78	23 46	316
22	ξ Leonis ...5·1	18 51	158	19 40	241
23–24	48 Leonis ...5·2	23 35	114	0 31	284
24–25	τ Leonis ...5·2	23 11	95	0 9	306
26	θ Virginis .4·4	18 14	130	19 19	278
27	κ Virginis 4·3	20 59	87	22 4	318
June					
6	λ Aquarii ...3·8	...	...	1 12	248
21	β Virginis 3·8	13 21	53	13 55	349
29	− 19° 5273...6·1	3 4	113	4 1	229
July.					
10	+ 14° 657 ...5·9	2 48	57	3 45	273
27	− 18° 5432...5·8	2 2	50	3 1	288
28	− 17° 6027 ...6·2	3 16	144	3 41	188
31–1	24 Piscium 6·1	23 42	85	0 53	230
Aug.					
7	89 Tauri 5.8	1 33	91	2 31	242
7	σ^2 Tauri ...4·9	2 20	144	2 41	186
8	117 Tauri ...6·0	1 0	98	1 52	245

Day.	Star. Mag.	Disappearance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.C.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Aug.		H. M.	°	H. M.	°
16	Saturn .....1·1	10 43	125	11 42	277
27	λ Aquarii .3·8	3 14	32	4 12	281
Sept.					
2	*f* Tauri .....4·3	0 54	135	1 26	188
3	γ Tauri .....3·9	1 15	25	2 0	303
3	71 Tauri .....4·6	5 14	135	5 57	197
3	θ^1 Tauri .....4·2	6 34	76	7 56	265
3	θ^2 Tauri .....3·6	6 37	97	7 56	243
20	− 16° 5663 ...5·9	17 16	68	18 27	274
23	φ Aquarii ...4·4	19 35	8	20 9	312
30	+ 14° 657 ...5·9	3 20	77	4 45	256
Oct.					
2	130 Tauri ...5·6	2 58	106	4 13	240
4	+ 17° 1596 ...5·7	2 38	104	3 47	260
16	− 18° 5432 ...5·8	20 36	29	21 21	308
17	− 17° 6027 ...6·2	22 16	120	23 0	208
20	Uranus .....6·1	22 44	29	23 46	281
21	24 Piscium...6·1	21 55	101	22 59	207
27	θ^1 Tauri .....4·2	19 6	52	19 57	282
27	θ^2 Tauri .....3·6	19 3	75	20 0	259
27	+ 15° 637 ...4·8	20 20	13	20 47	311
27	85 Tauri .....6·0	20 40	124	21 22	208
27	Aldebaran...1·1	23 17	15	23 55	315
28	111 Tauri ...5·1	22 7	117	23 0	220
29	+ 17° 1182 ...5·7	21 49	118	22 39	230
31	+ 16° 1598 ...6·0	22 6	86	23 1	278
31–1	5 Cancri ...5·9	23 25	93	0 26	273
Nov.					
5	β Virginis...3·8	7 40	130	8 49	279
12	− 19° 5312...5·4	15 23	71	16 36	279
22	+ 12° 473 ...6·2	17 22	165	17 23	166
23	γ Tauri .....3·9	21 2	109	22 5	219
24	+ 15° 637 ...4·8	4 6	105	5 10	244
24	Aldebaran 1·1	6 57	52	7 43	301
26	74 B. Gem....6·2	19 3	63	19 53	290
28	+ 16° 1598...6·0	6 19	183	6 31	251
Dec.					
1	44 Leonis ...5·9	0 32	176	0 52	214
17	ν Piscium...4·7	19 10	134	19 40	176
20	+ 14° 657 ...5·9	22 32	113	23 38	219
21	+ 16° 672 ...5·7	22 23	83	23 46	257
24	74 B. Gem....6·2	2 47	135	3 45	236
25	*f* Geminor. 5·3	2 12	69	3 19	311
28	44 Leonis ...5·9	7 56	167	8 32	235
31	κ Virginis .5·7	6 39	153	7 37	258
1924					
Jan.					
1	− 7° 3728 ...	6 53	85	7 57	322
8	29 Capricorn5·5	17 34	106	18 25	217
9	*e* Aquarii ·5·4	17 57	56	19 2	261
10	*h* Aquarii...5·4	19 48	113	20 33	203
17	+ 15° 637 ...4·8	16 27	0	16 44	331
17	85 Tauri .....6·0	16 40	117	17 32	212
17	Aldebaran...1·1	19 36	17	20 19	314
18	115 Tauri ...5·3	19 52	36	20 50	305

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. ·6·2) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West; the exact position is shown in the fourth and sixth columns, which give the angle from the North Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the North Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. Occultations of Aldebaran on several occasions are to be noted, also of Saturn and Uranus on Aug. 14 and Oct. 20 respectively. BD +14° 657 and −7° 3728 are double stars.

Large Telescopes.—The Hooker telescope of the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, with mirror 100 inches in diameter is still the largest in the world at time of writing. It is announced that a reflecting telescope having an aperture of 10 feet and a focal length of 50 feet is in course of construction, and is to be mounted at the Frye Observatory that is yet to be established, and will be located in Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

Fixed Stars.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1923 [See Note p. 85.]

Name of Star. (See p. 85.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 24·2	3·09	+28 39 55	20·0
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 16·1	3·09	+14 45 20	20·0
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 43·5	3·00	−18 24 32	19·7
θ Ceti	3·8	1 20 10·4	3·00	− 8 34 49	18·8
η Piscium	3·7	1 27 21·6	3·21	+14 56 58	18·6
Polaris	2·1	1 33 11·9	30·42	+88 53 34	18·4
β Arietis	2·7	1 50 22·9	3·30	+20 25 56	17·8
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 49·7	3·36	+23 5 57	17·2
γ Ceti	3·6	2 39 18·5	3·12	+ 2 54 43	15·4
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 15·1	3·13	+ 3 47 19	14·3
			+		+
α Persei	1·9	3 18 49·0	4·27	+49 35 18	13·0
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 26·1	4·26	+47 32 34	11·7
η Tauri	3·0	3 42 54·2	3·56	+23 52 5	11·3
ζ Persei	2·9	3 49 17·2	3·77	+31 39 22	10·8
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 30·0	3·44	+16 21 21	7·5
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 51 58·6	3·90	+33 2 44	5·9
Rigel	0·3	5 10 50·2	2·88	− 8 17 22	4·3
Capella	0·2	5 10 59·9	4·42	+45 55 17	4·3
γ Orionis	1·7	5 21 0·0	3·22	+ 6 16 52	3·4
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 25·4	3·79	+28 32 38	3·4
			+		+
δ Orionis	2·5	5 28 4·3	3·06	− 0 21 18	2·8
α Leporis	2·7	5 29 20·0	2·65	−17 52 35	2·7
ε Orionis	1·7	5 32 18·3	3·04	− 1 15 0	2·4
ζ Orionis	2·0	5 36 52·4	3·03	− 1 58 56	2·0
Betelgeuse	*var*	5 51 0·2	3·25	+ 7 23 38	0·8
					−
μ Geminorum	3·2	6 18 18·2	3·63	+22 33 16	1·6
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 15·9	3·46	+16 27 58	2·9
Sirius	−1·6	6 41 45·3	2·68	−16 36 34	3·6
51 H Cephei	5·3	7 4 58·5	29·05	+87 10 22	5·6
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 31·6	3·59	+22 7 31	6·5
			+		−
Castor (α^2)	2·0	7 29 41·4	3·85	+32 3 33	7·6
Procyon	0·5	7 35 16·3	3·19	+ 5 25 24	8·1
Pollux	1·2	7 40 36·4	3·72	+28 12 48	8·5
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 42·0	3·19	+ 6 42 8	13·1
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 53 56·7	4·16	+48 20 42	13·8
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 48·2	2·95	− 8 19 27	15·6
θ Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 43·1	4·13	+52 1 45	15·8
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 29·1	3·41	+24 7 46	16·5
Regulus	1·3	10 4 16·4	3·21	+12 20 39	17·5
γ^1 Leonis	2·6	10 15 43·8	3·29	+20 13 54	18·0
			+		−
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 12·4	3·63	+56 47 44	19·3
α Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 58 59·5	3·74	+62 10 1	19·3
δ Leonis	2·6	11 10 1·0	3·18	+20 56 45	19·6
β Leonis	2·2	11 45 8·0	3·10	+15 0 9	20·0
γ Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 47·4	3·16	+54 7 22	20·0
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 50·6	3·09	−17 6 52	20·0
η Virginis	4·0	12 15 58·0	3·07	− 0 14 20	20·0
γ Virg. (mean)	3·0	12 37 45·5	3·08	− 1 1 39	19·8
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 38·8	2·63	+56 22 39	19·6
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 25·7	2·83	+38 44 2	19·5

Name of Star. (See p. 85.)	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	An. Precess.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	− ″
ζ^1 Urs. Maj.	2·4	13 20 49·8	2·41	+55 19 38	18·8
Spica	1·2	13 21 8·0	3·16	−10 45 35	18·8
Virginis	3·4	13 30 46·1	3·07	− 0 12 10	18·5
Urs. Maj.	1·9	13 44 30·5	2·38	+49 41 49	18·0
Bootis	2·8	13 51 1·1	2·86	+18 46 59	17·7
Arcturus	0·2	14 12 8·9	2·81	+19 34 58	16·8
Bootis	2·7	14 41 37·5	2·62	+27 23 53	15·3
Libræ	2·9	14 46 36·9	3·32	−15 43 22	15·0
Urs. Min.	2·2	14 50 54·9	−0·19	+74 28 12	14·7
Libræ	2·7	15 12 51·6	3·23	− 9 5 59	13·4
			+		−
Urs. Min.	3·1	15 20 50·4	−0·11	+72 6 29	12·8
Coronæ	2·3	15 31 25·6	2·53	+26 58 23	12·1
Serpentis	2·8	15 40 28·4	2·94	+ 6 40 1	11·5
Scorpii	2·9	16 0 57·3	3·49	−19 35 45	10·0
Ophiuchi	3·0	16 10 18·5	3·14	− 3 29 50	9·2
Draconis	2·9	16 22 56·7	0·81	+61 41 17	8·2
Antares	1·2	16 24 41·0	3·68	−26 15 45	8·1
Herculis	2·8	16 26 54·5	2·59	+21 39 23	7·9
Herculis	3·0	16 38 23·0	2·30	+31 44 29	7·0
Ophiuchi	3·4	16 54 1·3	2·86	+ 9 29 37	5·7
			+		−
Herculis	*var*	17 11 8·1	2·74	+14 28 37	4·2
Draconis	3·0	17 28 41·5	1·36	+52 21 28	2·7
Ophiuchi	2·1	17 31 21·6	2·78	+12 36 54	2·5
Ophiuchi	2·9	17 39 40·1	2·97	+ 4 35 54	1·8
Herculis	3·5	17 43 26·7	2·37	+27 45 53	1·4
Draconis	2·4	17 54 49·1	1·39	+51 29 50	0·5
Urs. Min.	4·4	17 57 4·3	−19·5	+86 36 50	0·3
					+
Vega	0·1	18 34 19·9	2·01	+38 42 40	3·0
Lyræ	*var*	18 47 14·2	2·21	+33 16 21	4·1
Urs. Min.	6·6	18 55 23·4	−73·2	+89 1 33	4·8
			+		+
Aquilæ	3·0	19 1 52·2	2·76	+13 44 53	5·3
Aquilæ	3·4	19 21 37·0	3·01	+ 2 57 37	7·0
Cygni	3·2	19 27 36·9	2·42	+27 47 49	7·5
Aquilæ	2·8	19 42 35·9	2·85	+10 25 28	8·7
Altair	0·9	19 47 1·6	2·89	+ 8 39 50	9·0
Aquilæ	3·9	19 51 31·9	2·94	+ 6 12 48	9·4
Aquilæ	3·4	20 7 19·9	3·09	− 1 3 3	10·6
Capricorni	3·8	20 13 47·0	3·33	−12 47 4	11·1
Cygni	2·3	20 19 27·9	2·15	+40 0 34	11·5
Cygni	1·3	20 38 48·4	2·04	+45 0 16	12·8
			+		+
Cygni	2·6	20 43 5·7	2·40	+33 40 52	13·1
Cygni	3·4	21 9 39·5	2·55	+29 54 37	14·8
Cephei	2·6	21 16 44·6	1·41	+62 15 32	15·2
Pegasi	2·5	21 40 24·2	2·9₄	+ 9 31 17	16·4
Aquarii	3·2	22 1 49·8	3·08	− 0 41 40	17·4
Pegasi	3·1	22 39 23·4	2·81	+29 49 5	18·8
Fomalhaut	1·3	22 53 24·0	3·29	−30 1 51	19·2
Markab	2·6	23 0 55·4	2·98	+14 47 26	19·4
Piscium	3·9	23 13 10·4	3·06	+ 2 51 41	19·6
Piscium	4·0	23 55 21·4	3·07	+ 6 26 14	20·0

SOME FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

					+			+							+	−
		H. M.	S.	s.	°	′	″	″			H. M.	S.	s.	°	′	″	″
β Hydri	2·9	0 21	43·8	2·49	−77	41	16	20·0	γ	Crucis	1·6	12 26	53·0	3·31	−56	40	56	19·9
Achernar	0·6	1 34	50·9	2·23	−57	37	40	18·4	β	Centauri	0·9	13 58	22·5	4·22	−60	0	8	17·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3 48	24·8	−·97	−74	28	31	10·9	α	Centauri	0·3	14 34	21·4	4·55	−60	31	6	15·7
								−	α	Tri. Aust.	1·9	16 40	29·7	6·33	−68	53	19	6·8
Canopus	−·9	6 22	14·6	1·33	−52	39	12	1·9										+
ι Argûs	2·3	9 15	1·7	1·61	−58	57	6	15·1	σ	Octantis	5·5	19 37	1·7	91·6	−89	12	41	8·2
η Argûs	*var*	10 42	4·2	2·32	−59	16	46	18·9	α	Pavonis	2·1	20 19	33·9	4·76	−56	59	0	11·5
β Chamæl.	4·4	12 13	47·6	3·48	−78	53	5	20·0	α	Gruis	2·2	22 3	23·2	3·78	−47	20	5	17·5

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R. A.	DEC.		R. A.	DEC.		R. A.	DEC.		R. A.	DEC.
	h. m. s.	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′		*h. m. s.*	° ′
	1 32, 88 N.			1 32, 88 N.			1 33, 88 N.			1 34, 88 N.	
Jan. 1 ...	119·3	53·8	April 11 ...	39·9	53·6	July 20 ...	57·8	53·3	Oct. 28 ...	64·5	53·8
,, 21 ...	96·8	53·9	May 1 ...	44·5	53·5	Aug. 9 ...	79·9	53·4	Nov. 17 ...	59·3	53·9
Feb. 10 ...	75·1	53·8	,, 21 ...	56·6	53·4	,, 29 ...	98·3	53·4	Dec. 7 ...	47·6	54·0
Mar. 2 ...	56·2	53·8	June 10 ...	74·1	53·3	Sept. 18 ...	113·4	53·6	,, 27 ...	29·4	54·1
Mar. 22 ...	44·0	53·7	,, 30 ...	95·7	53·3	Oct. 8 ...	121·8	53·7	Jan. 16 ...	7·5	54·1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF STARS AT INTERVALS OF 90 DAYS.

	γ Pegasi.	β Androm.	Achernar.	α Arietis.	Aldebaran.	Rigel.	Betelgeuse	Sirius.
	h. m. °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °
	0 9, 14 N.	1 5, 35 N.	1 34, 57 S.	2 2, 23 N.	4 31, 16 N.	5 10, 8 S.	5 51, 7 N	6 41, 16 S.
	s. ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′
Jan. 1 ...	16·0 45·4	25·4 12·9	50·5 38·0	50·4 6·0	31·2 21·2	51·4 17·6	1·4 23·5	46·5 36·8
April 1 ...	15·5 45·2	24·3 12·7	48·1 37·8	49·2 5·8	30·0 21·2	50·2 17·7	0·5 23·4	45·6 37·0
June 30 ...	17·6 45·4	26·4 12·7	50·0 37·3	50·7 5·9	30·2 21·2	50·0 17·5	0·1 23·5	44·8 36·8
Sept. 28 ...	19·4 45·7	28·8 13·0	53·6 37·4	53·2 6·1	32·7 21·3	52·3 17·3	4·3 23·6	46·7 36·6
Dec. 27 ...	18·8 45·7	28·5 13·2	52·8 37·7	53·4 6·2	24·2 21·3	53·9 17·5	4·3 23·5	48·8 36·8

	Procyon.	Pollux.	β Argus.	Regulus.	β Leonis.	γ Virginis.	Spica.	Arcturus.
	h. m. °	*h. m.* °	*h.m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °
	7 35, 5 N.	7 40, 28 N.	9 12, 69 S.	10 4, 12 N.	11 45 14 N.	12 37, 1 S.	13 21, 10 S.	14 12. 19 N.
	s. ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′
Jan. 1 ...	17·5 25·2	37·7 12·6	26·0 23·9	17·1 20·5	8·1 60·0	45·4 1·6	7·8 45·5	8·1 34·9
April 1 ...	17·1 25·1	37·3 12·7	25·1 24·4	17·8 20·4	9·7 60·0	47·2 1·8	10·0 45·7	10·5 34·8
June 30 ...	16·2 25·2	36·3 12·7	20·3 24·4	16·8 20·5	8·8 60·1	46·8 1·7	9·8 45·7	10·5 35·0
Sept. 28 ...	17·8 25·3	38·0 12·6	20·7 24·0	17·2 20·5	8·5 60·1	46·1 1·7	8·8 45·6	9·3 35·0
Dec. 27 ...	20·2 25·1	40·8 12·5	26·2 24·1	19·7 20·3	10·6 59·8	47·9 1·9	10·4 45·7	10·3 34·7

	αCentauri	Antares.	αOphiuchi	Vega.	Altair.	α Cygni.	ε Pegasi.	α Gruis.
	h. m. °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °	*h. m.* °
	14 34, 60 S.	16 24, 26 S.	17 31, 12 N	18 34, 38 N.	19 47, 8 N.	20 38, 45N.	21 40, 9N.	22 3, 47S.
	s. ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.* ′	*s.*
Jan. 1 ...	21·5 30·7	39·7 15·5	20·1 37·0	18·2 42·8	0·2 40·0	47·1 0·5	23·3 31·4	21·3 20·2
April 1 ...	25·7 30·9	42·5 15·6	22·4 36·8	20·4 42·5	1·8 39·8	48·3 0·1	24·0 31·2	21·9 19·9
June 30 ...	25·8 31·3	43·9 15·7	24·0 37·1	22·5 42·9	4·1 40·0	51·2 0·4	26·4 31·5	25·3 19·7
Sept. 28 ...	23·0 31·2	42·7 15·7	23·0 37·2	21·3 43·1	3·9 40·2	51·0 0·8	27·1 31·7	26·6 19·9
Dec. 27 ...	24·6 30·9	42·8 15·7	22·5 37·0	19·9 42·9	2·8 40·1	48·9 0·7	25·9 31·6	24·8 20·0

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to terrestrial longitude and latitude, and have for their basis the plane of the Earth's Equator and a certain line which marks a point in the sky called the First Point of Aries. Because of certain movements of the Earth this plane and point, and therefore these co-ordinates, are continually changing. The changes in the co-ordinates are called Precession and Nutation. A star *actually* changes its position by Proper Motion (see p. 88), and *apparently* by Aberration, and by Parallax, in some cases. The position of a star as seen in the sky affected in this way is called the Apparent place. The Mean place on January 1, 1923, given in the Table on the opposite page is the Apparent place referred to the Equator of date (that is Precession is taken into account) with the periodic effects eliminated. For purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that should be used, and on this page the Apparent places of the Pole star and of some other stars are given.

There are in the list certain stars which are double, and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star, and the figure affixed to the Greek letter shows whether this is the first or second in order of Right Ascension. In the case of Castor (α^2 Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit, but the Apparent places refer to the brighter star. The Apparent places of these three stars and of Altair are affected with a parallax: Sirius, 0·38″; Procyon, 0.33″; α Centauri, 0·75″; Altair, 0·23″.

Alternative names.—Polaris = α Ursæ Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigæ; Betelgeuse = α Orionis; Sirius = α Canis Majoris; Castor = α Geminorum; Procyon = α Canis Minoris; Pollux = β Geminorum; Regulus = α Leonis; Spica = α Virginis; Arcturus = α Boötis; Antares = α Scorpii; Vega = α Lyræ; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilæ; Markab = α Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argûs.

The variation of light of Betelgeuse is irregular: its magnitude ranges from about 0·2 to 1·2. α Herculis is a bright red star, said to be variable by early observers; but little, if any, variation has been detected recently. β Lyræ is a variable of distinctive type ranging in brightness from magnitude 3·4 to 4·1 in a period of 13 days, which includes two minima of differing brightness. η Argûs might be considered to be of the Nova class. In the first half of the nineteenth century this star was of the 1st magnitude. By 1870 the light had diminished to about the 7th magnitude, at which it now remains. (For note on Stellar magnitude, *see* p. 57.)

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, and their possible movements. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the number including the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible. The number naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter are included, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

It is believed that the mass of the stars we see as separate entities are arranged in space in a form which may be likened to a watch or lens. In other words, the stellar Universe is considerably flattened on both sides, the median plane being marked out in the sky by the band of star cloud of irregular shape which is seen crossing the sky on a clear night, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. This follows from star-gauges, or counts, which show that the stars are more dense in the direction of the central plane, called the Galactic plane, than elsewhere. On either side of this the stars lie thick, but the number becomes progressively less as the distance from that plane increases, until at its poles they are relatively few. The Milky Way is seen to consist of clouds of faint stars, of star-clusters other than globular and gaseous nebulae (see p. 88). It is also the location of an early type of stars known as Wolf-Rayet and Novae. This galaxy was formerly pictured as a girdle made up of these bodies, surrounding the lens-shaped system of stars, and at a distance from the Sun of the order of 3,000 or 4,000 light years. The Sun is not supposed to be precisely central, but nearly so. A recent description (Shapley) of the structure of the Universe dispenses with the idea of an actual girdle; and affirms that the members of these classes, and also the globular clusters, which are not seen within the limits of the Milky Way, form an aggregation, which is named the Galactic system. A class of objects, known as White or Spiral Nebulae (see p. 88), which are seen in directions other than Galactic, possibly do not form part of this aggregation, but may be "Island Universes," though this is a pointstill under discussion. The size of the Galactic system is almost conjectural, but according to Prof. Harlow Shapley its greatest diameter is of the order of 300,000 light years, and its dimension at right angles to the galactic plane a twentieth of this, so that the aggregation is extremely flattened. An opposite view estimates the dimensions at about a tenth of these. The great majority of the nearer stars to the Sun are members of a local flattened cloud, or cluster, which has a greatest diameter of the order of 6,000 light-years. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously it is impossible to estimate the size of a star from its brightness, as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its intrinsic brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. A recent theory of stellar evolution (*q.v.*) involves the idea that the stars are of very different size and luminosity, some being known as "giants," some as "dwarfs." It has been found, with some probability, that the surface brightness of a star has a relation to its spectrum (*v. infra*), and, assuming this, the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area, which last is shown by its spectrum. A more direct way has, however, lately been found, and, by utilizing an optical principle long since proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated independently by Michelson later, it has been possible to obtain some remarkable results with the large telescope of the Mount Wilson Observatory. With an apparatus known as an "interferometer," the angular diameter of Betelgeuse, the well-known red star in Orion, has been measured as 0·″047 and, adopting 0·″018 as the parallax, the diameter of this star is found to be 240 million miles. The diameter of Arcturus, measured in the same way, was found to be 0·″024 in angular measure, which corresponds to 19 million miles linear. Antares was similarly found to have an angular diameter of 0·″040, and, since 0·″030 is an extreme value of its parallax, its diameter is at least 120 million miles and may be much larger. It is satisfactory that these angular diameters agree closely with the value derived from consideration of the assumed surface brightness of each star.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p. 57) the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0·1″). It is

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	8·6	30
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	465	45,000
α^1 Centauri	0·3	24	G	4·3	1·3
Vega.....	0·1	21	A	35	100
Capella	0·2	19	G	47	170
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	42	150
Rigel	0·3	17	A	465	14,800
Procyon*...	0·5	15	F	11	7
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	34	62
β Centauri	0·9	11	B	88	330
Altair.....	0·9	10	A	16	11
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	163	1,000
Aldebaran	1·1	9	K	44	69
Spica	1·2	8	B	325	3,300
Antares....	1·2	8	Map	112	390

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Light Years.	Luminosity.
Proxima Centauri	11·0	—	4·1	0·0001
α^1 Centauri*.....	0·3	G	4·3	1·3
Munich 15040 ...	9·4	M	6·2	0·0005
Lalande 21185 ...	7·6	M	7·9	0·0054
Sirius*.....	−1·6	A	8·6	30
τ Ceti	3·6	K	10·2	0·35
Cordoba 5*h*, 243...	9·2	K	10·2	0·0022
ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	10·5	0·31
Procyon*.....	0·5	F	10·9	7·0
61 Cygni	5·6	K	10·9	0·06
Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	11·2	0·013
Struve 2164*	8·8	M	11·2	0·0036
Groombridge 34	8·1	M	11·6	0·0073
ϵ Indi	4·7	K	11·6	0·17
Van Maanen's ...	12·3	M	13·6	0·0002

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system. The first star in the list seems to be physically connected with the α Centauri system. Munich 15040 : this star has the greatest proper motion yet observed. Barnard found it to be moving at the rate of 10·3″ per year. In actual size it is probably the smallest star known.

clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, *or* by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the stars with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax has recently been evolved. It is found that the absolute magnitude of a star is shown by the intensity of the lines in its spectrum, and comparison of this absolute magnitude with the magnitude as observed gives a value of the parallax. Both these methods are now being pursued with vigour, and it may be said that by means of these, and some other less direct methods, the distances or parallax of more than 3,000 individual stars are now known. If by any means it is possible to find out the mean parallactic movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

In a sphere round the Sun as centre with a a radius of a hundred billion miles (five parsecs), there are within it, so far as is known, about 20 stars. The nearest of these is the faint star of the α Centauri system. The immense distances of the stars are expressed as multiples of some correspondingly large unit. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros ; another unit is the parsec, which is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the Siriometer, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun. A short list of some of the nearest stars is given above. It will be seen that this comprises some of the faint stars which are therefore of small absolute luminosity (Dwarf). On the other hand in the list of bright stars in the adjoining list there are some which are very distant, and these must therefore be intrinsically of great magnitude (Giant).

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*See* Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

It is realised that the spectrum of a star shows not only the materials of which it is composed but also its physical condtion. Stars of the M

type are of low temperature, whereas those of A and B are hot stars. This has led to hypotheses of stellar evolution, but whereas it has been supposed that each star passed through stages from hot to cold as indicated by the order of spectra shown above, a recent theory affirms that a star begins its existence as a large cool body (Giant star Type M) and after increasing in temperature and density through the types K, G, F, A, B, passes with diminishing temperature and decreasing volume in reverse order through the types to become a Dwarf Star of the M type. This theory, which resembles in some respects one propounded by the late Sir Norman Lockyer, is in its present form the result of researches on stellar masses and magnitudes by Prof. H. N. Russell, of Princeton, U.S.A.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h m	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga	A fine cluster of stars.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

Besides the obvious separation into these two classes there is further subdivision. There are loose clusters of stars of which the Pleiades is the best known example, and there are globular clusters whose character is described by their name. Among the nebulæ there are some that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc of light known as planetary nebulæ, and analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulæ are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority. The great nebula in Andromeda is a notable example of the spiral class. Its spectrum is perfectly continuous, unmarked by any lines or bands, either bright or dark, and its shape is that of a convoluted mass seen edgewise. The position of these bodies and the method of their distribution in space have already been mentioned (*see* p. 86). The larger gaseous nebulæ lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, though they do not do so entirely, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1923.

January.	February.	March.	April.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
3 3	3 16	1 11	2 0	2 18	3 7	3 20	2 12	3 1	1 18
6 0	6 13	4 8	4 21	5 15	6 4	6 17	5 9	5 22	4 14
8 21	9 10	7 5	7 18	8 12	9 1	9 14	8 6	8 19	7 11
11 17	12 6	10 2	10 15	11 9	11 22	12 11	11 3	11 16	10 8
14 14	15 3	12 23	13 12	14 6	14 19	15 8	14 0	14 13	13 5
17 11	18 0	15 19	16 8	17 2	17 15	18 4	16 21	17 9	16 2
20 8	20 21	18 16	19 5	19 23	20 12	21 1	19 17	20 6	18 22
23 5	23 18	21 13	22 2	22 20	23 9	23 22	22 14	23 3	21 19
26 2	26 14	24 10	24 23	25 17	26 6	26 19	25 11	26 0	24 16
28 22	...	27 7	27 20	28 14	29 3	29 16	28 8	28 21	27 13
31 19	...	30 3	30 16	31 10	31 23	...	31 5	...	30 10

These times are *approximately* the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 10 hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. *3h. 3m.*, Declination 40° 39′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than the Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of long period (about 330 days) of which Mira Ceti is the most famous and others more capricious in their variation whose peculiarities can scarcely be summarized.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter, and from this the distances of these stars may be inferred.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, or as an alternative theory a mass of dark nebulous gas may by some means have become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. As these changes go on the spectrum undergoes equally remarkable variations. The few observations that have been made during the increase of brightness show a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (12 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. The two last in the list are now of about 10th magnitude, and apparently are still becoming fainter. Nova Persei 1901 is of about the 13th magnitude, but is varying in brightness with a range of about a magnitude. Novae which are not of naked eye visibility are not infrequently found on photographs.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt.....	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson ...	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming.....	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson ...	1901, Feb. 21	−0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·2	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo.....	1912, Mar. 13	3·6	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet.....	1918, June 8	> 1·0	Aquila.
12. Denning.. ...	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, is not unlike many of the stars we see in magnitude and constitution. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major planets and a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round him at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 59) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface black spots appear sporadically, and around these are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. Associated with the faculae there are brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectrohe iograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, and their total area reaches a maximum about every eleven years. They seldom appear more than 30° of latitude from the solar equator, north or south, and the spotted regions converge towards that equator as minimum approaches. From measures of their position the latitude and longitude of the spots on the Sun's surface (Heliographic) can be computed. Elements necessary for this computation are given on page 2 of each month. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots. They cross the visible disc from the eastern to the western edge in 13 or 14 days, the average period of the Sun's rotation with *respect to the Earth* being 27¼ days, because of the orbital movement of the Earth in the interval. Like Jupiter, the Sun appears not to rotate as a whole, the period of rotation being different in different latitudes. The Equator makes a sidereal rotation in less than 25 days, whereas the period for latitude 35° is nearly 27 days. Except for outbursts of some size in February and March, when there was a group visible to the unaided eye, the spots on the sun in 1922 were few and small, and the minimum is evidently at hand. There was a small spot in a high solar latitude in June, which is always a precursor of a new cycle.

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1867·2
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1878·9
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1889·6
1837·2	1906·1	1843·5	1901·7
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1913·1
1860·1			

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. Occasional streamers of the corona have been followed to a greater length than this. The corona does not retain a constant form, but appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this line of totality, because the change in the observer's position puts the Moon out of the direct line joining her to the Sun. Total eclipses of the Sun are rare in this country. There will be an eclipse in June 1927 which will be momentarily total from a track running across North Wales and North-West Yorkshire.

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 29°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she appears as a beautiful crescent like the Moon when about 5 days from New. There was an epoch of this kind on December 31, 1922, so that Venus will be a bright morning star in January, but beyond that there is no other epoch of Greatest Brilliancy in 1923.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth. It will not be in Opposition in this year (*see* p. 44), but the next occasion will be on August 23, 1924, when Mars will be of magnitude $-2{\cdot}7$, which is brighter than Jupiter can be at any time. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year a considerable number are added to the list. At present the total number known is about a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2⅓ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. There was one in September, 1921, when Eros was distant about 60 million miles: there will be another in 1923–24 when the distance will be somewhat less, and there will be a very close approach at the opposition in 1931.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ⅓th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies

which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances (*see* p. 94).

The Great Red Spot on Jupiter.

This may be considered the most remarkable and the best observed planetary feature of modern times. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It came again into prominence in 1878 and the following years. A curious bay or hollow on this belt has been visible since 1831; and if we accept this as identical with the one now intermittently perceptible (which includes the red spot), then the rotation of this object during the 88½ years from 1831 to 1920 was $9h.\ 55m.\ 36{\cdot}9s.$ from more than 78,000 rotations.

In the early months of 1919 the great red spot and its immediate surroundings underwent some surprising changes. The bay or hollow in the S. side of the southern equatorial belt disappeared, and the red spot seemed almost obliterated. The south tropical disturbance, visible since 1901, consisting of an extensive dusky marking reaching halfway round the circumference of Jupiter, and situated in the usually bright zone between the southern side of the south equatorial belt and the south temperate belt, apparently disappeared. The apparition of 1919-20 was again remarkable. The features mentioned above, the Bay, the Red Spot Hollow, and the S. Tropical disturbance, had all reappeared, and the Red Spot, though without its colour, was well defined and of abnormal length.

At the opening of the year 1923 the position of the latter object will be approximately 125°, or a little more than 3½ hours, preceding the zero meridian (System II.) of Jupiter, and if the previous motion is continued, the values above given will increase at the rate of about 2°, or 3 minutes per month. There is much to repay a careful study of the portion of Jupiter's surface referred to through adequately powerful telescopes. The transit of the zero meridian (II.) of the planet on various dates in 1923 will be as under in astronomical time:—

1923.	H. M.	1923.	H. M.
Jan. 7	19 39	Apr. 27	10 43
,, 9	21 38	,, 29	12 21
Feb. 5	18 58	May 1	13 59
,, 7	20 36	,, 3	15 37
,, 11	23 53	,, 28	11 14
Mar. 6	17 54	,, 30	12 52
,, 8	19 32	Dec. 20	2 20
,, 31	13 30	,, 30	10 35

The times for other dates may be found by adding periods of $9h.\ 55m.\ 40s.$

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9h.\ 50m.\ 30s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9h.\ 55m.\ 40{\cdot}63s.$

It is to be remembered that in March, 1923, the Red Spot will come to the Central Meridian of Jupiter about $3h.\ 30m.$ before the times given in the foregoing list, and that this interval of the precedence of the spot will probably increase by about 3 minutes per month.

Saturn.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 94) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September, 1848. The most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from the Sun, has been observed once only since its discovery by Pickering in 1900.

Uranus.

Discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, this planet is only just visible to the naked eye. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of its four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

Neptune.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde.

The Moon.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and con-

sequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day and 32′ 56″ per hour. Thus she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The actual time she takes to move around the Earth is *27d. 7h. 43m. 11·5s.*, but the time from one New Moon to another is *29d. 12h. 44m. 3s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits.

Attempts have been made to interpret some small variations in certain of the lunar features as seasonal changes due to the change of temperature of the Moon. Some observations made during a recent lunar eclipse, when presumably the Moon suffers considerable change of temperature, gives no support to this view.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase for lunar eclipse is the same for all observers where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

In a note on page 64 it is explained why the Full Moon, near the time of the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huygens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre, and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and return at intervals, which, in the case of those that have been observed, range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

—	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.	Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864, 000	333,432	25 9 7
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·05	25 42 ?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	23 21 ?
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq. 82,800 *p.*	318	9 50 9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·0	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq. 67,200 *p.*	95	10 14½
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	?

The following are the approximate dates when some members of this family should return to perihelion in 1923 and 1924, but the actual appearance of several of them is doubtful:—

Returns	Name.	Year of Discovery.	Period in Years.
1923 May	Giacobini	1896.....	6·647
,, June	Coggia	1873.....	6·202
,, Dec.	Denning	1894.....	7·418
,, Dec.	Swift	1889.....	8·534
1924 June	Barnard	1892.....	6·309
,, May	Swift	1895.....	7·186
,, Oct.	Encke	1786.....	3·299

The comets of this class move in elliptic orbits not much inclined to the Ecliptic. Without exception they travel in *direct* courses, and in these respects present an analogy to the planets, but of those that move in very long ellipses, or parabolas, about two-thirds have a retrograde (westerly) motion.

There are other families of comets, none so large as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for reasons similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family.

The most probable date for the return of Di Vico's comet of 1846 was November 1921, but as the period is uncertain by 2 or 3 years a later return is possible. It is therefore possible that it may re-appear in 1923.

None of the periodic comets due to return to perihelion were observed in 1922 (to October 31). Three new comets were discovered in the same period.

In the life of a comet the tail sometimes appears to undergo very rapid and curious changes. From examination of the spectrum of the head, comets appear to consist of carbon in various forms, and cyanogen has also been detected. Secondly, there are bright metallic lines due to sodium, magnesium and iron which appear only when the comet is near perihelion, and in some cases have become very strong upon close approach to the Sun. The spectrum of the tail shows certain characteristic bands that are due to carbon monoxide of very low density. Generally a continuous spectrum is shown as a background to the bright lines, from which we infer that a part of the comet's light is due to reflected sunlight. Comets' tails are generally directed away from the Sun, as if acted upon by some repulsive action—perhaps light.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, but the attraction of Jupiter had so disturbed the comet's orbit that it passed outside the earth's path by about

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2—4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 13—24 ...	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
6	April 20—22.....	271	+33	Lyrids.
7	May 1—6	338	− 2	ψ Aquarids.
8	May 18—26	246	+29	ζ Herculids.
9	May 30—June 4	330	+28	η Pegasids.
10	June 27—28	213	+53	θ Bootids.
11	June 27—30.....	228	+58	ι Draconids.
12	June 27—30.....	245	+64	η Draconids.
13	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids.
14	July 19—Aug. 6	303	−10	α Capricornids.
15	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids.
16	August 10—12...	45	+57	Perseids.
17	August 20—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
18	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
19	September 4—14	348	+2	Piscids.
20	September 27 ...	4	+28	α Andromedids.
21	October 11—24...	42	+21	ε Arietids.
22	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
23	November 5	61	+35	ε Perseids.
24	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
25	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
26	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
27	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
28	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
29	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
30	Dec. 18—28	194	+68	κ Draconids.

THE SATELLITES.

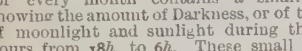
Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed ...	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	6½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	6½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede...	6	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	7	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed ...	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed ...	18	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed ...	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D.	H.	M.
Saturn.					
Mimas	15	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	14	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	9	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	17	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	15	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16	167,000	4	3	27
Titania	13	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

two million miles, and the expectation of a brilliant meteoric shower was not realized. Some fine meteors were, however, observed on June 27, 28, and the few following nights at Bristol and Stowmarket. They were directed from radiant points in Draco, nearly conforming with that of particles radiating from Pons-Winnecke's comet, and probably were derived from that object. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

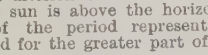
DURATION OF LIGHT AND DARKNESS.

THE second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or of the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h*. to 6*h*. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period represented. The diagrams used for the greater part of the year



when it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these

reduce to



EXAMPLES.—From Jan. 1–Jan. 5. 1923, there is moonlight from 18*h*. till 6*h*. (*approximately*), but on Jan. 6 the Moon does not rise until nearly 21*h*. On the nights Jan. 13–Jan. 19 there is no moonlight between these hours except for a small amount at the limiting dates. On June 24 and 25 the moon sets before 3*h*., but the diagram given is the same as for night of full-moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon is more terrestrial than celestial, and this paragraph, with that which follows, would have been more suitably placed in a later section. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations, and it is desirable to record the varying phases and times of these features. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not clearly distinguishable on the evidence before us.

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1923.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	′	″		″	″		″	″		″	″
Jan. 10	39·19	+8·11	April 16	43·32	+7·61	July 21	38·02	+6·40	Oct. 25	35·10	+ 8·41
Feb. 11	41·37	+8·51	May 18	42·18	+6·83	Aug. 22	36·31	+6·82	Nov. 26	35·76	+ 9·40
Mar. 15	43·00	+8·31	June 19	40·15	+6·37	Sept. 23	35·30	+7·52	Dec. 28	37·20	+10·40

This table give the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year. The plane of the ring last passed through the Sun's centre on April 10, 1921.

Time Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

IF a stone is dropped on a still sheet of water, there will proceed from the point where it falls a wave which will travel away in a widening circle. The wave will gradually diminish as it goes farther away until at last no perceptible undulation will remain. If stones be dropped continuously at regular intervals, say of one second, waves will follow one another, with equal spaces between consecutive waves. This distance between the crests of the waves is the wave-length and depends on the rate at which the stones are dropped, combined with the rate at which the waves leave the centre of disturbance. The distance to which the wave travels before dying out depends on the violence of the disturbance.

Similarly, the transmitting instrument at a wireless station disturbs the ether, and the waves in the ether, resulting from the disturbance, travel in widening circles which become less marked as they go until no perceptible undulation remains. The sending station can set the distance which separates successive waves as it pleases by using apparatus which fixes the number of times per second at which the ether shall be disturbed.* It cannot control the rate at which the waves travel from their source, which is the same as the speed of light, 186,000 miles per second, but it can set the wave-length on which it shall transmit its

* It is perhaps necessary to say that this does not refer to the action of the sending key. From the sending station a continuous train of waves is sent out and actuates the receiving instrument at a distant station properly tuned, so long as the transmitting key at the sending station is held down. By manipulating that key the continuous train is broken up into short and long pieces (dots and dashes).

signals to suit its own convenience, and the distance to which a wave travels before dying out being dependent on the amount of energy employed is also within the control of the sending station.

A receiving instrument can only operate if adapted to some particular set of circumstances, and must be attuned to the particular wave-length of the sending station that it is desired to receive.

WIRELESS TIME-SIGNALS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

	Wave Length.	G. C. T. of Signals (approximately).				Description of Signals.*
	Metres.	*h.*	*m.*	*h.*	*m.*	
Paris (Eiffel Tower)	2,600	9 28 to 9 30 10 45 to 10 49 22 45 to 22 49				†B. A. A. "Rhythmic" or "Vernier" signals are also sent at 10*h.* 0*m.* and 22*h.* 0*m.* For description see publication mentioned below.
Bordeaux	23,400	—		—		Rhythmic Signals at 20*h.*
Lyons	15,500	9	0			A. Signals at 9*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 2*m.* 0*s.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with intermediate warnings as described below in footnote. Rhythmic signals at 8*h.*
Nauen	3,100	0	0,	12	0	B.
Moscow	5,000	22	0			Three dashes each of 1 sec. duration at 21*h.* 58*m.* 0*s.*, 59*m.* 0*s.*, 22*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, preceded respectively by series of T (—), M (— —) and O (— — —). Correction to time of signal given at 22*h.* 0*m.* 20*s.*
Petrograd	5,000	19	0			Similar to Moscow at 19*h.* 3*m.*, 4*m.*, 5*m.* Also Rhythmic signals at 19*h.* 6*m.* 0*s.* to 19*h.* 13*m.* 49*s.*
Halifax (Nova Scotia)	600	14	0			Dots each sec. 13*h.* 58*m.* to 14*h.* 0*m.*, with omissions before 13*h.* 59*m.* and 14*h.* 0*m.*
Great Lakes	1 512	—		17	0	Dots each second from 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* (or 16*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.*) to 2*h.* 59*m.* 49*s.*, omitting 29th and last 5 seconds of each minute. Dash at 3*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, and at 17*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Annapolis	17,000	3	0,	17	0	
Washington (Arlington)	2,500	3	0,	17	0	
Key West	1,500	—		17	0	
New Orleans	1,000	—		17	0	
Colon (Panama)	1,500	10	0	18	0	Procedure as at Washington, &c. Dash at 10*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* and 18*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Darien ,,	10,100	10	0,	18	0	
Rio de Janeiro	1,800	0	0	14	0	B.
Buenos Aires	1,000	2	0			Dots, 1*h.* 56*m.* 0*s.*, 57*m.*, 58*m.*, 59*m.*, 2*h.* 0*m.* Warning dashes between.
Cape Town	600	21	0			Dashes every 2 secs., 20*h.* 59*m.* 30*s.* to 21*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*,
Lourenco Marques	600	8	0	19	0	B. [with omissions.
Calcutta	2,000	1	30	13	30	B. [2*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, with omissions.
Hong Kong	2,000	24	0	13	0	Warning. Dots at even seconds, 1*h.* 56*m.* 0*s.* to
Shanghai	600	3	0	9	0	Dots 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.*, 57*m.* 0*s.*, 59*m.* 0*s.*, with series of G (— — .). O (— — —) and X (— .. —) preceding each respectively.
Funabashi (Japan)	4,000	12	0			Dashes, 12*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.*, 2*m.*, 3*m.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with warnings between.
Choshi	600					
Kavite (Philippine Is.)	952	3	0	14	0	Dots each second, 2*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* to 3*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, omitting secs. 28, 29 and 54 to 59 of each minute.
Batavia	600	1	0			Dots at 1*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.* 0*s.*, 2*m.* 0*s.*, 3*m.* 0*s.*, 4*m.* 0*s.*, with warning signals between of a kind similar to Shanghai.
Surabaya	600	2	10			Dots at 2*h.* 10*m.* 0*s.*, 12*m.* 0*s.*, 14*m.* 0*s.*, with
Perth	600	3	0	15	0	B. [warning signals between.
Adelaide	600	2	30	14	30	B
Melbourne	600	2	0	14	0	B.
Awanui	2,000	10	0			Dashes, 10*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.*, 2*m.*, 4*m.* and 5*m.* 0*s.*
Wellington	600	9	0			Dashes, 9*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.*, 1*m.*, 2*m.*, 4*m.* and 5*m.* 0*s.*, with
Honolulu (Pearl Harb.)	600	0	0			As for San Francisco. [warnings between.
San Francisco	2,400	6	0	20	0	Dots each second from 5*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* to 5*h.* 59*m.* 49*s.*, omitting second 29 and last 5 of each minute. Dash at 6*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (signal).
Arguello Point	1,512	20	0			
San Diego	2,400	20	0			
Balboa (Panama)	7,000	10	0	18	0	
Valparaiso	1,100	1	0			Dots each second from 0*h.* 55*m.* 0*s.* for five minutes omitting 29th second and last 10 of each minute with dot at 1*h.* 0*m.* 0*s.* (end of signal).

* For more complete descriptions of these signals reference may be made to the Admiralty List of Wireless Signals *This list is subject to alterations made after June, 1922.*

When signals are sent twice in the day as indicated in the third column, or when the description applies to more than one place, the times in this column are to be read, *mutatis mutandis*.

† Signals A consist of (1) a series of dashes (—) from 10*h.* 44*m.* 0*s.* to about 10*h.* 44*m.* 55*s.* with a (.) at 10*h.* 45*m.* 0*s.* (first Time signal). (2) and (3) Similar series of (— . . .) and (— . . .) from 10*h.* 46*m.* 0*s.* and 10*h.* 48*m.* 0*s.* respectively, with dots for time signals at 10*h.* 47*m.* 0*s.* and 10*h.* 49*m.* 0*s.*, the beginning of the dot (about ⅓ sec.) being the time.

Signals B are in accordance with the resolution of the International Time Conference of 1912 and consist of a series of the letter x (Morse — . . —) from 9*h.* 27*m.* 0*s.* to 9*h.* 27*m.* 50*s.* followed by letter O (— — —) ending 9*h.* 28*m.* 0*s.* (preparatory signals); a series of the letter N (— .) the dot being made at every tenth second of the minute 9*h.* followed by O ending 9*h.* 29*m.* 0*s.* and a series of letter G (— — .) ending with O at 9*h.* 30*m.* 0*s.* The end of the third dash of the O gives the time.

In all other cases in above list when the signal is a Dash, the beginning gives the time.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1921–1922.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster, Kew and Kensington Palace)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1921 to September 1922 inclusive.

Months.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Rainfall. Days.	Rainfall. Amount.	Rainfall. Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Pressure. (Sea Level.) Mean.	Pressure. (Sea Level.) Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Wind. Prevalent Direction.	Sunshine Percentage.
	°	°		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1921 October.....	58·2	9·0 above	8	1·99	0·74 below	30·18	0·24 above	W	43
,, November..	41·6	3·4 below	9	1·95	0·16 ,,	30·08	0·13 ,,	SE	12
,, December..	45·3	4·0 above	16	1·02	1·12 ,,	30·08	0·14 ,,	W, SW	10
1922 January ...	41·0	1·4 ,,	21	2·42	0·80 above	29·81	0·23 below	SE, SW	11
,, February...	42·6	1·9 ,,	14	1·92	0·46 ,,	29·52	0·07 ,,	SW, W	28
,, March	43·2	0·1 ,,	15	1·55	0·08 below	29·88	0·06 above	NE	22
,, April.....	45·2	3·0 below	19	2·83	1·46 above	29·77	0·17 below	N, NW	32
,, May	59·0	4·9 above	11	1·25	0·36 below	30·12	0·12 above	SW, W	58
,, June	61·5	1·8 ,,	8	1·18	0·72 ,,	30·00	0·01 below	NW	46
,, July	60·0	3·2 below	22	3·30	1·11 above	29·93	0·06 ,,	SW	30
,, August.....	59·5	3·0 ,,	17	2·54	0·27 ,,	29·95	0·02 ,,	W	31
,, September..	56·5	1·7 ,,	12	1·64	0·01 ,,	29·99	0·04 ,,	N	29

Temperature and Rainfall since 1875.

Year.	TEMPERATURE. Hottest and Coldest Days since 1875 (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory). Shade Max. (Fahr.) Temp.	Date.	Shade Min. (Fahr.) Temp.	Date.	RAINFALL. British Isles. Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. Amt.	Date.	Place.	London. (Camden Square.) Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days, 0·01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	°		°		ins.			Ins.		
1875	85·4	Aug. 16...	18·2	Jan. 1	5·33	July 14 ..	Newport, Mon. ...	28·44	135	—
1876	94·0	July 17 ..	17·4	Jan. 8	4·50	Aug. 2....	Foffany	26·16	173	—
1877	88·2	July 31 ..	23·5	Mar. 1....	4·98	Oct. 14....	Skye.....	28·17	195	—
1878	85·8	June 25...	12·2	Dec. 25	4·24	Aug. 15 ..	Newport, Mon. ...	34·08	172	—
1879	80·6	July 30	13·7	Dec. 7	4·05	Oct. 2	Little Langdale ..	33·82	181	—
1880	87·5	May 26	17·2	Jan. 27	4·75	Nov. 13 ..	Seathwaite	30·28	158	—
1881	97·1	July 15	12·7	Jan. 17	5·42	Dec. 14 ..	Skye	27·92	152	485
1882	81·0	Aug. 6....	22·2	Dec. 11	4·51	May 24 ..	Seathwaite	27·14	165	481
1883	85·1	Aug. 21....	20·6	Mar. 24..	5·27	May 8	Glen na Smoel	24·40	164	504
1884	94·2	Aug. 11....	24·5	Nov. 25....	6·78	May 8	Seathwaite	20·35	150	337
1885	90·2	July 26	22·3	Jan. 22	4·62	Feb. 26 ..	Seathwaite	26·64	165	470
1886	89·8	July 6....	16·5	Jan. 7	4·20	Dec. 26 ..	Little Bredy..	27·01	176	427
1887	92·2	July 4....	15·5	Jan. 2	4·93	Sept. 1....	Galway	19·21	140	300
1888	87·7	Aug. 10....	18·4	Feb. 2	5·20	Oct. 27....	Wythburn	27·74	173	436
1889	86·6	Aug. 1....	18·7	Mar. 4....	4·45	Sept. 2....	Romford	23·85	169	429
1890	82·8	Aug. 5....	13·1	Mar. 4....	7·29	Oct. 2	Ben Nevis	21·23	161	410
1891	85·1	July 17	12·0	Jan. 10	6·14	Aug. 24 ..	Seathwaite	28·15	178	490
1892	85·9	June 10....	17·6	Dec. 27	5·80	Sept. 18 ..	Seathwaite	22·61	158	373
1893	95·1	Aug. 18....	13·9	Jan. 5....	4·96	Feb. 13 ..	Seathwaite	19·80	148	388
1894	86·0	July 6....	12·8	Jan. 5....	7·74	Feb. 6	Ben Nevis	27·94	185	478
1895	87·3	Sept. 24...	6·9	Feb. 8....	4·63	June 26 ..	Churchstoke	21·47	137	380
1896	91·1	July 14....	24·3	Feb. 25....	4·59	Dec. 29 ..	Seathwaite	23·52	159	404
1897	90·2	June 24....	23·3	Dec. 24....	8·03	Nov. 12 ..	Seathwaite	22·86	164	371
1898	92·1	Sept. 8....	16·1	Feb. 21....	6·70	Sept. 7..	Morpeth	17·69	140	299
1899	90·0	Aug. 15....	19·3	Dec. 16....	5·21	Jan. 28 ..	Borrowdale.....	22·54	144	338
1900	94·0	July 16....	18·0	Feb. 9....	5·45	July 12 ..	Ilkley	23·28	174	366
1901	87·9	July 19....	20·4	Feb. 14....	5·66	Nov. 19 ..	Dungeon Ghyll....	22·17	128	320
1902	86·1	July 14....	14·3	Feb. 16....	5·92	May 27 ..	Ben Nevis	20·84	162	353
1903	87·5	July 11....	23·6	Jan. 16....	4·78	Jan. 29 ..	Ben Nevis	38·10	179	689
1904	91·0	Aug. 4....	23·2	Nov. 26....	5·62	Nov. 8....	Ambleside	20·65	160	492
1905	87·2	July 26....	19·5	Jan. 1....	5·71	Aug. 25 ..	Glen-na-Smoel	22·97	162	456
1906	94·3	Aug. 31....	19·8	Dec. 30....	6·15	Jan 28 ..	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	82·7	Sept. 25....	22·4	Jan. 24....	4·86	Oct. 16....	Kings-bridge	23·01	175	419
1908	84·0	July 3....	12·1	Dec. 30....	4·80	Oct. 19....	Treharris.....	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12....	13·6	Mar. 5....	6·46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20....	20·3	Jan. 27....	4·51	Aug. 26 ..	Borrowdale.....	25·36	186	491
1911	90·0	Aug. 9....	21·6	Feb. 1....	7·00	Oct. 29 ..	Borrowdale.....	24·79	155	473
1912	90·0	July 12....	19·1	Jan. 29.... / Feb. 3....	7·51	Aug. 26 ..	Brundall	27·88	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17....	24·2	Feb. 21....	6·66	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster	22·42	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1....	19·9	Jan. 24....	6·35	Aug. 8....	Snowdon	26·72	168	514
1915	87·2	June 8....	22·3	Jan. 23....	7·06	Sept. 25 ..	Dalcross.....	32·18	152	569
1916	88·9	July 31....	23·4	Dec. 11....	8·20	Oct. 11....	Kinlochquoich	34·07	192	623
1917	93·2	June 17....	17·2	Dec. 19....	9·56	June 28 ..	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22....	18·5	Jan. 9....	4·85	Sept. 15 ..	Douglas	26·69	195	520
1919	87·5	Aug. 12....	15·5	Feb. 9....	4·50	April 10 ..	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25....	15·7	Dec. 13....	6·81	Feb. 9....	Dungeon Ghyll....	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 11....	25·3	Nov. 13....	6·10	Jan. 8....	Dungeon Ghyll ...	14·00	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.										Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795			*														
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																		
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																	
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																	
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.										..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928			7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932			5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936			3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940			1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944			6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948			4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952			2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3-13 were omitted).

1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesd. 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	*Sunday* 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesd. 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	*Sunday* 2	Monday 2
Wednesd. 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	*Sunday* 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	*Sunday* 4	Monday 4	Tuesday[6] 4	Wednesd. 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	*Sunday* 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesd. 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	*Sunday* 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesd. 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
Sunday 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesd. 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesd. 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	*Sunday* 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesd. 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	*Sunday* 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	*Sunday* 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	*Sunday* 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	*Sunday* 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	*Sunday* 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
Sunday 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	*Sunday* 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	*Sunday* 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	*Sunday* 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	*Sunday* 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	*Sunday* 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	*Sunday* 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
Sunday 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	*Sunday* 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	*Sunday* 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	*Sunday* 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	*Sunday* 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	*Sunday* 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	*Sunday* 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
Sunday 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	*Sunday* 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	*Sunday* 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	*Sunday* 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and the Earth revolves round this centre not remaining precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. The dates when the Sun is in the line of intersection of the planes of the Equator and Ecliptic are called the Equinoxes, and on these dates day and night are of equal duration all over the globe. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time. Because the Earth moves round the Sun in the same direction as it rotates on its axis, the length of a solar day is more than the length of a rotation by about four minutes (*see* p. 101). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a parallel line through Dover the West declination is at present about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. The position of the North Magnetic Pole is about latitude 73°, longitude 100° W.; the South is in latitude 72°, longitude 150° E., but these positions apparently undergo secular change. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 100. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1921 and 1922 are provisional.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1917	14 37·0	·18477	66 52·0
1918	14 27·8	·18464	66 52·8
1919	14 18·2	·18454	66 53·3
1920	14 8·6	·18456	66 51·8
1921	13 57·6	·18449	66 52·0
1922	13 48·0	·1845	66 52·0

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h*., and again about 18*h*., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h*., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning according to season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are in some way dependent on solar radiation, and it is suggested that the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting, may produce the effect.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which, if unusually violent cause hindrance to the working of cable and telegraph systems. These storms begin suddenly, and practically simultaneously all over the Earth. Dates when magnetic storms of some violence occurred are: Nov. 17, 1882; Feb. 13–14, 1892; Oct. 31, 1903; Sept. 25, 1909; August 9, 10, 1917; August 11, 1919; March 22, 1920; and May 13, 1921.

GRAVITY.

The law of attraction or universal gravitation affirms that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g.	l.
Equator	978·05	99·097
Latitude 45°	980·63	99·359
Greenwich	981·21	99·418
Edinburgh	981·60	99·457
Pole	983·23	99·622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km. A violent earthquake in Japan on April 26, 1922, was, as well as many others, recorded at Oxford.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is in the same direction as the rotation of the Earth on its axis, but is not constant throughout the year because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest solar day is December 22, which is the shortest day from sunrise to sunset in the northern hemisphere. This is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day is on September 16 or thereabouts, and falls short of the mean by about 21 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent diurnal journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. When the meridian chosen is that which passes through some particular place, the time is called the Local Mean Time of that place. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time arises (see Zone Standard Time, p. 102).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, and is to be used according to the precept in the heading.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day begins at noon, and the hours following noon are numbered successively from 0 to 23. There is therefore no use of the letters A.M. and P.M. in astronomical tables, but January 1*d.* 2*h.* is the equivalent of January 2*d.* 10*h.* a.m. in ordinary parlance, and January 2*d.* 9*h.* in astronomy is recognised as being January 2*d.* 9*h.* p.m. of ordinary life, or 2*d.* 21*h.* according to the system used in these pages. The abbreviation G.M.T. indicates the time of a day which begins at Mean Noon, except when otherwise stated. In 1919 the Lords of the Admiralty directed that a day beginning at midnight should be substituted for the Astronomical Day in the *Nautical Almanac*, beginning with the edition for 1925. A day of 24 consecutively numbered hours beginning at midnight is used in the Admiralty Tide Tables and in some other publications, and has been used in this Almanack since 1921. This is generally called Greenwich Civil Time, and is indicated by the letters G.C.T.

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars. This is of uniform length, and is divided, like the mean solar day, into 24 equal hours, which are shorter than a solar hour by about 9·83 seconds of mean time. As the sidereal day is about 4 minutes shorter than the mean solar day (*see* page 81), it begins earlier day by day by about that amount. The instant of the beginning of the sidereal day in G.M.T. is given on p. 2 of each month. In actual observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation (*see* below). The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian or are due south, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

Ex.—To find the Mean Time which corresponds to 12*h.* 5*m.* 53*s.* Sidereal Time on Aug. 15:

	H.	M.	S.
	12	5	53
Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on August 15 (from page 55)	9	31	29
(Interval from Noon in Sid. Time	2	34	24
Retardation for 2*h.* is 19·66*s.* (page 81)			
,, 34*m.* ,, 5·57*s.*			25
,, 24*s.* ,, ·07*s.*)			
Corresponding Mean Time ...	2	33	59

"Summer" Time.

In the spring of 1916 the Government adopted as a war-measure the principle of a scheme proposed by Mr. William Willett about the year 1907 and an Act was passed, known as the Summer Time Act (1916), the first clause of which runs: "During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force the time for general purposes in Great Britain shall be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time." Summer Time has been used in the following periods in accordance with an Order in Council issued in each year. Last year (1922) a Bill was passed which ordained that Summer Time shall last from 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, until 2 o'clock in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. The Bill is to have effect for the first time in 1923, and is to be an annual one, renewable year by year.

1916.	May 21*d.* 2*h.*	to	Oct.	1*d.* 2*h.*
1917.	April 8*d.* 2*h.*	to	Sept.	17*d.* 2*h.*
1918.	Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.*	to	Sept.	30*d.* 2*h.*
1919.	Mar. 30*d.* 2*h.*	to	Sept.	29*d.* 2*h.*
1920.	Mar. 28*d.* 2*h.*	to	Oct.	25*d.* 2*h.*
1921.	April 3*d.* 2*h.*	to	Oct.	3*d.* 2*h.*
1922.	Mar. 26*d.* 2*h.*	to	Oct.	8*d.* 2*h.*

The hour being Greenwich Civil in each case.

The Act (1922) applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (*See* p. 102, note.)

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The countries in which Standard Time has been adopted according to this scheme are given in the accompanying table. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians. This arrangement is not strictly adhered to, because towns and cities near the dividing lines adopt which of the two times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. The same plan is followed in Brazil, which is divided into three zones, and in these the time, 3 hours, 4 hours, or 5 hours slow on Greenwich, is adopted as standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
12	hrs.	F.	Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	F.	New Zealand.
11	,,	F.	New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is.
10	,,	F.	Victoria. New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline Is., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½	,,	F.	South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia.
9	,,	F.	Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	,,	F.	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7	,,	F.	French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	F.	Burma.
5½	,,	F.	India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon.
5	,,	F.	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	F.	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F.	French Somaliland, Madagascar, Italian Somaliland, Aden.
2½	,,	F.	British East Africa, Uganda.
2	,,	F.	Turkey. Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Russia (time of Pulkovo 2 hours 1 minute fast on Greenwich), Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland.
1	hr.	F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Serbia.
Greenwich Time			Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Bathurst (Gambia), Gold Coast (Jan.–Aug.).
1	hr.	S.	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone.
2	hrs.	S.	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	,,	S.	Eastern Brazil.
4	,,	S.	New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana,
4½	,,	S.	Venezuela.
5	,,	S.	Quebec, Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick, Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,,	S.	Central Zones of Canada and United States, Honduras.
7	,,	S.	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,,	S.	British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	,,	S.	Yukon, Alaska, Sitka.
10	,,	S.	Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is.
10½	,,	S.	Sandwich Is.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time appropriate to Eastern Canada, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called alternatively Maritime, Inter-Colonial, and Atlantic Time. The standard times in use in the other four zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

The time to be used in Samoa is under consideration. When the island was under German rule the Standard Time was 11½ hours slow on Greenwich. It is now proposed that the time shall be the same as that of New Zealand, in the part of the island under the Protectorate of that Colony. If this scheme is adopted it will involve an alteration in the Date line. It had previously been proposed that the time of New Zealand should be 12 hours fast on Greenwich.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group of the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180°.
(2) ,, 51½° S., long. 180°.
(3) ,, 45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4) ,, 15½° S., long. 172½° W.
(5) ,, 5° S., long. 180°.
(6) ,, 48° N., long. 180°.
(7) ,, 52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8) ,, 65° N., long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See p. 101).

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation showed the inaccuracy of unscientific computations, which gave the year 4004 B.C. for the "Creation of the World" (Ussher); 3760 B.C. (Jewish Chronology); 4713 B.C. (Julian Epoch); or 5508 B.C. (Era of Constantinople). From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is much too short to be accepted by geologists. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life:—
- i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
- ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
- iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
- iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
- v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
- vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life:—
- i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
- ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
- iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life:—
- i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.
- ii. *Oligocene*, containing *a few* still existing species.
- iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
- iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY:—
- i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.
- ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, *ante*), about midway between the Orang-utan and Man in development.

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull.—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man (Eo-anthropos) of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists cover periods which reach to the more recent geological divisions of time and extend to the present day. They are periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. This may be better understood when it is remembered that while races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., there were races in Oceania still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages. Dates appended to the various stages are necessarily conjectural and they are based on parallel discoveries of remains of extinct or still existing animal life.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence against predatory mammals and for the slaughter of animals for food, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic*

(or New Stone Age), weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Mesopotamia) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements of cast bronze superseded the more primitive polished stone weapons, while utensils and ornaments of the same alloy replaced those of wood or horn or bone. The designs and decorations of the Bronze Age suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age. The later Iron Age has developed into the *Steel Age*, and the transition from iron to steel marks a stage in the progress of civilization at least as great as that from the Bronze to the Iron Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 20th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—The Christian year was first adopted in Italy in the sixth and was accepted by England in the eighth century. The years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*) and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3760 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. The date of the Nativity of Christ does not in fact correspond with 1 A.D., but is placed in an earlier year from B.C. 4 to B.C. 9. A "Christian Era Calendar," giving the days of the week of any year in the Christian Era, was given on pp. 98–9 of the 1921 issue.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1639 and part of 1640 is appended :—

Year 1639.	A.D. 1922.	Year 1639.	A.D. 1922.
Tūt	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Bābah	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Masrī	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 10	Complementary days ...	Sept. 6–11
	A.D. 1923.	Year 1640.	
Tubah	Jan. 9	Tūt	Sept. 12
Amshīr	Feb. 8	Bābah	Oct. 12
Barmahāt ...	March 10	Hātur	Nov. 11
Barmūdah ...	April 9	Kihak	Dec. 11
Bashuns	May 9		

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1922 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1979 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1922 A.D. is 1844 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned

from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Japanese and Chinese.—Japan in 1872 and the Chinese Republic in 1912 adopted the calendar of Western Europe.

Jewish.—In the fifteenth century the Jews adopted as their epoch the Creation of the World, which was placed in a year called in the Christian chronology 3760 B.C. Thus the year 1923 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5683–4 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5683–5684 is appended:—

(A.M. 5683 and part of A.M. 5684.)

			A.D. 1922.
A.M. 5683.			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 23
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 24
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 25
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement)	Oct. 2
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 7
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 8
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 13
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 14
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 15
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 23
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 21
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 15
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 20
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 29
			A.D. 1923.
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 18
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 17
,,	13	Fast of Esther	Mar. 1
,,	14	Purim	,, 2
,,	15	Shushan Purim	,, 3
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 18
,,	15	Festival of the Passover	April 1
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 2
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	,, 7
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 8
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 17
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 16
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,, 21
,,	7	,, 2nd day	,, 22
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June 15
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	July 1
Ab	1	New Moon	,, 14
,,	9	Fast of Ab	,, 22
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 13
A.M. 5684.			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 11
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 12
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 13
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,, 20
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 25
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 26
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	Oct. 1
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 2
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 3
Marhesvan	1	New Moon	,, 11
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 9
,,	25	Hanuca, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 3
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 9
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 18

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Macedonian.—The epoch was the occupation of Babylon by Seleucus Nicator in 311 B.C., and this system of chronology prevailed in all Greek countries until the Middle Ages, and was adopted by the Jews until the fifteenth century. It is extant among certain nomadic Arab tribes.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is the Hijira (Flight of Muhammad) from Mecca to Medina in 622 A.D. The first day of the first month of the Muhammadan Era corresponds to 16th July, 622 A.D. The year 1922 is therefore 1340–1 of the Hijira, a calendar for which year is appended:—

Year of Hijira		A.D. 1922.
1341.		
Muharram		August 24
Saphar		September 23
Rabia I.		October 22
Rabia II.		November 21
Jomada I.		December 20
		A.D. 1923.
Jomada II.		January 19
Rajab		February 17
Shaaban		March 19
Ramadan		April 17
Shawall		May 17
Dulkaada		June 15
Dulheggia		July 15
1342.		
Muharram		August 14
Saphar		September 13
Rabia I.		October 12
Rabia II.		November 11
Jomada I		December 10

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1922 is, therefore, 1291 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which they signified by the abbreviation A.U.C., *Anno Urbis Conditæ* (In the year of the founded city). This epoch is believed to fall in the year 753 B.C. The Calendar as we know it was a Roman institution; it was revised and reformed in 46 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, who added months named "Julius" and "Augustus" before the former *seventh* month, and thus caused *Septem-* *Octo-*, *Novem-* and *Decem*ber to become the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th months. It remained unchanged in the British Dominions until the year 1752 A.D. (See "Old and New Style," *post.*) In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones. After the Ides the days were reckoned as being so many "before the Kalends of the next month" or *ante-diem—Kalendas*, the last day being called the day before the Kalends of the next month, thus Dec. 31 would have been *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. As these motions are not exactly commensurable with one another, it has been necessary to adopt average or mean intervals of time for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which commences at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are called 1 to 24 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 101.

With the *Jews* and *Muhammadans* the day begins, not at midnight, but at sunset on the previous day, and the hours between sunset and midnight belong to the *succeeding* day in the Jewish and Muhammadan calendars.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the length of the different months varies as follows:—

January, March, May, July, August, October, and December have each 31 days.
April, June, September, and November have each 30 days.
February has 28 days, except in leap year, when it has 29 days.

The *Jews* and *Muhammadans* use the *Lunar Month*, based on the length of time that the moon takes to revolve round the earth. The month commences, not at true new moon, but at sunset of the day when the new moon is first seen after sunset. The length of the lunar month varies, and the Jewish and Muhammadan months have sometimes 30 and sometimes 29 days.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but every year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, except the last year of each century that is not divisible by 400 without remainder (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days). The extra day in every fourth year was added by Julius Cæsar in order to reconcile the Tropical and Calendar years, and four Julian years thus contained 1461 days. There was therefore an error amounting to 3·12 days in 400 years, which was partly remedied by the omission of 3 days in every 400 years under the reform of 1582 (*see* "Old and New Style" *post*).

The *Muhammadan* year always consists of twelve lunar months, and is sometimes 354 and sometimes 355 days in length.

Old and New Style.—Towards the close of the 16th century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that only every fourth (instead of every) end-century year should be a leap year. This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, and by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles since 1900 is 13 days (11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800 and 13 days after 1900).

New Year's Day.—The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of *Scotland*) commenced with March 25, "Lady Day" or "The Feast of the Annunciation," until 1751. But on and from 1752 the civil year has commenced with Jan. 1. The Old Style reckoning is still maintained to some extent by the British Treasury, and certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, while the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as commencing on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number, so called from its importance in calculating the date of Easter, is the number of any year in a lunar cycle of nineteen years. It contains (approximately) 235 lunations, in which period the Moon returns to the same apparent position with regard to the Sun, so that new and full Moons occur at the same dates in the corresponding year of each cycle.

Easter Day is the first Sunday after the *Paschal Full Moon* (*i.e.*, the full moon which happens upon, or next after, March 21; if that full moon occurs on a Sunday, Easter Day is the Sunday after). A bill was introduced in Parliament in 1921 to regulate the date of Easter, and under this regulation Easter Day would fall each year on the second Sunday in April.

Epact.—The age of the Moon at the commencement of the year, thus indicating the difference between the solar and lunar cycles.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."—*New English Dictionary.*

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, A–G, which are used in succession to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in a particular year. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

CHRONOLOGICAL LANDMARKS.

B.C.
10,000 Era of cultivation of the soil.
6000 Eastern civilization centred at Nippur.
5000 The first Pharaoh (Menes) ruling in Egypt.
4000 Goidel invasion of British Isles.
2750 Sargon I. ruling in Mesopotamia.
2500 Beginnings of Chinese history.
2100 First Babylonian Empire (Hammurabi).
1900 Abraham leader of Semitic peoples.
1750 First Chinese writings.
1450 Hittites captured Nineveh.
1300 Moses leader of Semitic peoples.
1100 Babylon captured by Tiglath Pileser I.
900 Homeric poems in circulation.
800 Phoenicians founded Carthage.
790 Ethiopian conquest of Egypt.
753 Foundation of Rome.
650 Greek colonization of Cyrene.
590 Captivity of the Jews in Babylon.
559 Death of Solon.
551 Birth of Confucius.
530 Jerusalem rebuilt by Ezra.
529 Babylon captured by Cyrus.
520 Hanno sailed from Carthage to Senegal.
500 Brython invasion of "Britain."
500 Death of Pythagoras.
490 Battle of Marathon.
490 Persians crossed the Hellespont.
488 Death of Miltiades.
487 Death of Buddha.
480 Battles of Thermopylae and Salamis.
479 Battle of Platæa.
456 Death of Aeschylus.
447 Death of Themistocles.
431 Outbreak of Peloponnesian War.
431 Death of Phidias.
429 Death of Pericles.
424 Death of Herodotus.
415 Athenian expedition to Syracuse.
406 Death of Sophocles.
406 Death of Euripides.
404 Death of Alcibiades.
401 Retreat of the Ten Thousand.
401 Death of Thucydides.
399 Death of Socrates.
390 Rome sacked by Gauls under Brennus
380 Death of Aristophanes.
377 Death of Hippocrates.
357 Death of Xenophon.
347 Death of Plato.
332 Alexander's conquest of Egypt.
326 Defeat of Porus by Alexander.
323 Death of Alexander.
323 Death of Diogenes.
322 Death of Demosthenes.
322 Death of Aristotle.
281 Italy invaded by Pyrrhus.
270 Death of Zeno.
264 First war of Rome against Carthage.
221 Quintus Fabius Maximus dictator.
219 Second war of Rome against Carthage.
212 Death of Archimedes.
159 Ptolemy's Geography published.
146 Destruction of Carthage and Corinth.
123 Death of Polybius.
80 Roman conquest of Gaul.
48 Caesar defeated Pompey at Pharsalia.
44 Assassination of Julius Caesar.
43 Death of Cicero.
31 Defeat of Anthony at Actium.
27 Augustus Caesar in power at Rome.
19 Death of Virgil.
8 Death of Horace.
4 The Nativity of Christ (*see also* p. 104).

A.D.
9 Defeat of Varus by Arminius.
17 Death of Livy.
17 Death of Ovid.
29 The Crucifixion.
43 Roman conquest of South Britain.
45 Conversion of St. Paul at Damascus.
51 Caratacus captured and sent to Rome.
59 Suetonius Paulinus occupied Anglesey.
61 British revolt under Boudicca.
67 Buddhism introduced into China.
70 Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.
79 Destruction of Pompeii and Herculaneum.
79 Foundation of Eburacum (York).
82 Agricola's campaign in Caledonia.
100 Death of Josephus.
120 Hadrian's Wall built, Tyne to Solway.
120 Death of Plutarch.
135 Death of Tacitus.
140 Wall of Pius built, Forth to Clyde.
260 Emperor Valerian captured at Antioch.
269 Emperor Claudius defeated Goths at Nish.
313 Constantine embraced Christianity.
323 Council of Nicaea and Nicene Creed.
326 Death of Arius.
328 Constantinople founded at Byzantium.
350 Christianity introduced into Britain.
410 Capture of Rome by Visigoths (Alaric).
430 Anglo-Saxon raids into Britain.
432 St. Patrick landed in Ireland.
439 Carthage captured by Vandals.
451 Attila defeated by Aëtius.
455 Rome sacked by the Vandals.
493 Theodoric (Ostrogoth) became King of Italy.
500 Welch defeated Saxons at Mt. Badon.
544 Scythian invasion of India
553 Italy reconquered by Justinian.
565 North Italy conquered by Lombards.
570 Birth of Muhammad.
577 Saxons defeated Welch at Deorham.
596 St Augustine landed in England.
613 Anglo-Saxons defeated Welch at Chester.
616 Persian conquest of Egypt.
622 The Hjira, or Flight of Muhammad.
634 Syria conquered by Omar.
638 Jerusalem occupied by Omar.
640 Alexandrian Library destroyed.
643 Othman became Caliph.
650 Saracen conquest of North Africa.
693 The Laws of Ine promulgated.
711 Saracens invaded Spain from Africa.
732 Charles Martel defeated Saracens.
735 Death of Bede, Anglo-Saxon chronicler.
741 Death of Charles Martel.
778 Offa's Dyke built, Dee to Wye.
800 Charlemagne became Emperor of the West.
802 Egbert became King of Wessex.
865 Danish invasions of England.
878 Alfred's treaty with Guthrum the Dane.
912 Rolf the Northman invaded France.
935 Algiers founded by Muhammadan Arabs.
962 Otto I. of Germany Western Emperor.
969 Cairo founded by the Saracens.
982 Renewal of Danish invasions
991 First payment of Gafol (Danegeld).
1000 Viking voyages to North America.
1000 Norway conquered by Danes.
1011 Canterbury sacked by Danes.
1014 Scandinavians defeated at Clontarf.
1018 Lothians conquered by Scots.
1057 King Duncan murdered by Macbeth.
1065 Westminster Abbey dedicated.
1066 The Norman Conquest of England.
1086 Domesday Book completed.
1095 The First Crusade.

1099 Godfrey de Bouillon captured Jerusalem.
1147 The Second Crusade.
1169 Saladin became Sultan of Egypt.
1172 Henry II. landed in Ireland.
1187 Saladin captured Jerusalem.
1189 The Third Crusade.
1190 Death of Frederick Barbarossa.
1202 The Fourth Crusade.
1204 Capture of Constantinople by Latins.
1206 Muhammadan State founded at Delhi.
1212 The Fifth (Children's) Crusade.
1214 Peking captured by Jenghiz Khan.
1215 Magna Carta signed at Runnimede.
1219 Mongol invasion of India.
1228 Sixth Crusade and capture of Jerusalem.
1240 Mongolian conquest of Russia.
1244 Jerusalem captured by Mongols.
1249 Oxford University founded.
1250 Mameluke conquest of Egypt.
1258 Baghdad destroyed by Hulagu Khan.
1261 Constantinople recaptured by Greeks.
1265 First representative Parliament in England
1271 Travels of Marco Polo.
1284 Cambridge University founded.
1293 Death of Roger Bacon.
1300 Inca rule established in Peru.
1305 Removal of Papacy to Avignon.
1308 Death of Duns Scotus.
1321 Death of Dante.
1324 Death of Marco Polo.
1346 Battle of Cressy.
1348 The Black Death in Europe.
1348 Jacquerie movement in France.
1374 Death of Petrarch.
1375 Death of Boccaccio.
1377 Return of Papacy to Rome.
1378 Popes at Rome and at Avignon.
1381 Popular revolt in England (Wat Tyler)
1384 Death of Wycliffe.
1398 Tamurlane captured Delhi.
1400 Aztec rule established in Mexico.
1400 Death of Geoffrey Chaucer.
1410 Dawn of the Renaissance in Italy.
1411 University of St. Andrews founded.
1415 Huss burnt at Constance.
1415 Battle of Agincourt.
1431 Joan of Arc burnt at Rouen.
1445 Cape Verde discovered by Portuguese.
1446 Books printed at Haarlem.
1450 University of Glasgow founded.
1453 Constantinople captured by Turks.
1455 Wars of the Roses in England.
1462 The Bible first printed at Mentz.
1468 Death of Gutenberg.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1486 Diaz sailed round Cape of Good Hope.
1492 Columbus discovered "West Indies."
1492 Vasco da Gama's voyage to India.
1494 University of Aberdeen founded.
1497 Cabot discovered Newfoundland.
1498 Death of Savonarola.
1499 Independence of Switzerland established.
1499 Ojeda discovered Venezuela.
1500 Portuguese landed in Brazil.
1500 Death of Bartholomew Diaz.
1506 Death of Columbus.
1512 Death of Amerigo Vespucci.
1513 Pacific Ocean sighted by Balboa.
1517 Martin Luther at Wittenberg.
1519 Voyage of Magalhaen.
1520 Beginnings of the Reformation.
1520 Conquest of Mexico by Cortez.
1520 Death of Raphael.
1521 Belgrade captured by Turks.
1521 Diet of Worms.
1521 Death of Magalhaen.
1524 Death of Vasco da Gama.
1525 Mogul Empire established at Delhi.
1527 Rome sacked by the Germans.
1527 Death of Machiavelli.
1529 Death of Albert Dürer.
1529 Vienna besieged by the Turks.
1530 Conquest of Peru by Pizarro.
1530 Death of Cardinal Wolsey.
1535 Miles Coverdale's Bible printed.
1535 Buenos Aires founded.
1539 Loyola founded the Jesuits.
1539 Dissolution of the English monasteries.
1540 Orellana sailed down the Amazon.
1541 Valdivia's conquest of Chile.
1543 Death of Copernicus.
1545 Council of Trent.
1546 Death of Martin Luther.
1553 Willoughby discovered Novaya Zembla.
1555 Ridley and Latimer burnt at Oxford.
1556 Cranmer burnt at Oxford.
1558 Calais recaptured by France.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth.
1564 Birth of Shakespeare.
1564 Death of John Calvin.
1564 Death of Michel Angelo.
1567 Revolt of the Netherlands.
1567 Turkish conquest of Egypt.
1569 Mercator's Map published.
1572 Massacre of St Bartholomew.
1572 Death of John Knox.
1576 Death of Titian.
1580 Spanish conquest of Ceuta.
1580 Death of Camoens.
1582 University of Edinburgh founded.
1583 Ralegh's expedition to Virginia.
1588 Defeat of the Spanish Armada.
1589 Stocking Frame invented.
1590 Jesuits expelled from Japan.
1591 Trinity College Dublin founded.
1592 Potatoes introduced into England.
1595 Death of Tasso.
1598 Death of Sir Francis Drake.
1599 Death of Edmund Spenser.
1600 East India Company founded.
1602 Netherlands' East India Company founded.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1603 Cape captured by Netherlands.
1604 Death of Socinus.
1606 The Virginia Company founded.
1607 English settlement at Jamestown, Va.
1608 Champlain founded Quebec.
1609 Independence of the Netherlands.
1609 Exploration of the Hudson River.
1610 Moors driven out of Spain.
1610 Death of Henri IV. of France.
1616 Death of Shakespeare.
1616 Death of Cervantes.
1618 The Thirty Years' War (1618–1648).
1620 The *Mayflower* sailed to America.
1622 Nova Scotia settled by Scotsmen.
1622 Death of Thomas Baffin.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1626 Death of Francis Bacon.
1629 Parliament dismissed by Charles I.
1630 Death of Kepler.
1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed at Lützen.
1634 Maryland settled by English emigrants.
1634 Death of Sir Edward Coke.
1635 Death of Samuel de Champlain.
1636 Rhode Island colonized by Roger Williams.
1637 Death of Ben Jonson.
1638 Japan excluded all foreigners.
1640 Charles I. summoned "Long Parliament."
1640 Death of Rubens.

1641 Massacre of the English in Ireland.
1642 "New England Confederation" formed.
1642 Tasman discovered Tasmania.
1642 Death of Galileo.
1642 Death of Richelieu.
1643 Fiji discovered by Tasman.
1643 Death of John Hampden.
1648 War of the Fronde in Paris.
1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall.
1649 Drogheda sacked by Cromwell.
1650 Cromwell's victory at Dunbar.
1650 Cape colonized by Netherlands.
1652 Death of Inigo Jones.
1655 Jamaica captured from Spanish.
1657 Death of William Harvey.
1658 Death of Oliver Cromwell.
1660 Restoration of the British monarchy.
1660 Death of Velasquez.
1661 Bombay ceded to Great Britain.
1661 Death of Mazarin.
1662 The Royal Society incorporated.
1664 The Plague of London.
1666 The Fire of London.
1667 Death of Jeremy Taylor.
1669 Death of Rembrandt.
1670 Death of General Monk.
1673 Death of Molière.
1674 Death of John Milton.
1674 "New Amsterdam" became "New York."
1675 Greenwich Observatory founded.
1679 The Habeas Corpus Act passed.
1679 Death of Thomas Hobbes.
1682 William Penn's settlement in Pennsylvania.
1683 Turks defeated outside Vienna.
1683 Death of Izaak Walton.
1684 Death of Corneille.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1686 William Dampier landed in Australia.
1688 English revolution and flight of James II.
1688 Death of John Bunyan.
1690 Battle of the Boyne.
1696 First Insurance Company established.
1698 Calcutta purchased from Aurungzeb.
1699 Death of Racine.
1701 Prussia became a Kingdom.
1701 Death of Dryden.
1704 Gibraltar captured from Spain.
1704 Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.
1704 Death of John Locke.
1707 Death of Aurungzeb.
1714 Hanoverian accession in Great Britain.
1715 Death of Louis XIV. of France.
1715 First Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1718 Death of William Penn.
1720 The South Sea Bubble.
1722 Death of Marlborough.
1723 Death of Sir Christopher Wren.
1725 Death of Peter the Great.
1727 Death of Newton.
1732 General Oglethorpe founded Georgia.
1732 Birth of George Washington.
1736 Nadir Shah invaded India.
1736 Death of Fahrenheit.
1742 Calico printing begun at Glasgow.
1744 Death of Alexander Pope.
1745 Second Jacobite rising in Scotland.
1745 Death of Sir Robert Walpole.
1746 Madras captured by British.
1750 Death of J. S. Bach.
1752 Gregorian Calendar adopted in England.
1754 Death of Henry Fielding.
1755 Outbreak of the Seven Years' War.
1757 Clive's victory at Plassey.
1759 Capture of Quebec by British.
1759 Death of Handel.
1759 British Museum opened.
1761 Arkwright's spinning wheel patented.
1762 Wedgwood pottery introduced.
1763 Cession of Canada by France.
1764 James Watt's steam engine.
1764 Death of Hogarth.
1765 American Stamp Act passed.
1766 First piano made in England.
1767 Hargreaves invented spinning jenny.
1768 Royal Academy of Arts founded.
1769 Captain Cook discovered New Zealand.
1770 Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay.
1771 Arkwright's steam-power cotton mill.
1773 The "Boston Tea Party."
1774 Death of Oliver Goldsmith.
1775 Battle of Lexington.
1776 The Declaration of Independence.
1778 Death of Jean Jacques Rousseau.
1778 Death of Earl of Chatham.
1779 Death of David Garrick.
1780 Invasion of the Carnatic.
1781 Cornwallis capitulated at Yorktown.
1783 Peace signed by Britain and U.S.A.
1784 First balloon ascent in England.
1785 Cartwright's power loom invented.
1786 Death of Frederick the Great.
1788 Sydney, N.S.W., established.
1788 Death of Gainsborough.
1789 Washington inaugurated as first President.
1789 The storming of the Bastille.
1790 Death of Benjamin Franklin.
1790 Death of Adam Smith.
1791 Death of Mozart.
1791 Death of John Wesley.
1792 Republic established in France.
1792 Death of Sir Joshua Reynolds.
1793 Louis XVI. guillotined.
1793 Invention of the Cotton-gin.
1795 Napoleon's campaign in Italy.
1796 Vaccination introduced by Jenner.
1796 Death of Robert Burns.
1798 Battle of the Nile.
1798 Discovery of the Bass Straits.
1798 Rebellion in Ireland.
1799 Napoleon became First Consul.
1799 Battle of Seringapatam.
1799 Geological map of England published.
1799 Death of George Washington.
1800 Malta captured by British.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland.
1802 The London Docks opened.
1803 British settlement organized in Tasmania.
1803 The Louisiana Purchase.
1803 Steel pens invented.
1804 Napoleon became Emperor.
1804 Death of Alexander Hamilton.
1804 Death of Immanuel Kant.
1805 Battles of Trafalgar, Ulm and Austerlitz.
1805 Death of Schiller.
1806 Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena.
1806 Cape of Good Hope captured by British.
1806 Death of Pitt and C. J. Fox.
1807 Gas illumination in London.
1807 Fulton's Voyage in steamboat.
1809 Death of Haydn.
1810 Independence of Spanish South America.
1812 War between England and America.
1812 Napoleon's Retreat from Moscow.
1814 Abdication of Napoleon.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 "The Times" printed by machinery.
1815 "The Hundred Days" ended at Waterloo.
1815 Death of Mesmer.
1816 Death of R. B. Sheridan.
1817 Death of Kosciusko.

1817 Death of Jane Austen.
1819 First steam passage of the Atlantic.
1819 The first Factory Act passed.
1819 Death of Blücher.
1821 Death of Napoleon at St. Helena.
1821 Revolt of Greece from Turkey.
1821 Death of John Keats.
1822 Discovery of Lake Tchad.
1822 Death of Shelley.
1822 First mail steamer from Calais to Dover.
1823 The "Monroe Doctrine" first promulgated.
1823 Brisbane founded by Oxley.
1824 The National Gallery opened.
1824 Death of Byron at Missolonghi.
1826 Zoological Society of London founded.
1826 Death of Lindley Murray.
1827 Death of Beethoven.
1827 Death of Volta.
1828 Repeal of the Test Acts in U.K.
1828 Death of Schubert.
1829 Declaration of Greek Independence.
1829 Roman Catholic Relief Act, U.K.
1829 Last execution for forgery, U.K.
1829 Omnibuses plied in London.
1829 Death of Sir Humphrey Davy.
1829 R. Observatory, Cape of G. Hope, completed.
1830 France expelled the Bourbons.
1830 France occupied Algiers.
1830 Belgium separated from the Netherlands.
1830 First railway, Liverpool to Manchester.
1831 Death of Hegel.
1832 The First Reform Bill.
1832 Death of Goethe.
1832 Death of Sir Walter Scott.
1833 Slavery abolished by Act of Parliament.
1833 "Tracts for the Times" published.
1833 Hansom cabs plied in London.
1834 Last lottery in England.
1834 Lucifer matches introduced.
1834 Death of Coleridge.
1834 Death of Charles Lamb.
1836 Orange Free State founded.
1837 City of Melbourne founded.
1838 The *Great Western* steamed to New York.
1838 Death of Tallevrand.
1838 Electric telegraph first constructed.
1840 Mehemet Ali became hereditary Khedive.
1840 Penny Postage inaugurated in U.K.
1841 Travels of Dr. Livingstone.
1841 New Zealand made a separate Colony.
1841 Hong Kong captured from China.
1841 "Punch" first published.
1842 Income-Tax reimposed in U.K.
1843 First public telegraph line opened.
1843 Nasmyth's steam hammer invented.
1843 Death of Noah Webster.
1843 Death of Hahnemann.
1845 Texas annexed by United States.
1846 Repeal of the Corn Laws in U.K.
1846 United States at War with Mexico.
1846 Invention of the sewing machine.
1846 Irish potato famine.
1846 Smithsonian Institute founded.
1847 Death of Mendelssohn.
1847 Death of Daniel O'Connell.
1848 Republics established in Paris and Rome.
1848 South African Republic founded.
1848 Discovery of gold in California.
1848 Death of George Stephenson.
1849 Death of Chopin.
1849 Death of Edgar Allen Poë.
1850 McClure penetrated the N.W. Passage.
1850 Pre-Raphaelite movement in England.
1850 Death of Wordsworth.
1850 Death of Honoré de Balzac.
1850 Death of Sir Robert Peel.
1851 The First International Exhibition.
1851 Discovery of gold in Australia.
1851 Death of J. M. W. Turner.
1852 Napoleon III. became Emperor.
1852 Death of Wellington.
1852 Death of Froebel.
1853 Advertisement duty repealed in U.K.
1854 Outbreak of the Crimean War.
1855 Bessemer steel process patented.
1855 Death of Charlotte Brontë.
1856 Travels of Du Chaillu.
1856 Death of Heine.
1857 Sepoy mutiny in India.
1857 Dred Scott slavery decision.
1857 The Francis typewriter patented.
1857 Death of Comte.
1858 First Atlantic cable worked.
1858 "Natural Selection" promulgated.
1859 Franco-Austrian War.
1859 Death of Lord Macaulay.
1859 Death of Washington Irving.
1860 Anglo-French War with China.
1860 Jewish disabilities removed in U.K.
1860 Death of Schopenhauer.
1861 Burke and Wills crossed Australia.
1861 Victor Emanuel became King of Italy.
1861 The American Civil War.
1861 Russian serfs emancipated.
1861 Paper duties repealed in U.K.
1861 The Gatling gun invented.
1862 Slavery abolished in Washington, D.C.
1863 Sources of the Nile discovered.
1863 Death of W. M. Thackeray.
1863 Death of "Stonewall" Jackson.
1864 Prussia and Austria attacked Denmark.
1864 Maximilien became Emperor of Mexico.
1864 Death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.
1865 Japan reopened to foreigners.
1865 Surrender of Lee at Appomattox.
1865 Slavery abolished throughout U.S.A.
1865 Assassination of Abraham Lincoln.
1865 Death of Richard Cobden.
1865 Death of Encke.
1866 Prussia and Italy defeated Austria.
1867 Confederation of Canada.
1867 Alaska purchased from Russia by U.S.A.
1867 Emperor Maximilian shot.
1867 Anglo-Abyssinian War.
1867 Death of Michael Faraday.
1867 Death of "Artemus Ward."
1868 Transportation from U.K. abolished.
1868 Whitaker's Almanack first published.
1868 Death of Lord Brougham.
1869 The Suez Canal opened.
1870 Franco-Prussian War.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1870 Antiseptic surgery introduced.
1870 Death of Charles Dickens.
1870 Death of General R. E. Lee.
1870 Death of Alexandre Dumas.
1871 Feudalism abolished in Japan.
1871 Darwin's "Descent of Man" published.
1871 German Empire proclaimed at Versailles.
1872 Death of Mazzini.
1872 Death of Morse.
1873 Death of David Livingstone.
1876 New York–San Francisco railway opened.
1876 Death of James Lick (Lick Observatory).
1877 Russo-Turkish War.
1877 Queen Victoria proclaimed Indian Empress.
1877 The telephone invented.
1877 Death of Brigham Young.
1878 Treaty of Berlin, "Peace with Honour."
1878 Gilbert and Sullivan Opera (Pinafore).

1879 Stanley's exploration of Upper Congo.
1880 Death of George Eliot.
1880 Death of Offenbach.
1881 First Boer War.
1881 France occupied Tunis.
1881 Death of Thomas Carlyle.
1882 British troops landed in Egypt.
1882 Electric Lighting Act passed, U.K.
1882 Death of Darwin.
1882 Death of Longfellow.
1882 Death of Gambetta.
1882 Death of Garibaldi.
1882 Death of Emerson.
1883 France occupied Tongking.
1883 Death of Wagner.
1883 Death of Karl Marx.
1884 German settlement in New Guinea.
1885 Goubet's submarine-boat launched.
1885 Death of Gordon at Khartoum.
1885 Death of General Grant.
1885 Death of Victor Hugo.
1886 The first Irish Home Rule Bill.
1887 The Edison phonograph invented.
1889 Republic established in Brazil.
1889 Death of Robert Browning.
1889 Death of Jefferson Davis.
1890 William II. dismissed Bismarck.
1890 London-Paris telephone inaugurated.
1890 First "Tube" railway in London.
1890 Death of Sir Richard Burton.
1891 Death of C. S. Parnell.
1891 Death of J. R. Lowell.
1891 Death of von Moltke.
1892 Death of Tennyson.
1892 Death of Whittier.
1892 Death of Ernest Renan.
1893 The University of Wales founded.
1893 Death of Ferdinand de Lesseps.
1894 Chino-Japanese War.
1894 Motor race Paris to Rouen.
1894 The Tower Bridge opened.
1894 Death of O. W. Holmes.
1894 Death of Rubinstein.
1895 The "Röntgen Ray" discovered.
1895 The Cinematograph patented
1896 Abyssinians defeated Italians at Adowa.
1896 The "Daily Mail" first published.
1897 Hawaii annexed by U.S.A.
1898 Anglo-Egyptian reconquest of the Sudan.
1898 Spanish-American War.
1898 Wireless message, I. of W. to Bournemouth.
1899 Peace Conference at the Hague.
1899 The Second Boer War.
1899 Guam annexed by U.S.A.
1900 Boxer rebellion in China.
1900 Tutuila annexed by U.S.A.
1900 First Zeppelin airship constructed.
1901 Australian Commonwealth inaugurated.
1901 Wireless message across the Atlantic.
1904 British Expedition to Tibet.
1904 Russo-Japanese War.
1905 Norway separated from Sweden.
1905 The Wrights' motor aeroplane.
1908 Austria annexed Bosnia-Herzegovina.
1908 Bulgaria became a Kingdom.
1909 Peary reached the North Pole.
1909 Blériot crossed the Channel in aeroplane.
1910 Republic declared in Portugal.
1910 Union of South Africa inaugurated.
1910 Paulhan flew from London to Manchester.
1911 Italo-Turkish War.
1911 Amundsen reached the South Pole.
1912 Scott reached the South Pole.
1912 Republic established in China.
1912 The First Balkan War.
1912 France predominant in Morocco.
1913 Panama Canal completed by U.S.A.
1914 Assassination of Archduke at Serao.
1914 Outbreak of the Great War.
1914 British Protectorate over Egypt.
1916 Irish rebellion in Dublin.
1917 Republic established in Russia.
1917 United States involved in Great War.
1917 British Armies captured Baghdad.
1917 British Armies occupied Palestine.
1917 Bolshevik régime established in Russia.
1918 Republics established in Germany.
1919 German fleet scuttled in Scapa Flow.
1919 Peace concluded by Treaty of Versailles.
1919 Atlantic crossed by aeroplanes and airship.
1919 Aeroplane flight London to Australia.
1920 Aeroplane flight London to Capetown.
1920 First Assembly of the League of Nations.
1920 Constantine restored to Greek throne.
1921 Stoppage of coal in U.K. (13 weeks).
1921 Dominion Home Rule Conference on Ireland.
1921 Disarmament Conference at Washington.
1922 Conference of Nations at Genoa.
1922 Egypt became a Kingdom.
1922 Irish Free State inaugurated.
1922 London "Reparations" Conference.
1922 Turkish reconquest of Smyrna.
1922 Abdication of King Constantine.
1922 Fall of British Coalition Ministry

METEOROLOGICAL NOTES AND RECORDS.

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is −22° Fahr., or 54° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Jan. 17, 1881.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 20 years 1884 to 1903 ranged from 240·05 inches at the summit of Ben Nevis in 1898 to 12·01 inches at Chatteris, Cambs, in 1884.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926¼ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	400,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	910,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	180,000,000
North America	8,000,000	120,000,000
South America	6,800,000	38,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,000,000
Polar Regions	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,656,000,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,400,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	665,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	645,000,000
Negro	Africa	190,000,000
Semitic	North Africa	81,000,000
Malayan	Australasia	52,000,000
Red Indian	America	23,000,000
		1,656,000,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

LONDON (Greater), England (1921)	7,476,168
LONDON "Health Area" (Proposed) 1921	9,610,234
New York (1920):— *Manhattan* 2,284,103 *Queens* ... 469,042 *Bronx* ... 732,016 *Richmond* 116,531 *Brooklyn* 2,018,356	5,620,048
BERLIN, Prussia (1910)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (19 0)	2,701,705
TOKYO, Japan (1917)	2,173,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	2,000,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,721,000
Osaka, Japan (1916)	1,460,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,292
Canton, China	1,250,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	926,000
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	909,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,857
MADRID, Spain (1920)	751,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	685,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
ROME, Italy (1915)	650,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	630,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576 673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,002
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Tengri Khan	Thian Shan	24,000
Chumalhari	Himalayas	23,944
Aconagua	Andes	22,868
*Sahama	Bolivia	22,349
Illampa (Sorata)	Andes	21,490
Illimani	,,	21,031
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,243
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
Licancaur	Andes	19,521
*Mount Elias	Rockies	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
El Potra	Andes	18,045
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Maipo	Andes	17,421
Citlaltepetl	Mexico	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Danish)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,, ,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Moçambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
Majestic (1)	56,000	912×100×57
President Harding (2)	54,282	907×100×58
Berengaria (1)	52,022	882× 98×57
Olympic (1)	46,359	852× 92×59
Aquitania (1)	45,647	868× 97×49
Columbus (3)	35,000	750× 83×48
Homeric (1)	34,692	.....
Paris (2)	32,000	734× 85×59
Mauretania (1)	30,704	762× 88×57
George Washington (2)	25,570	699× 78×50
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria (1)	24,581	677× 77×50
Belgic (1)	24,547	670× 78×44
Adriatic (1)	24,541	709× 75×52
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (1)	23,876	709× 75×52
France (3)	23,666	689× 75×48
America (2)	22,622	668× 74×47
Duillio (5)	22,000	601× 75×50
Empress of Australia (1)	21,500	.....
Guilio Cesare (5)	21,500	601× 76×51
Cedric (1)	21,040	680× 75×44
Celtic (1)	20,904	680× 75×44
Minnesota (2)	20,602	622× 73×41

(1) Brit. (2) U.S. (3) France. (4) Netherlands. (5) Italy.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Of the 1,646,000,000 inhabitants of the globe about 600,000,000 speak the principal European tongues, of which English has the largest number of adherents through the predominance of that tongue in the United States of America and in the British Dominions.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

Name.	Country.	Length. Miles.	Yds.
Tay	Scotland	2	73
Ohio	United States	2	—
Sydney (projected)	New South Wales	2	—
Sone (Dehri)	India	1	1,591
Victoria	Canada	1	1,320
Godavari	India	1	1,272
Forth	Scotland	1	1,005
Missouri	United States	1	784
Queensborough	United States	1	740
Williamsburgh	United States	1	676
Mohanadi	India	1	544
Manhattan	United States	1	520
Susquehanna	United States	1	345
Brooklyn	United States	1	245
Izat (Ganges)	India	1	367
Hardinge (Ganges)	India	1	207

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York	8,884,527	8,996,354	1,380,245,770
London	13,132,220	6,914,501	*606,856,886
Liverpool	7,159,000	6,658,000	*528,012,834
Hamburg	*9,421,000	9,443,000	§380,320,000
Antwerp	10,419,051	...	§242,269,000
Manchester	1,240,000	839,606	*86,515,435
Hull	1,979,052	1,474,034	*91,922,735
Marseilles	5,976,000	4,920,000	§164,610,000
Glasgow	1,927,780	2,961,790	*94,701,689
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Bremen	§1,511,000	1,506,000	116,460,000
Philadelphia	1,547,399	1,712,765	120,000,000
Hong Kong	13,948,083	13,904,534	*167,613,388
Havre	4,104,000	2,706,000	§108,324,000
Genoa	3,844,260	3,899,087	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	2,039,578	2,312,659	185,030,963
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	604,553	561,968	119,639,455
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore	6,602,000	6,612,000	91,839,200
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Bordeaux	1,910,000	1,142,000	§86,145,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	1,337,740	995,854	*66,813,302
Bristol	912,891	509,507	*71 486,779
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle	4,375,921	5,595,152	*69,445,161
Grimsby	773,743	414,434	*58,835,505
Alexandria	2,527,436	2,499,557	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	5,599,000	6,163,000	*57,871,170
Leith	873,852	808,764	*45,714,250
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1921 figures, others 1920 or latest available.
§ Pre-war year (1913).

THE SEVEN WONDERS.

The *Seven Wonders of the World* are generally enumerated as follows:—

*The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
*The Tomb of Mausolus.
*The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

* The Pyramids may be visited from Cairo. The "Ephesus" Room at the British Museum, Bloomsbury, contains the remains of the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus (the Temple of "Diana of the Ephesians" of Acts xix. 28); the "Mausoleum" Room at the British Museum contains the remains of the tomb built at Halicarnassus for Mausolus, in the 4th century B.C.

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt–Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

§ At the bottom. † Reconstructed 1914.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD.

Religion.	Continental Distribution.						
	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	N. America.	S. America	Oceania.	Total.
CHRISTIANS :—							
Roman Catholics*	33,760,000	5,500,000	2,500,000	36,700,000	36,200,000	8,200,000	272,860,000
Orthodox Catholics	38,000,000	17,200,000	3,800,000	1,000,000	...	...	120,000,000
Protestant Churches	93,000,000	6,000,000	2,750,000	65,000,000	400,000	4,500,000	171,650,000
Total Christians	74,760,000	28,700,000	9,050,000	102,700,000	36,600,000	42,700,000	564,510,000
NON-CHRISTIANS :—							
Jews	9,250,000	500,000	400,000	2,000,000	30,000	25,000	12,205,000
Muhammadans	3,800,000	142,000,000	51,000,000	15,000	10,000	25,000,000	221,825,000
Buddhists	...	138,000,000	11,000	...	...	20,000	138,031,000
Hindus	...	210,000,000	300,000	100,000	110,000	30,000	210,540,000
Confucianists and Taoists	...	300,000,000	30,000	100,000	...	700,000	300,830,000
Shintoists	...	25,000,000	...	...	...	...	25,000,000
Animists	...	42,000,000	98,000,000	20,000	1,250,000	17,000,000	158,270,000
Unclassified	1,000,000	6,000,000	130,000	8,000,000	...	150,000	15,280,000
Total Non-Christian	14,050,000	863,500,000	149,871,000	10,235,000	1,400,000	42,925,000	1,081,981,000
TOTAL	388,810,000	892,200,000	158,921,000	112,935,000	38,000,000	55,625,000	1,646,491,000

* For latest estimates of numbers by Catholic Directory, *see* p. 284.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE, 1921.

NOTES.—(*a*) Particulars are for 1920. (*o*) No particulars available.

Country.	Merchandise.			Bullion.		
	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Exports + Excess Imports −	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imports + Excess Exports −
	£	£	£	£	£	£
U.S.A.	912,297,000	522,714,000	+389,583,000	157,190,000	15,722,000	+141,468,000
France	862,124,000	941,939,000	− 79,815,000	14,560,000	22,211,000	− 7,651,000
U.K.	703,196,000	979,635,000	−276,439,000	59,959,000	71,394,000	− 11,435,000
Belgium	286,593,000	402,057,000	−116 464,000	126,000	300,000	− 174,000
Germany (*a*)	249,325,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
India	215,113,000	292,051,000	− 76,938,000	27,777,000	33,449,000	− 5,672,000
Italy	211,267,000	538,181,000	−326,914,000	123,000	23,000	− 100,000
Argentina (*a*)	171,878,000	45,389,000	+126,489,000	28,236,000	4,000	+ 28,232,000
Canada	164,999,000	164,337,000	+ 662,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
Finland	133,524,000	143,319,000	− 9,795,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
China	120,251,108	181,222,448	− 60,971,340	...	...	− 3,240,000
Netherlands	114,133,000	186,685,000	− 72,552,000	4,024,000	8,497,000	− 4,473,000
Australia	111,696,000	111,015,000	+ 681,000	38,000	3,713,000	− 3,675,000
Japan	111,529,000	147,390,000	− 35,861,000	14,018,000	(*o*)	(*o*)
Denmark	76,855,000	90,835,000	− 13,980,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
Switzerland	53,681,000	68,041,000	− 14,360,000	14,050 000	12,032,000	+ 2,018,000
Brazil	48,027,000	53,686,000	− 5,659,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
New Zealand	39,711,000	39,774,000	− 63 000	153,000	633,000	− 480,000
Egypt	37,291,300	56,881,000	− 19,590,000	292,000	72,000	+ 220,000
Spain	28,656,000	47,981,000	− 19,325,000	26,000	523,000	− 497,000
South Africa	21,528,000	56,044,000	− 34,516,000	419,000	33,230,000	− 32,811,000
Siam	16,997,000	15,122,000	+ 1,875,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
Ceylon	11,959,000	15,056,000	− 3,097,000	34,000	(*o*)	(*o*)
Greece	9,659,000	26,328,000	− 16,669,000	(*o*)	(*o*)	(*o*)
Nigeria	6,990,000	8,270,000	− 1,280,000	524,000	1,209,000	− 685,000
Gold Coast	5,559,000	6,560,000	− 1,001,000	845,000	1,331,000	− 486,000

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population. Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Vital Statistics. Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Abyssinia	350,000	7,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	5,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50	...	...	Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,000	8,250,000	7	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,721,000
Armenia	20,600	2,000,000	97	...	...	Erivan	...
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	27·7	10·5	Canberra	...
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31·4	21·9	Vienna	2,000,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	685,000
Bolivia	570,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	109,350
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	71,450	5,000,000	69	40·3	26·4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	7,300,000	2	27·82	15·12	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	4,200,000	14	37·2	31·1	Santiago	500,000
China	4,300,000	420,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	5,500,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	130,000
Costa Rica	23,000	460,000	20	43·8	26·1	San José	50,000
Cuba	44,178	2,600,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	635,000
Czecho-Slovakia	54,050	13,600,000	250	38·43	25·65	Prague	680,000
Denmark	15,500	3,000,000	180	25·8	12·9	Copenhagen	670,000
Dominica	18,750	700,000	37	...	...	San Domingo	45,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37·1	20·5	Quito	84,000
Egypt	363,181	12,600,000	31	...	...	Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23·1	13·7	London	7,476,168
Esthonia	18,000	1,250,000	70	26·5	18·5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,300,000	20	28·5	16·2	Helsingfors	186,000
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18·7	18·4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	208,780	65,500,000	311	29·8	16·2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	65,000	7,000,000	107	...	...	Athens	300,000
Guatemala	42,500	1,600,000	37	...	...	Guatemala	90,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245	...	...	Port-au-Prince	100,000
Honduras	44,275	650,000	13	26·7	17·6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	7,500,000	206	...	...	Budapest	926,000
India	1,803,000	320,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	233,000
Ireland	32,585	4,390,219	134	20·0	17·6	*See* page 550	...
Italy	120,450	38,500,000	319	31·3	19·2	Rome	650,000
Japan	236,000	77,000,000	320	34·2	21·9	Tokyo	2,173,000
Latvia	28,000	2,800,000	100	...	...	Riga	570,000
Liberia	40,000	2,000,000	50	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	40,000	5,000,000	125	...	...	Vilna	210,000
Luxemburg	1,000	260,000	260	...	...	Luxemburg	46,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,030,000	550	27·8	12·8	The Hague	365,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,200,000	11	26·3	9·5	Wellington	111,000
Newfoundland	162,750	250,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	33,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12	...	...	Managua	28,000
Norway	124,400	2,600,000	20	25·9	13·2	Christiania	260,000
Panama	31,890	400,000	13	29·1	14·2	Panama	37,000
Paraguay	75,700	800,000	10	37·5	10·3	Asuncion	80,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	3,500,000	6	...	...	Lima	151,000
Poland	300,000	30,000,000	100	30·1	13·3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	122,300	17,000,000	139	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	6,000,000	136,000,000	22	...	...	Moscow	750,000
Salvador	7,225	1,300,000	165	41·5	23·7	San Salvador	66,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21·7	15·4	Edinburgh	420,281
Siam	200,000	8,000,000	40	...	...	Bangkok	540,000
South Africa	795,300	6,000,000	8	26·97	11·5	Pretoria	42,000
Spain	196,700	21,350,000	108	21·4	12·5	Madrid	751,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	422,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22·7	14·3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	203,200	13,000,000	64	...	...	Constantinople	1,200,000
United States	3,027,000	95,000,000	31	22.3	14·2	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Uruguay	72,200	1,400,000	15	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	362,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22·7	12·8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	120,000

Country.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Council of Regents	...	...
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Armenia	M. Myasnikov, *President*	...	...
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bhutan	Ugyen Waugchuk, *Maharaja*	...	1907
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, *President*	...	1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *President*	...	Nov. 15, 1922
British Dominions	George V., *King-Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Arturo Alessandri, *President*	...	Dec. 21, 1920
China	Li Yuan-hung, *President*	1864	June 11, 1922
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Julio Acosta, *President*	...	May 8, 1920
Cuba	Alfredo Zayas, *President*	...	May 20, 1921
Czecho-Slovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	*U.S. Naval Administration*	...	1917
Ecuador	José Luis Tamajo, *President*	...	Sept. 1, 1920
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Esthonia	Constantine Paets, *President*	...	...
Finland	Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *President*	1865	July 25, 1919
France	Alexandre Millerand, *President*	1859	Sept. 23, 1920
Germany	Friedrich Ebert, *President*	Feb. 4, 1870	Feb. 11, 1919
Greece	George II, *King*	July 7, 1890	Sept. 27, 1922
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, *President*	...	Dec. 9, 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	...	May 15, 1922
Hejaz	El Hussein ibn Ali, *King*	...	June 5, 1916
Honduras	Rafael Lopez Gutierez, *President*	...	Feb. 1, 1920
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, *Governor*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor* (Pr. Hirohito, *Reg.*)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, *Sultan*	...	...
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, *President*	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II., *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 22, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Feisal, *King*	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	Alvaro Obregon, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1920
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 26, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, *Sultan*	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Diego Manuel Chamorro, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1921
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Belisario Porras, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1920
Paraguay	Eusebio Ayala, *President*	...	...
Persia	Ahmed Mirza, *Shah*	June 29, 1898	July 17, 1909
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	Joseph Pilsudski, *President*	1867	Nov. 1918
Portugal	Antonio José d'Almeida, *President*	...	Oct. 6, 1910
Rome, See of	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10 1 14
Russia	Vladimir I. U. Lenin, *Bolshevik President*	Apr. 23, 1870	Nov. 7, 1917
Salvador	Jorge Melendez, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1919
Serbia, *see* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam	Rama VI., *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	Charles Scheurer, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1923
Turkey	Muhammad VI., *Sultan*	Jan., 1861	July 3, 1918
United States of America	Warren Gamaliel Harding, *President*	Nov. 2, 1865	Mar. 4, 1921
Uruguay	Baltazar Brum, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1919
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1922–1923.)

FLAG.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP.		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON		WOOD AND COMP.		TOTAL.			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,558	18,803,440	683	249,844	189	35,354	8,430	19,088,638	248	164,037	50	20,253	121	22,709	419	206,999	8,849	19,295,637
Dominions	1,257	2,371,157	167	99,699	409	155,515	1,833	2,526,371	35	36,017	29	15,835	575	168,660	639	220,512	2,472	2,746,883
Total British	8,815	21,074,597	850	349,543	598	190,869	10,263	21,615,009	283	200,054	79	36,088	696	191,369	1,058	427,511	11,321	22,042,520
U.S.A.:—Sea	2,828	12,260,793	114	181,380	823	1,134,467	3,765	13,576,640	92	169,172	43	58,248	986	934,446	1,121	1,161,866	4,886	14,738,506
N'thern Lakes	462	2,148,015	7	7,889	...	...	469	2,155,904	26	91,786	...	...	...	...	26	91,786	495	2,247,690
Philippines	34	42,403	22	21,079	41	12,436	97	75,918	...	...	...	...	2	346	2	346	99	76,264
Total U.S.A.	3,324	14,451,211	143	210,348	864	1,146,903	4,331	15,808,462	118	260,958	43	58,248	988	934,792	1,149	1,253,998	5,480	17,062,460
Argentine	144	144,04[illegible]	22	12,880	7	4,663	173	161,588	25	12,827	5	3,566	13	3,574	43	19,967	216	181,555
Belgium	258	562,066	5	1,988	7	7,020	270	571,074	3	6,751	1	1,423	1	229	5	8,403	275	579,477
Brazil	314	433,533	30	33,616	5	2,295	349	469,444	9	4,423	5	7,443	36	11,261	50	23,127	399	492,571
Chili	71	93,457	20	22,574	16	5,091	107	121,122	...	...	4	4,628	15	5,651	19	10,279	126	131,401
China	95	156. [illegible]	16	18,267	23	13,697	134	188,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	118,388
Cuba	33	45.0[illegible]	7	5,377	9	4,756	49	55,179	4	3,513	3	2,249	9	1,736	16	7,498	65	62,677
Denmark	524	918,936	44	25,112	54	19,094	622	963,142	25	19,144	14	18,491	161	37,361	200	74,996	822	1,038,138
Finland	85	90,702	31	12,013	74	20,239	190	122,954	26	41,270	12	18,421	124	31,026	162	90,717	352	213,671
France	1,415	3,205,259	137	97,645	171	234,478	1,723	3,537,382	115	232,950	6	8,175	249	67,285	371	308,410	2,094	3,845,792
Germany	1,427	1,730,763	98	52,591	8	2,413	1,533	1,785,767	152	88,492	5	3,632	33	9,517	190	101,641	1,723	1,887,408
Greece	241	585,988	108	67,132	12	4,484	361	657,604	2	4,240	1	1,042	15	5,241	18	10,523	379	668,127
Italy	754	2,447,494	150	152,400	112	98,828	1,016	2,698,722	31	43,941	27	33,864	339	89,808	397	167,613	1,413	2,866,335
Japan	1,201	3,214,691	81	110,085	744	262,142	2,026	3,586,918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,026	3,586,918
Netherlands	1,046	2,[illegible]98,039	46	15,012	8	4,434	1,100	2,617,485	48	9,953	1	1,152	15	4,123	64	15,228	1,164	2,632,713
Norway	1,310	2,249,686	142	87,740	264	80,254	1,716	2,417,680	54	88,438	53	77,029	29	17,714	136	183,181	1,852	2,600,861
Peru	23	59,871	3	2,789	4	5,703	30	68,363	4	8,232	5	9,086	35	15,528	44	32,846	74	101,209
Portugal	126	218,706	14	11,916	15	6,717	155	237,339	4	5,157	2	1,827	125	41,555	131	48,539	286	285,878
Rumania	29	70,299	2	1,998	...	...	31	72,297	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	72,297
Spain	503	1,065,026	160	122,372	117	27,878	780	1,215,276	7	7,791	11	16,661	175	43,029	193	67,481	973	1,282,757
Sweden	650	835,190	269	160,844	203	43,998	1,122	1,040,032	19	16,845	14	16,600	190	41,898	223	75,343	1,345	1,115,375
Uruguay	31	60,331	6	3,220	4	1,714	41	65,265	2	3,766	6	6,036	4	1,244	12	11,046	53	76,311
Other Countries	727	851,966	210	117,195	48	18,511	985	987,672	24	28,219	1	1,909	125	29,015	150	59,143	1,135	1,046,815
Country not Recorded	104	239,568	31	30,416	13	8,804	148	278,788	10	18,022	1	1,009	38	11,313	49	30,344	197	309,132
Grand Total	23,250	57,402,894	2,625	1,725,073	3,380	2,214,985	29,255	61,342,952	966	1,104,986	299	328,579	3,415	1,594,269	4,680	3,027,834	33,935	64,370,786

A considerable number of vessels, which are not yet completed, appear in the Register Book and are therefore included in this Table.
Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book and therefore do not appear in this Table.

The League of Nations.

ONE of the results of the War of 1914–1918 was the formation of a League of Nations, with a Covenant, and a Charter of XXVI Articles.

The High Contracting Parties agreed to the Covenant in order to promote International Co-operation and to achieve International Peace and Security, by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to War

"by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between Nations;

by the firm establishment of the understandings of International Law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments;

and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous regard for all Treaty Obligations in the dealings of Organized Peoples with one another."

The territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the League is guaranteed by Article X of the Covenant. In case of any dispute between members, likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter to arbitration or enquiry, and agree not to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrator or the report by the Council, such award to be made within a reasonable time, and such report to be made within six months of the submission of the matter in dispute. Any member resorting to war in disregard of these rules shall be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the remaining members of the League, who undertake to subject the aggressor to the severance of all intercourse and trade or financial relations, while the Council of the League shall recommend to the Governments concerned what effective force shall be contributed by each to protect the covenants of the League.

In the event of a dispute between a member of the League and a State which is not a member (or between States that are not members) invitation shall be made to the State or States that are not members to accept membership, with its privileges and obligations. If the invitation be refused, and the State that is not a member resort to war against a member of the League, such State shall be deemed to have made war on every member of the League and shall be so dealt with. If the invitation be refused by States that are not members, the Council shall take such steps as may be possible to avert hostilities and to settle the dispute.

Article XXIII provides for securing fair and humane conditions of labour for men, women and children in the countries of members, and in those in which members have commercial and industrial relations, and provides for the just treatment of natives; for the suppression of the "White Slave" traffic; for the supervision of the traffic in opium and dangerous drugs, and in arms and ammunition; for the freedom of communications and trade between members, and for the prevention and control of disease.

The formation of the League was very largely the work of Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America 1913–21, but his action in committing the United States to participation in the League was repudiated by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the U.S. and was not endorsed by the electors in the Presidential Election of 1920.

The *Council of the League* consists of representatives of the British Dominions, France, Italy and Japan, together with representatives of four other members of the League selected by the Assembly of Representatives of the members of the League. Any member of the League not represented on the Council shall be invited to send a representative to sit as a member of the Council during the consideration of matters specially affecting the interests of that member of the League.

The original members of the League were the Signatories of the Treaty of Peace at Versailles on behalf of the Allies, June 28, 1919, such signatories being indicated by an asterisk (*) in the following list, but the *United States, Ecuador* and *The Hejaz* (whose representatives signed the Treaty) did not send delegates to Geneva.

The following Nations were represented at the *First Assembly of the League of Nations* at Geneva, Dec., 1920.

Argentina	*Guatemala	*Poland
*Australia	*Haiti	*Portugal
*Belgium	*Honduras	*Rumania
*Bolivia	*India	Salvador
*Brazil	*Italy	*Siam
*Canada	*Japan	Spain
Chile	*Liberia	Sweden
*China	Netherlands	Switzerland
Colombia	*New Zealand	*Union of South Africa
*Cuba	*Nicaragua	
*Czecho Slovakia	Norway	*United Kingdom
Denmark	*Panama	*Uruguay
*France	Paraguay	Venezuela
*Greece	Persia	*Yugo-Slavia
	*Peru	

The following Nations have since been admitted:—

Albania	Costa Rica	Latvia
Austria	Esthonia	Lithuania
Bulgaria	Finland	Luxemburg

Any fully self-governing State, Dominion or Colony, not named as an Original Member, may become a member of the League if its admission is agreed to by two-thirds of the Assembly.

Any member of the League may, after two years' notice of its intention to do so, withdraw from the League, provided that all its international obligations, and all its obligations under the Covenant, shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal.

In July 1922 the League had a membership of 51 States. The budget of the League estimates the expenditure for 1922 at 20,873,945 *gold francs* (at par of exchange £822,730), recoverable from the Nations in agreed proportions.

Members of the Council, Paul Hymans (*Belgium*), Gastao da Cunha (*Brazil*), Wellington Koo (*China*), Léon Bourgeois (*France*), The Earl of Balfour (*Gt. Britain*), The Marquis Imperiali (*Italy*), Viscount K. Ishii (*Japan*), Quinones de Leon (*Spain*).

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*and entertainment allowance* £6,000) £4,000

Deputy Secretary-General, Jean Monnet.

Financial Director, Sir Herbert B. Ames, LL.D.

Director, International Labour Office, M. Albert Thomas.

London Office, Trafalgar House, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*President*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett.

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) ...	*Rio de Janeiro.*
France	Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré, *Paris.*
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan.....	Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. E. Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1920)	*Tokyo.*
Russia	(Vacant.)	4, Court Quay, *Petrograd.*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.(1919)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, *Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920)	*Constantinople.*
United States	Rt Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1920)...	1300, Connecticut Avenue, *Washington, D.C.*
	Envoys, Ministers, &c.	
Legations:	E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; Ch. d'Aff., *Charge d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	C. F. W. Russell (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*Adis Ababa.*
Afghanistan...	Major F. H. Humphrys, C.I.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)...	*Kabul.*
Albania	H. C. A. Eyres (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922).....	*Durazzo.*
Argentina.....	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B.(*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	314, Reconquista, *Buenos Aires.*
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	57, Reisnerstrasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)	*La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921) ...	*Sofia.*
Chile	(Vacant) (*E.-E. & M.-P.*)	*Santiago.*
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G.(*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922) ...	*Peking.*
Colombia	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919) ...	285, Carrera 6A, *Bogotá.*
Costa Rica ...	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919) ...	*See* Panama.
Cuba	G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1921)	*San Juan de Dios.*
Czecho-Slovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)...	III Thunovská 12, *Prague.*
Denmark	Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921).....	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	Darrell Wilson (*Chargé d' Affaires*, 1922)	Santo Domingo.
Ecuador	Arthur C. Grant Duff (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920).....	*See* Peru.
Egypt.....	Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919)	*Cairo.*
Esthonia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O.(*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Reval.*
Finland.....	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	*Helsingfors.*
Georgia	Lt.-Comm. H. C. Luke, D.S.O. (*High Commissioner*, 1920)	*Tiflis.*
Greece	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922) ..	*Athens.*
Guatemala ...	Hugh William Gaisford, (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)...	*Guatemala.*
Haiti	E. Watt (*Chargé d'Affaires*,)	*See* Cuba.
Honduras	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)...	*See* Guatemala.
Hungary	Thomas B. Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (*M.-P.*, 1921).....	I Tárnok-utcza 5, *Buda Pest.*
Latvia	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Basteja bulw., 6, *Riga.*
Liberia	E. H. G. Shepherd (*Consul-General*, 1921)	*Monrovia.*
Lithuania.....	John C. T. Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Vilna.*
Luxemburg ...	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E.*, 1922)	*See* Belgium.
Mexico	H. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chargé des Archives*, 1919)	[*Mexico.* 44, Calle de l'Hermano,
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The*
Nicaragua.....	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)...	*See* Guatemala. [*Hague.*
Norway	Sir M. de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1911)	*Christiania.*
Panama.....	A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919) ...	*Panama.*
Paraguay	J. W. R. Macleay, C.M.G. (*M.-P.*, 1920).....	*See* Argentina.
Persia.....	Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart ,C.M.G. (*E.-E.&M.-P.C.-G.*, 1921)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Arthur C. Grant-Duff (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	*Lima.*
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	17, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Portugal	Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913).....	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.*
Rhineland ...	Lord Kilmarnock (*High Commissioner*, 1921).....	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.(*E.-E.& M.-P.*, 1920)	24 Strada Jules Michelet, *Bucharest.*
Salvador	Hugh William Gaisford (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1920)...	*See* Guatemala.
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922).....	*Bangkok.*
Sweden	Sir Colville A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	Laboratoriegatan, Diplomat-staden, *Stockholm.*
Switzerland...	Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)...	50, Thunstrasse, *Berne*
Uruguay	Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)...	1282 Calle Treinta y Tres,
Vatican.....	Count de Salis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *E.-E.&M.-P. Spec.Miss.*)	*Rome.* [*Monte Video*
Venezuela ...	H. H. D. Beaumont (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Caracas.*
Yugo-Slavia...	Sir C. A. Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1919)	*Belgrade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. George Harvey, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 23, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Domicio da Gama, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Count de Saint-Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [race, S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Ter-	21A, Bedford Place, W.C. 1.
Italian	Signor de Martino, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	44, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.
Japanese	Baron G. Hayashi, 10, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Russian	(Vacant) *Chargé d'Aff.*, 44, Curzon St., W. 1.	128, New Bond Street, W. 1.
Spanish	Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	40, Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Turkish	(Not yet appointed) 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	...
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Afghan	Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan, 25, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.	(None).
Albanian	H.E. Mehmed Konitza, 8, Onslow Gdns., S.W. 7.	34, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 26, Park Lane.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W. 1. [W. 11.	(None).
Bolivian	Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 54, Holland Park	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur D. Stancioff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	(None).
Chilean	Señor Don A. Edwards, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	94, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Chinese	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(W. J. Le Lacheur, *Consul-General*)	58, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Gen. C. Garcia-Velez, 30, York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. [S.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czecho-Slovak	Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 8, Grosvenor Place,	8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Danish	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	8, Byward Street, E.C. 3.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alzua	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Esthonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.	31, Gt. St. Andrew St., W.C. 2.
Georgian	(Vacant) 58, Redcliffe Square, S.W. 10.	...
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St. W. 1	36, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.
Guatemalan	Señor Don Manuel Arroyo	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	(M. Abel Théard, *Chargé d'Affaires*)	6, Trevanion Rd., W. Kensington,
Honduras	(A. B. Ryde, *Consul-General*)	4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3. [W. 14.
Hungarian	Count Ladislas Szapary, 47, Cadogan Pl., S.W. 1	(None.)
Latvian	M. G. W. Bisseneek, 24, Gledhow Gdns., S.W. 5	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Liberian	Mr. J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	27, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	Monsieur Thomas Narowshevitch	14, Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.
Luxemburg	(Vacant)	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Mexican	*Offices*, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1	25, Craven Road, W. 2.
Monaco	(P. Cremieu Javal, *Cons.-Gen.*)	39, Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	*Offices*, 49, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.	65, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	22, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Panama	(Vacant)	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	Señor Don J. P. Montero	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Persian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	82, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Peruvian	Señor Don Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza, 104, Victoria St., S.W. 1. [Place, W. 1.	36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Portuguese	Senhor M. Teixeiro-Gomes, G.B.E., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1. [S.W. 7.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place,	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorian	(Vacant)	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	(Commendatore M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*)	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Buri Navarasth, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1. [S.W. 5.	10, Upper Wimpole Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mansions,	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7	55-57, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.
Venezuelan	Señor Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.	104, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Yugo-Slavian	Dr. M. Gavrilovic, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	81, Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, etc.*	*Address in London.*
British India	(Vacant) *High Commissioner*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	J. A. Fihelly, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. Sir E. Lucas, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Hon. A. H. Ashbolt, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. John McWhae, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly, *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominion of Canada	P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Alberta	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	F. C. Wade, K.C., *Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Manitoba	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Brunswick	*Agent-General*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	57A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Prince Edward Island	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Quebec	Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, *Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Saskatchewan	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Yukon	The Canadian High Commissioner	19 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Hon. Sir E. R. Bowring, *High Commr.*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., *High Commr.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. Sir E. H. Walton, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Crown Colonies	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Protectorates	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Foreign Office, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion.	*Trade Commissioner.*	*Address.*
Canada	G. T. Milne, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500	248 St. James Street, *Montreal.*
	F. W. Field £800 to £1,000	24 Adelaide Street West, *Toronto.*
	L. B. Beale £600 to £800	703 Union Bank Building, *Winnipeg.*
Newfoundland	G. T. Milne, O.B.E.	(*See* Canada).
Australia	S. W. B. McGregor £1,200 to £1,500	Commerce House, Flinders Street, *Melbourne.*
	A. Simpson £600 to £800	89 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*
New Zealand	R. W. Dalton £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 369), 11 Grey Street, *Wellington.*
South Africa	W. G. Wickham £1,200 to £1,500	(P. O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, *Johannesburg.*
	Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C. £600 to £800	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*
East Africa	Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O. £800 to £1,000	(P.O. Box 220) Boma Bldg., Govt. Road, *Nairobi.*
India and Ceylon	T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E. £1,700	(P.O. Box 683) 6 Royal Exchange Place, *Calcutta.*
British West Indies	*Officer-in-Charge*, A. W. H. Hall £800 to £1,000	12 Broadway, *Port of Spain*, Trinidad.
Straits Settlements	*Officer-in-Charge*, F. W. Colman £800 to £1,000	H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office, *Singapore.*

NOTE.—There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in CANADA (at *Calgary* and *Edmonton*, Alta., *Vancouver*, B.C., *St. John*, N.B., *Halifax*, N.S., and *Quebec*); at *St John's*, Nfld.; in AUSTRALIA (at *Adelaide*, S.A., and *Perth*, W.A.); in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth*, Cape, and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates not otherwise represented.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
ECGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Ecgbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mōr	Apr., 1057
Donald Bàn	Nov., 1093
Duncan	May, 1094
Donald Bàn...rest.	Nov., 1095
Edgar	Sept., 1097
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107
David I.	April 27, 1124
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214
Alexander III.	July 8, 1249
Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286
John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292
Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306
David II.	June 7, 1329
Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371
Robert III.	April 12, 1390
James I.	April 4, 1406
James II.	Feb. 20, 1437
James III.	Aug. 3, 1460
James IV.	June 11, 1488
James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
James VI.	July 29, 1567
(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653–8.	*Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658–9.*				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)		Dec. 1701		
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	1702	51	13
	Eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Ecgbert, King of Wessex (*see* p. 123), Alfred the Great (*see* p. 123) and William the Conqueror (*see* p. 123); also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires. The next election will take place on Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1924.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16 Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17 Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	67
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	...	...
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1925	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

The Family of King George III.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.) and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being :—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being :—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor," p. 127), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897; (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 126), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (*see* p. 126).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married *the late* Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*m.* and *c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten, born July 13, 1889;

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see* p. 132);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. W. W. Ashley, M.P.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the *late* Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., *Governor General of the Union of South Africa*, born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., K.T., P.C., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p. 125), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., and has issue (*see* "Family of Queen Victoria" *above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House*, June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 125); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welch Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeo., and Cadet Corps of U.K., a Captain R.N., *born* June 23, 1894.
2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Commander R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895.
3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.
4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.
5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), a Midshipman R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.
6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Col. The Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., D.S.O. M.V.O., A.D.C.
The Lord Steward, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
The Master of the Horse, The Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Col. George Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Harry Barnston, M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Deputy Keeper of the Privy Purse, Sir John H. G. Chapple, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major J. D. Ramsay.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.V.O., C.B.E. (*temporary*).
Establishment Officer, C. Gerald H. MacGill, M.V.O.
Assistant Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept., G. W. Green (*temporary*).
Accountant, Ceremonial Dept., H. J. T. Joist.
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin.

Royal Almonry,

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, M.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Lt.-Col. A. E. Erskine, D.S.O.
Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss M. C. Knox.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, The Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc.
Recorder's Assistants, Miss B. Williams; Miss D. C. Layton.
Binder, F. Vaughan.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

State Chamberlain, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Secretary, F. S. Osgood, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Clerk, George A. Titman.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Stanmore, C.V.O.; The Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O.; The Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O.; The Earl of Bradford; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B., A.D.C.; The Earl of Clarendon.

Extra Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Farquhar, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, M.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Lt-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.B.E. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton; F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edwd. Keppel; Wilford Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Algernon Durand, C.B., C.I.E.; Alwyn de B. Paget; Viscount Maitland, O.B.E.; H. Gore-Brown; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. L. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulick Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Charles H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; H. N. Schofield, V.C.; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E.; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G.; C. de W. Crookshank; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O.; B. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E. *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo; Edward Milner; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C.V.O.; A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.; E. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Lt.-Col. Campbell, C.I.E., O.B.E. *Sub.-Officer*, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, M.V.O.

Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Hylton. *Lieutenant*, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, C.V.O. *Exons*, Col. B. de Sales La Terrière; Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, O.B.E.

Gentleman Usher of the Sword of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Goschen, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.

Groom of the Robes, Montague C. Eliot, O.B.E.

Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. J. H. Berry, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, B.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Rev. Canon N. Lovett, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, M.A., LL.D.; Rev. C. E. Raven, M.A., B.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A.; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. Canon A. C. Headlam, D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Percentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

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Deputy Priest, Rev. A. H. O. McCheane.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

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Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Medical Household.

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Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D.

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Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.: Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

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Surgeon Apothecary, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeons Apothecaries to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; H. L. Martyn, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Do. at Sandringham, Sir Alan R. Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist in Ordinary, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bart., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Oculist Extraordinary, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir Hy. Baldwin, M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.A., M.B.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Clerk to the Master of the Household, F. J. Bailey.
Clerk of the Cellars, C. Luxou.
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, W. S. Sands, M.V.O.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, G. E. Miles, M.V.O.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.
Chief Cook, H. Cédard; *and do.*, L. W. Gower.

Ceremonial Department.

St. James's Palace.
Comptroller, Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O.
Chief Clerk, Herbert A. P. Trendell, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Austin Hertslet (*Resident*); G. M. Critchett; A. S. Buchanan.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Horace West, M.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, M.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, C.V.O.; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Montague C. Eliot, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton, D.S.O., M.V.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Brook Taylor; Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis.
Pages of Honour, H. P. Hunloke; G. B. Godfrey-Faussett; the Earl of Erne; G. C. Gordon Lennox.
Examiner of Plays, George S. Street.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, (vacant).
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.
Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour, Capt. H. Wells, R.F.A.
Sergeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.D., C.B.E.; Sir Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.; Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.
Extra Equerries, Lord Marcus Beresford, K.C.V.O.; Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzwilliam, G.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.M.G., C.V.O.; Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bart., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Col. Hon. Sir Harry Legge, G.C.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; the Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow, M.V.O.
Do. do. Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
Storekeeper, William Shackleton.
Clerk, J. H. Ould.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY
OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,
St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Registrar and Secretary, Col. Hon. George Crichton, C.V.O.
Clerks, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, O.B.E.; A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Countess Fortescue, C.B.E.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Lady Desborough.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Elizabeth Dawson.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bart., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Assistant Private Sec., Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M.C.
Equerries, Capt. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C.; Capt. E. D. Metcalfe, M.V.O., M.C. (*temp.*).
Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.
Clerks, F. H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Wing-Comdr. Louis Greig, M.V.O.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim; The Dowager Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maids of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.
Lord in Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., B.D.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.
Clerks, A. G. Smalley; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Capt. A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.
Equerry, Brig.-Gen. Cecil Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Lt.-Col. Cyril Hankey, M.V.O.
Bedchamber Women, Miss Emily Loch; Miss Enid Du Cane; Mrs. Jackson.
Honorary Bedchamber Woman, Lady Edmondstone.
Surgeon in Ordinary, William Fairbank, C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Physician, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G.
Extra Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry in Waiting, Maj. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.
Extra Equerry, Col. Hon. Francis L. L. Colborne, M.V.O.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; A. J. Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made the following recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000	Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Salaries of Household	125,800	Princess Christian	6,000
Expenses of Household	193,000	Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Works	20,000	Duke of Connaught	25,000
Royal Bounty	13,200	Duchess of Albany	6,000
Unappropriated	8,000	Princess Beatrice	6,000
		King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
	£470,000		

The Peerage.

In a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland only. But there are about an equal number of Peers of those kingdoms who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed : a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title ; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ◦ see heading to Marquesses ; *b.*, signifies born ; *s.*, succeeded ; *m.*, married ; *w.*, widower or widow ; *div.*, divorced ; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

		Eldest Son or Heir.
1337	*Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398). K.G., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910 (*see* p. 125)	(None)
1920	*York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., *b.* 1895 (*see* p. 125)	(None)
1874	*Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.* (*see* p. 124)	Prince Arthur, *b.* 1883

ARCHBISHOPS—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop ; or, Your Grace.

Trans.		
1903	*Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848.	*Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891 ; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909	*York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., D.D., *b.* 1864.	*Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke ; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. / 1892*	*Argyll*, { Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Douglas Walter *C.*, *b.* 1877
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Adelbert Wellington FitzRoy Somerset, T.D., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Marq. of Worcester, *b.* 1900
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, George Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Carmarthen, *b.* 1901
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1902
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyme*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Viscount FitzAlan, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* '80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry Jno. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703	*Rutland*, Henry John BrinsleyManners, K.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1886
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Algernon St. Maur, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Sir E. H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, K.T., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, O.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Bransby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* [1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 123)	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 126)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley, P.C., M.C. (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1883
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *div.*	Lord Charles *C.*, *b.* 1871
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, P.C., K.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None)
1921	°*Curzon of Kedleston*, George Nathaniel Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain, *b.* '59, 1st Marquess, *m.*	(None to Marquessate)
1791 I.	*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904, *M.*	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1388	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., C.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* '98, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Douglas *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Buy. only)
1702	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 124)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891
1825 I.	**Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890
1682 S.	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, *b.* 1898
1871	*Ripon*, Frederick Oliver Robinson. G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1909, *w.*	(None)
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.	**Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	°*Townshend*, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Maj.-Gen. Sir C. *T.*, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P., *b.* 1861
1694 S.	**Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.*, 1888
1789 I.	**Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 [*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Rt. Hn. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.	**Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen*. *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1887
1639 S.	†*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, M.C., *b.* 1855
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* 58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., *b.* '96
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.	**Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1730	*Ashburnham*, Thomas Ashburnham, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.* (*See* p. 125.)	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Charles Wightwick Finch, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Guernsey, *b.* 1908
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. *B.*, *b.* 1853
1800 I.	†*Bandon*, James Francis Bernard, K.P., *b.* 1850, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Percy R. G. *B.*, *b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., *b.* 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1905
1815	°*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *w.*	(None)
1739 I.	**Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, *b.* 1913
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.	*Breadalbane*, Iain Edward Herbert Campbell, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Capt. Chas. W. B. *C.*, M.C., [*b.* 1889
1746	*Brooke*. *See* "Warwick."	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	(None)
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rev. Hn. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1543 S.	†*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, [D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	(None)
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	Hubert A. G. *H.*, *b.* 1901
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1898
1793	*Carnarvon*, George E. Stanhope M. Herbert, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B., [*b.* 1851
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903
1748 I.	**Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	(As U.K.)
1509 S.	**Cassillis*. *See* "Ailsa." *U.K. Marquess*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1921
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1919
1814	°*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1647 I.	†*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *w.*	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmel*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Charles Spencer Canning Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1861, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Robert J. L. *B.*, *b.* 1864
1850	*Cottenham*, Kenelm Charles Francis Pepys, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Mark E. *P.*, *b.* 1903
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, G.C.I.E., C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.†	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* '51, *s.* '91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Cantelupe, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*. Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *w.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, K.P., P.C., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond. See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster. See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.†	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Berkeley Basil Moreton, *b.* 1834, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Lord Moreton, *b.* 1875
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., M.P., *b.*
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British) [1894
1669 S.†	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, V.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (*U.K. Bn., Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* '71, *w.*	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* '55, *s.* '79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Wenefryde A. T. *Scott*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Robert Bruce, *b.* 1882
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, Lowry Egerton Cole, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Maj. Viscount Cole, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1716 I. 1746*	*Fitzwilliam,* Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902, *m.* ...	Viscount Milton, *b.* 1910
1789	°*Fortescue,* Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* 1888
1841	*Gainsborough,* Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., T.D., *b.* 1884
1623 S.*	*Galloway,* Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1920	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* 1914
1703 S.*	*Glasgow,* Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairtie*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Gosford,* Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	°*Graham.* *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	
1684 I.*	*Granard,* Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* 1874, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* 1915
1833	°*Granville,* Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Capt. Hon. *W. L.-G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1880
1806	°*Grey,* Charles Robert Grey, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* 1851
1752	*Guilford,* Frederick George North, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* 1902
1619 S.	*Haddington,* George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1917	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	°*Haig,* Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* 1918.
1898	*Halsbury,* Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* 1908
1754	*Hardwicke,* Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* 1871
1812	*Harewood,* Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1846, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1742	*Harrington,* Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Petersham, *b.* 1887
1809	*Harrowby,* John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, *b.* 1892
1772	*Hillsborough.* *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1605 S.*	*Home,* Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun.* *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	Visct. Curzon, M.P., *b.* 1884
1821	°*Howe,* Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	
1529	*Huntingdon,* Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* 1901
1885	*Iddesleigh,* Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* 1845, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* 1869
1756	*Ilchester,* Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* 1905
1837	°*Innes.* *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness.* *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh,* Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1847, 1st Earl, *w.*	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* 1874
1697	*Jersey,* George Henry Robert Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grandison, *b.* 1910
1801 I.*	*Kenmare,* Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* 1891 (As British)
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (1753). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. 126	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1886
1822 I.	†*Kilmorey,* Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Wodehouse, M.C., *b.* '83
1866	*Kimberley,* John Wodehouse, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* 1897
1768 I.	†*Kingston,* Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* 1861
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull,* Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	
1677 S.*	*Kintore,* Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* 1879
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum,* Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Viscount Broome. *b.* 1878
1756 I.	†*Lanesborough,* Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* '68
1880	*Lathom,* Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1910	(None to Earldom) [1868
1624 S.	*Lauderdale,* Frederick Henry Maitland, *b.* 1840, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Visct. Maitland, O.B.E., *b.*
1837	*Leicester,* Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* 1880
1795 I.*	*Leitrim,* Charles Clements (*U.K. Baron, Clements*), *b.* 76, *s.* '92, *m.*	(None)
1641 S.	†*Leven & Melville* (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Capt. Hon. David *L.-M.*, M.C., *b.* 1892
1831	*Lichfield,* Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b.* 1913
1803 I.*	*Limerick,* William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *P.*, *b.* 1888
1633 S.	†*Lindsay,* Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* 1872
1626	*Lindsey,* Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* 1836
1776 I.	*Lisburne,* Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* 1918
1822 I.*	*Listowel,* William Hare, K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '33, *s.* '56, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1866
1905	*Liverpool,* Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1887	*Londesborough,* Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	(None to Earldom)
1785 I.*	*Longford,* Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E.,
1911	°*Loreburn*, Robert Threshie Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1846, 1st E., *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1867
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Viscount Ockham *b.* 1905
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b.* 1898
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* '03
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	°*Manvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.†	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Hon. Algernon *B.*, *b.* 1854
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, K.P., P.C., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford, M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian. See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon Arthur R. D. *E.*, *b.* 1846
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker. *b.* 1877. *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878
1760 I.*	*Mornington. See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	(As U.K.)
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907 [‘43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe, *b.* '65, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862. *s.* 1902	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1805	°*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1660 S.	*Newburgh*. Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-B.*, *b.* 1889
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* '96, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Robert Hy. M. *W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1905	*Plymouth*, Robert George Windsor-Clive, P.C., G.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1857, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Windsor, M.P., *b.* 1889
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1907
1743	*Portsmouth*, John Fellowes Wallop, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1917	Hon. Oliver H. *W.*, *b.* 1861
1706	°*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.*	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1895
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1860, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918, *M.*	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.†	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	°*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1925	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1870
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922	Montague C. *E.*, O.B.E.,
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Osbert *L.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1862
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* '59, *s.* '95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Robt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917	Vivian F. *B.*, *b.* 1902

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *b.* 1841. [*b.* 1867
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade,
1633 S.	**Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1894
1703 S.	**Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1718	°*Stanhope*, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange*. *See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.	**Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.	**Sutherland*. *See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	*S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	°*Vane*. *See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1880
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* '59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1746), Fras. R. C. Guy Greville, *b.* '53, *s.* '93, *m.*	Brig.-Gen. Lord Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882 (As English)
1446 I.	**Waterford*. *See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	
1633 S.	**Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.	*†Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1922	Hon. Mountjoy *F.*, *b.* 1900
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.	*†Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '21
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907	Hon. Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, *b.* 1848 (As Scottish)
1859	*Winton*. *See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	
1921	*Ypres*, John Denton Pinkstone French, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Hon. John R. L. *F.*, *b.* 1881

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Countess of —— *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1864. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864 [*b.* 1907
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st V., *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, M.C., *b.*
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*, Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.	*†Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.	**Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Fredk. *S.*, *b.* 1907 [*b.* '89
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. *St. J.*, M.C., *b.*
1717 I.	**Boyne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. *H.-R.*, *b.* 1907

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868	*Bridport*, Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, C.B. (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1839, *s.* 1904, *w.*	Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson *H.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty) (None)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Eric *C.*, *b.* 1877
1916	*Chaplin*, Henry Chaplin, P.C., *b.* 1841, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1665 I.	†*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey Jno. Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.*	(As U.K.)
1661 I.	**Cholmondeley*. *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty*. *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1781 I.	**Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* '44, *s.* '99, *w.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. *J. L.*, *b.* 1509
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. J. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman Dickinson Pearson, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. W. Harold *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1776 I.	†*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Harry *L.-D.*, *b.* 1874
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.	**Downe*, Hugh Richard Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1857, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John *D.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1675 S.	**Dunblane*. *See* "Leeds." *Engl. Duke*	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn. Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Gideon *M.*, M.P., *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Henry Edward Pellew, *b.* 1828, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Ernest *P.*, *b.* 1863
1620 S.	*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1917	*Farquhar*, Horace Brand Farquhar, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Visct., *w.*	(None)
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, P.C., G.M.P., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Viceroy of Ireland*), *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.	**Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912	Wm. H. St. Q. *G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.	**Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert Jno. Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.	**Gormanston*, Jenico Edward Joseph Preston (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jenico W. R. *P.*, *b.* 1914
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.	**Grandison*. *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1719 I.	**Grimston*. *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Guillamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O'G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Rt. Hon. E. *W.*, M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1869
1846	*Hardinge*, Henry Charles Hardinge, C.B., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Caryl N. *H.*, *b.* 1905
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *m.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Rowland Richard Clegg-Hill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Francis *C.-H.*, *b.* 1866
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, O.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson*. *See* "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1918	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, 1st Viscount, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Hon. George P. J. R. *J.*, *b.* 1918
1911	*Knollys*, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1837, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Edward *K.*, *b.* 1895
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hib-*
1747	*Lemster. See* "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish) [*bert*, *b.* 1855
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Archibald Robert Hewitt, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn Jas. *H.*, *b.* 1880
1921	*Long*, Walter Hume Long, P.C., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Walter F. D. *L.*, *b.* 1911
1628 I.	**Lumley. See* "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Nigel John *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G.,
1717 I.	**Midleton. See* "Midleton," English Earl	(As English) [C.B.E., *b.* '72
1902	*Milner*, Alfred Milner, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1908	*Morley of Blackburn*, John Morley, P.C., O.M., *b.* '38, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1921	*Pirrie*, William James Pirrie, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1847, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1873	*Portman*, Henry Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Claud *P.*, *b.* 1864
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. Jasper N. *R.*, *b.* 1887
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1918	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P. *P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1905	*Selby*, James William Herschell Gully, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *G.*, *b.* 1911
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont. See* "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.	†*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *div.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* [1876
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, [M.P., *b.* 1887
1622 I.	**Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Wimborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1911	(None)

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—11 others, except ◊Sodor and Man, by date.]

Appt'd.		*Entd. Lords.*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	
1911	*Birmingham* (2nd), Henry Russell Wakefield, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1854, *cons.* 1911	1919
1920	*Bradford* (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	
1914	*Chelmsford* (1st), John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1914	1920
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	1919
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922	
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1905	*Ely* (60th), Frederic Henry Chase, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1905	1913
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (3rd),	
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1919
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1923
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1905
1900	*Liverpool* (2nd), Francis James Chavasse, D.D., *b.* 1846, *cons.* 1900	

Appt.		*Entd. Lords.*
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1921	*Manchester* (5th), William Temple, D.D., *b.* 1881, *cons.* 1921	
1915	*Newcastle* (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	1920
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1919	*Oxford* (35th), Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1911, *trans.* 1919	1917
1916	*Peterborough* (29th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916	1920
1920	*Ripon* (5th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920	
1905	*Rochester* (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905	1911
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	
1921	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (2nd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921	
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	
1914	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1912	§*Sodor & Man* (71st), James Denton Thompson, D.D., *b.* 1856, *cons.* 1912.	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1904	*Southwell* (2nd), Edwin Hoskyns, D.D., *b.* 1851, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1904	1910
1919	*Truro* (6th), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919	1921
1897	*Wakefield* (2nd), George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans.* 1897	1904
1911	**Winchester* (88th), Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1911	1900
1918	*Worcester* (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord —— *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. *McL.*, C.B.E.,
1801	*Abercromby*, John Abercromby, *b.* 1841, *s.* 1917	(None) [M.P., *b.* 1879.
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence *B.*, *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *D.-A.*, *b.* 1907
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond *H.*, *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, P.C., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., b. 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col Hon. Ronald T. *F.*, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886.
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. *K.*, *b.* 1864
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald *G.*, *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George Herbert Jackson, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George W. *J.*, *b.* 1903
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* '19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. *C.*, *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo *R.*, *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke White, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Luke Hy. *W.*, *b.* 1885
1917	*Annesley*. *See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Armaghdale*, John Brownlee Lonsdale, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. *W.-A.*, *b.* 1892
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. *A.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward *G.*, *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *B.*, *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. *C.*, *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. *A.*, *b.* 1901
1300 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert *T.*, *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.	**Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George *E.*, *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman *L.*, *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, Matthew Aylmer, *b.* 1842, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. John *A.*, *b.* 1880
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* '64 [1877
1607 S.	*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Lady Hope, O.B.E., *b.* (As Scottish)
1869	*Balinhard*. *See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	Hon. Ralph F. *V.*, *b.* 1891
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon. Francis V. *W.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.P., *b.* 1884
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron *m.*	(None)
1902	*Barrymore*, Arthur Hugh Smith-Barry, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.-B.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919	Hon. Charles *B.-H.*, *b.* 1877
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Walter *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1882.
1921	*Bearsted*, Marcus Samuel, *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hn. J. W. Maxwell *A.*, *b.* '10
1647 S.	†*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert A. B. *H.*, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew*, *b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S.*, *b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T.*, *b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H.*, *b.* 1897
1903	*Biddulph*, Michael Biddulph, *b.* 1834, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John M. *B.*, *b.* 1869
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. *B.*, *b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, James Blyth, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Herbert W. *B.*, *b.* 1868
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C.*, *b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P.*, *b.* 1900
1922	*Borwick*, Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B.*, *b.* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I.*, *b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Hon. Michael *K.-H.*, *b.* 1895
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N.*, *b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C.*, *b.* 1874
1794 I.	**Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* '36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B.*, *b.* 1887
1776	*Brownlow*, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Peregrine *C.*, *b.* 1899
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B.*, *b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916	Hon. Alex. *L.*, *b.* 1906
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Governor-General of Canada*), *b.* 1862, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*, *b.* 1856
1921	*Cable*, Ernest Cable, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C.*, *b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F.*, *b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, (Robert Shapland George Julian Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1881, *w.*	Hon. George P. J. *C.*, *b.* 1863
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I.	**Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H.*, *b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m*	(None)
1460 S.	**Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B.*, *b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Chesham*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Chas. C. *C.*, *b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Herbert Francis Eaton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1848, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hn. Francis *E.*, D.S.O., *b.* '93
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Michael *B.*, *b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. A. *M.*, *b.* 1844
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C.*, *b.* '87
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.	**Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	*Clonbrock*, Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	Col. Hon. Robt. V. *D.*, *b.* '38
1789 I. 1831*	*Cloncurry*, (Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s.* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1847
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jno. Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj Hon. Thos. G. F. *C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross.* *See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Harry D. *P.*, *b.* 1920
1712 I.*	*Conway.* *See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British) [1900
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.*
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, William Hepburn Cozens-Hardy, K.C., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *C.-H.*, *b.* 1873
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon. M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne.* *See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson. C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.†	*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1920	*Cullen*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1903
1898 I.†	*Curzon of Kedleston.* *See* "Curzon of K," *U.K. Marquess.*	
1914	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1897	*Dawnay.* *See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* —, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies*, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Philip Sidney, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Col. Hon. A. *S.*, R.A., *b.* 1854
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*De Freyne*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George *de-Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, William Henry Fellowes, *b.* 1848, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Ailwyn Edward *F.*, *b.* 1910
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 1899
1909	*Desart.* *See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, K.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I. 1765*	*Digby*, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Robert Hy. *D.*, *b.* 1903
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas.* *See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Dovedale*, Edward Partington, *b.* 1836, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Oswald *P.*, *b.* 1872
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye.* *See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.†	*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. *M.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore.* *See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning.* *See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., *b.* 1899
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G.*, *b.*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None) [1914
1849	*Elgin.* *See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank*, *See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Ernle*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick.* *See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S.†	*Fairfax of Cameron*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Hon. Charles E. *F.*, *b.* 1876
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*...	Alexr. Gavin *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I.†	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*.....	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. G. *R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*.....	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegall," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Cyril Pelham, *F.*, *b.* 1868
1445 S.†	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Archibald Williamson, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K. G. *W.*,
1633 S.*	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*.....	(As English) [*b.* 1888
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.*, M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 I.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.E.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1921	*Glenavy*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. G. *C.*, *b.* 1885
1911	*Glenconner*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. David F. *T.*, *b.* 1902
1922	*Glendyne*, Robert Nivison, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N.*, *b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918.....	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.* ...	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*, ...	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field-Marshal*, *b.* 1841, 1st Baron, *w.*.....	Hon. Pascoe *G.*, *b.* 1905
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m.*.....	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906.....	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, C. Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*.....	(As Irish)
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*.....	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Hartismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*.....	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope *H.*, *b.* 1863
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.* ...	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E. *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Frederic Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Hon. Anthony *H.*, *b.* 1858

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 I.	**Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1885	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	(None)
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* '06
1885	*Hillingdon*, Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898	(None)
1782 I.	**Hood*. *See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Frederick William Hotham, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Henry F. *H.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Bernard *F.-H.*, M.B.E., *b.* 1885
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Hylton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1858
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1543 I.	†*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1857
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis*. *See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare*. *See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry*. *See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *div.*	Hon. Lloyd *K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker*. *See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.	†*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Jno. F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock*. *See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), K.T., *b.* 1847, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1880
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore*. *See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Clotworthy *R.*, *b.* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Francis Burdett Thomas Coutts-Nevill, *b.* 1852, abeyance terminated 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *Money-Coutts*, *b.* 1876
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1918	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *w.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1905	*Leith of Fyvie*, Alexander John Forbes-Leith, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Leverhulme*, William Hesketh Lever, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Wm. Hulme *L.*, *b.* 1888
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919, *M.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus*. *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1464 S. } 1837* }	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Lovat*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911 (As Irish)
1762	*Lovel & Holland.* *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Chas. Antony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *m.*	
1908	*MacDonnell*, Antony Patrick MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.* *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hn. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.* '97
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922	Hon. Robt. Fraser *W.*, *b.* 1900
1908	*Marchamley*, George Whiteley, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, *b.* 1886
1921	*Marshall*, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1891	*Masham*, John Cunliffe-Lister, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.* '94
1815	*Meldrum.* *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip.* *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth.* *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894.
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Godfrey Ernest Percival Willoughby, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Michael *W.*, M.C., *b.* 1887.
1821	*Minster.* *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck.* *See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton.* *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	(None)
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *w.*	Hon. Gerard *C.*, *b.* 1879
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire Jno. Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Mont Eagle.* *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1911	**Mountgarret.* *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave.* *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	†*Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. M. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	**Nairne.* *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1851
1627 S.	**Napier* (*of Merchistoun*), Francis Edward Basil Napier (*U.K. Baron, Ettrick*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *m.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. F. J. *N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter Henry James, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. Walter J. *J.*, *b.* 1869
1885	*Northington.* *See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, C. H. Wellesley Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Charles J. *W.*, *b.* 1904
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b.* '17
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel.* *See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde.* *See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord.* *See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* '52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1882
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '60, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.*, *b.* 1907
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1847
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '79

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920	Hon. Brinsley P., *b.* 1903
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby*. *See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt*. *See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Radstock*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921	Hon. Wellesley *S.*, *b.* 1837
1875	*Ramsay*. *See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly*. *See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.†	*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1919	*Rawlinson*, Henry Seymour Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1927
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1797	*Ribblesdale*, Thomas Lister, P.C., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1876, *m.*	(None)
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1917	*Roe*, Thomas Roe, *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1651 S.	**Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905, *M.*	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, William Westenra (*U.K. Baron, Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Hon. N. Charles *R.*, *b.* 1877
1916	*Roundway*, Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl Colston, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. Edward Murray *C.*, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1880
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S. 1919*	*Ruthven* Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896
		Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. *H.-R.*, *V.C.*, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. *S.-W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916
1796	*Salterford*. *See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S.†	*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C. *b.* '86
1905	*Sanderson*, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., LL.D., *b.* '41, 1st Baron	(None)
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. B. G. S. *Hill*, *b.* 1837 [1919
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S.*, *b.*
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, [*b.* 1884
1921	*Seaforth*, James Alexander Francis Humberston Stewart-Mackenzie, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Francis C., M.V.O., *b.*
1831	*Sefton*. *See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [1855

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1488S. †1918	*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, Thomas George Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. William J. *S.*, *b.* 1883
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Edward Lyulph Stanley (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), P.C., *b.* 1839, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. L. *S.*, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1875
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Philip Halton Sherard, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1902	Col. Ralph *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.*,
1821	*Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1913
1449S.	*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S.*, *b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers.* Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1888
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None) [1861
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.*
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley. See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1918	*Sterndale*, William Pickford, P.C., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Stratheden & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918	Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley*, Chas. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., *b.* 1840, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1870
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Charles Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Victor *H.*, *b.* 1897
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1907	*Swaythling*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1898
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M.*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I. 1856*	*Talbot of Malahide*, *Talbot de Malahide*, James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1849
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *A. S.*, *b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Henry Chichester, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Arthur *C.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* [1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alfred Clive *L.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1876
1880	*Trevor*, Arthur William Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Charles *H.-T.*, *b.* 1863
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale. See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Coutts *M.*, *b.* 1860

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1786	*Tyrone. See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Three co-heiresses
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Frederick Rossmore Wauchope Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, D.S.O., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914	Hon. Arthur *E.-de-M.*, *b.* 1864
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Sir W.H. *V.*, K.B.E., *b.* 1852
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1882
1841	*Vivian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William Hood Walrond, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	William G. H. *W.*, *b.* 1905
1780	*Walsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Caveudish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1906	*Weardale*, Philip James Stanhope, *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss. See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B. b.* 1883
1776 I.*	*Westcote. See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet, b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan. See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1910	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, Richard Greville Verney, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. John *V.*, M.C., *b.* 1899
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1835	*Worlingham. See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *J. B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lady ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1368	*Botreaux.* (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1490	*Cromwell*, Selina Frances Bewicke-Copley, *b.* 186–, *s.* 1922, *in.*	Hon. Redvers L. C. *B.-C.*, *b.* 1890
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co-heiresses
1609 S.*	*Dingwall. See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1899	*Dorchester*, Henrietta Anne Carleton, *b.* 1846, 1st Baroness, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Dudley *C.*, [O.B.E., *b.* 1876
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1430 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne Rosemary *C.*, *b.* [1919
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c.

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton, while "Lord Moreton" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Ducie, *and that* "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," *is the eldest son of* Earl Howe ; * *the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* Earl of Burlington, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Abingdon—*Lindsey*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmlnd.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burlington —*Hartington*
Calne—**Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cantelupe—*De La Warr*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
De Grey—*Ripon*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig — *Queensberry*
Dumfries—*Bute*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton.*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesb'ry*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Grandison—*Jersey*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough — *Downshire*
Hinchingbroke — *Sandwich*
Hinton—*Poulett*
Hobart — *Buckinghamshire*
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—*Grafton*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburne—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kincardine—**Graham*
Kingsborough — *Kingston*
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Macduff—*Fife*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Montgomerie — *Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Mornington—**Douro*
Mount - Charles — *Conyngham*
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown - Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy — *Northumberland*
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholm'ley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Roos of Belvoir—**Granby*
Rosehill—*Northesk*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie.*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby —*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

Companions of Honour.—C.H.

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N., M.P.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark-
Chetwynd, The Viscount. [ham).
Clifford, Rev. John, D.D.
Davies, William John.
Dillon, Viscount.
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gosling, Henry.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth. [D.D.
Headlam, Rev. Canon Arthur Cayley,
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Nicoll, Sir W. Robertson, LL.D.
Parker, James, M.P.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.
Quinan, Kenneth B.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt., M.P.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.SC.
Seddon, James Andrew, M.P.
Smith, Sir H. Babington, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Right Hon. Jan Christiaan, K.C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander, M.P. [M.P.
Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.E.,

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Headley*
Allsopp—*Hindlip*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham — *Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon — *Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan — *Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy.*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck — *Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot — *Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton — *Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Coutts Nevill—*Latymer*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
CunliffeLister—*Masham*
Curzon—*Curzon of Kedleston*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Daly—*Dunsandle*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Fortevot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell — *Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton.*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Elliot—*Minto*
Elliott Drake Colborne —*Seaton*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Fane—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard — *Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard — *FitzAlan*
Fitzalan Howard — *Herries*
Fitzalan Howard — *Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard — *Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford — *Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick — *Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Leith—*Leith of Fyvie*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways — *Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford — *Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gascoigne Cecil—*Salisbury* [*brook*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cran-*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*
Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini — *Newburgh*

Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox—*Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe—*Calthorpe*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cranworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton—*Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon—*Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell—*Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Donington*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott—*Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach—*St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a'Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood—*Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Howard—*Wicklow*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth—*Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer—*Kintore*
KemeysTynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune—*Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Lister—*Ribblesdale*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lonsdale—*Armaghdale*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Loyd Lindsay—*Wantage*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalbery Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
McDonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks—*Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Meade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson—*Knaresborough*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell—*Galway*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten—*Eltham*
Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Munro Ferguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie* [*spey*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strath-*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Fauconberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice—*Lansdowne*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*
Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Reid—*Loreburn*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*

Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Roper Curzon — *Teynham*
Rous—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West — *Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
St. Maur—*Somerset*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu — *Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope — *Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Smith Barry — *Barrymore*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill — *Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanhope—*Weardale*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Sheffield*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stephen—*Mount-Stephen*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Mackenzie — *Seaforth*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson — *Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies — *Ystwyth*
VavasourFisher—*Fisher*
Venables Vernon — *Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort* [*Broke*
Verney—*Willoughby de Verney*
Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wemyss Charteris — *Wemyss & March*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500
Clerk Assistant, Edward H. Alderson, C.B. £1,500
Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000
Counsel to Chairman of Com., Sir Albt. Gray, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing of Private Bill Costs*); H. J. F. Badeley, C.B.E., (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); Cuthbert Headlam, D.S.O. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals and Printed Papers*); E. C. Vigors (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard ..... £850 to £1,200
Other Clerks, G. Proby; C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (*Clerk attending the Table*); C. K. Davidson, O.B.E.; A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; C. H. C. Healey ..... £100 to £800
Accounting and Costing Department, H. P. Norris (*Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts*), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (*Accountant*); Miss M. E. Waterman and Miss W. M. Bird.....
Librarian, C. T. Clay £1,000
Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; J. F. Symons-Jeune £300
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000
Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson ..... *fees.*
Assistant Do., Herbert Arthur Stevens...
Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Reid... £500

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1920.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, 1871.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, 1910.
The Archbishop of Canterbury, 1903.
The Lord High Chancellor—Viscount Cave, 1915.
The Archbishop of York, 1909.
The Prime Minister—Andrew Bonar Law, 1911.
The Lord President — Marquess of Salisbury, 1903.
The Speaker of the House of Commons—John Henry Whitley, 1911.
The Lord Privy Seal—(if of Baronial rank).
The Dukes of Atholl, 1821; Devonshire, 1905; Manchester, 1906; Marlborough, 1899; Portland, 1885.
The Marquesses of Aberdeen, 1836; Cholmondeley, 1901; Crewe, 1892; Curzon of Kedleston, 1895; Huntly, 1881; Lansdowne, 1895; Lincolnshire, 1881; Zetland, 1889.
The Earls Balfour, 1885; Beauchamp, 1906; Buxton, 1905; Chesterfield, 1894; Coventry, 1877; Crawford, 1916; Dartmouth, 1885; Derby, 1903; Desart, 1913; Donoughmore, 1918; Dudley, 1902; Durham, 1912; Granard, 1907; Kintore, 1886; Liverpool, 1907; Loreburn, 1905; Lytton, 1919; Midleton, 1897; Plymouth, 1891; Reading, 1911; Ronaldshay, 1922; Rosebery, 1881; Sefton, 1906; Selborne, 1906; Waldegrave, 1897; Yarborough, 1890; Ypres, 1918.
Lord Richard Cavendish, 1913; Lord Claud Hamilton, 1917; Lord George Hamilton, 1878; Lord Henry Somerset, 1874.
The Viscounts Allendale, 1907; Birkenhead, 1911; Chaplin, 1885; Chelmsford, 1916; Chilston, 1891; Cowdray, 1917; Devonport, 1909; Esher, 1902; Farquhar, 1907; Finlay, 1905; Fitz-Alan, 1918; Gladstone, 1894; Grey of Fallodon, 1902; Haldane, 1902; Knollys, 1910; Long, 1895; Mersey, 1909; Milner, 1901; Morley of Blackburn, 1886; Novar, 1910; Peel, 1919; Pirrie, 1918; Rothermere, 1917; St. Davids, 1914; Ullswater, 1898; Wimborne, 1910.
Lord Hugh Cecil, 1918; Lord Robert Cecil, 1915; Lord Arthur Hill, 1885.
The Bishop of London, 1907.
Lords Aberconway, 1908; Ailwyn, 1905; Ashfield, 1916; Atkinson, 1905; Beaverbrook, 1918; Buckmaster, 1915; Carnock, 1905; Carson, 1905; Cawley, 1916; Colebrooke, 1914; D'Abernon, 1920; Dalziel, 1912; Denman, 1907; Dunedin, 1896; Emmott, 1908; Ernle, 1916; Eversley, 1880; Fitzmaurice, 1908; Forres, 1918; Forster, 1917; Gainford, 1908; Hardinge of Penshurst, 1904; Hewart, 1918; Illingworth, 1916; Inverforth, 1919; Islington, 1911; Lambourne, 1905; Lee of Fareham, 1919; MacDonnell, 1902; Marchamley, 1907; Marshall, 1919; Morris, 1911; Newton, 1915; Parmoor, 1914; Pentland, 1905; Phillimore, 1913; Revelstoke, 1902; Ribblesdale, 1892; Shaw of Dunfermline, 1906; Sheffield, 1910; Shuttleworth, 1886; Sinha, 1919; Somerleyton, 1902; Southborough, 1912; Southwark, 1906; Stamfordham, 1910; Sterndale, 1913; Strachie, 1912; Strathclyde, 1909; Stuart of Wortley, 1896; Sudeley, 1885; Sumner, 1912; Tennyson, 1905; Trevethin, 1921; Waleran, 1899; Weir, 1918; Wrenbury, 1906.
The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, 1910.
Acland, Sir Arthur H. Dyke, Bt., 1892.
Acland, Francis Dyke, 1915.
Adamson, William, 1918.
Addison, Christopher, 1916.
Allbutt, Sir T. Clifford, 1920.
Allen, Charles Peter, 1912.
Ameer Ali, Syed, 1909.
Amery, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett, 1922.
Ashton, Thomas, 1917.
Asquith, Herbert Henry, 1892.
Atkin, Sir James Richard, 1919.
Baird, Sir John, Bt., 1922.
Baker, Harold Trevor, 1915.
Baldwin, Stanley, 1920.
Balfour, Gerald William, 1900.
Banbury, Sir Frederick G., Bt., 1916.
Bankes, Sir John Eldon, 1915.
Barlow, Sir Montague, 1922.
Barnes, George Nicoll, 1916.
Birrell, Augustine, 1905.
Bond, Sir Robert, 1902.
Borden, Sir Robert Laird, 1912.
Boscawen, Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, 1920.
Bowerman, Charles William, 1916.
Brace, William, 1916.
Bridgeman, William Clive, 1920.
Buchanan, Sir George William, 1910.
Bull, Sir William James, 1918.
Burns, John, 1905.
Caldwell, James, 1910.
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax L., 1908.
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, 1917.
Chamberlain, A. Neville, 1922.
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen, 1902.
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley, 1914.
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer-, 1907.
Clarke, Sir Edward George, 1908.
Clyde, James Avon, 1916.
Clynes, John Robert, 1918.
Cook, Sir Joseph, 1914.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin, Bart., 1921.
Craik, Sir Henry, 1918.
Darling, Sir Charles John, 1917.
Davies, Sir Louis Henry, 1919.
de Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., 1906.
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., 1914.
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph, 1920.
Duff, Lyman Poore, 1919.
Duke, Sir Henry Edward, 1915.
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer, 1901.
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt., 1880.
Edge, Sir John, 1908.
Eliot, Sir Charles N. E., 1919.
Evans, Sir L. Worthington-, Bt., 1918.
Ferens, Thomas Robinson, 1912.
Fisher, Andrew, 1911.
Fisher, Herbert Albert L., 1916.
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, 1908.
Foster, Sir George Eulas, 1916.
Geddes, Sir Auckland Campbell, 1917.
Geddes, Sir Eric Campbell, 1917.
George, David Lloyd, 1905.
Goldie, Sir George D. Taubman-, 1898.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Edward, Bt., 1905.
Goulding, Sir Edward A., Bt., 1918.
Graham, Sir Ronald, 1922.
Grahame, Sir George Dixon, 1920.
Greame, Sir Philip Lloyd-, 1922.
Greene, Sir William Conyngham, 1912.
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt., 1920.
Griffith, Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, Bt., 1914.
Guest, Hon. Fredk. E., 1920.
Halsey, Sir Thomas F., Bt., 1901.
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry, 1913.
Hardy, Laurence, 1911.
Harris, Frederick Leverton, 1916.
Henderson, Arthur, 1915.
Hoare, Sir Samuel, Bt., 1922.
Hobhouse, Sir Charles E. H., Bt., 1909.
Hobhouse, Henry, 1902.
Hodge, John, 1916.
Hogg, Sir D. McGarel, 1922.
Hope, James Fitzalan, 1922.
Horne, Sir Robert Stevenson, 1919.
Howard, Sir Esme William, 1919.
Hughes, William Morris, K.C., 1916
Innes, Hon. Sir James Rose, 1915.
Isaacs, Isaac Alfred, 1921.
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, 1916.
Jones, Leifchild Stratten, 1917.
Jordan, Sir John Newell, 1915.
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle, 1916.
Kellaway, Frederick Geo., 1920.
King, William Lyon Mackenzie, 1922.
Knox, Sir Adrian, 1920.
Lambert, George, 1912.
Lewis, John Herbert, 1913.
Lloyd, Sir Wm. Frederick, 1918.
Lugard, Sir Frederick, 1920.
Macartney, Sir W. G. Ellison-, Bt., 1900.
McCurdy, Charles Albert, 1920.
Macdonald, John Archibald M., 1916.
McKenna, Reginald, 1907.
Maclay, Sir Joseph Paton, Bt., 1916.
Maclean, Sir Donald, 1916.
Macnamara, Thomas James, 1911.
Macpherson, James Ian, 1918.
Malan, François S., 1920.
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan, 1913.
Massey, William Ferguson, 1914.
Masterman, Charles Fredk. G., 1912.
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., 1897.
Meighen, Arthur, 1920.
Merriman, John Xavier, 1909.
Mildmay, Francis Bingham, 1916.
Milner, Sir Frederick G., Bt., 1900.
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt., 1913.
Montagu, Hon. Edwin Samuel, 1915.
Moor, Sir Frederick Robert, 1907.
Morison, Thomas Brash, 1920.
Munro, Robert, 1913.
Murray, Charles David, 1922.
Murray, Sir George Herbert, 1910.
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt., 1918.
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, 1919.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt., 1916.
Pearce, Hon. George Foster, 1921.
Pease, Herbert Pike, 1917.
Pollock, Sir Ernest Murray, 1922.
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt., 1911.
Ponsonby, Sir Frederick E. G., 1914.
Pretyman, Ernest George, 1917.
Primrose, Sir Henry William, 1912.
Probyn, Sir Dighton M., 1901.
Richards, Thomas, 1918.
Ridley, Sir Edward, 1917.
Roberts, George Henry, 1917.
Robertson, John Mackinnon, 1915.
Rodd, Sir James Rennell, 1908.
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., 1920.
Runciman, Walter, 1908.
Salvesen, Edward Theodore, 1922.
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon, 1916.
Samuel, Sir Herbert Louis, 1908.
Sandars, John Satterfield, 1905.
Sanders, Sir Robert, 1922.
Sastri, Srinivasa, 1921.
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason, 1906.
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart, 1878.
Scrutton, Sir Thomas Edward, 1916.
Seely, John Edward Bernard, 1909.
Seymour, Sir Edward Hobart, 1909.
Shortt, Edward, 1918.
Simon, John Allsebrook, 1913.
Smart, Sir Thomas William, 1921.
Smith, James Parker, 1904.
Smuts, Lieut.-Gen. Jan C., 1917.
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt., 1921.
Stout, Sir Robert, 1921.
Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bt., 1911.
Tennant, Harold John, 1914.
Thomas, James Henry, 1917.
Tilley, Sir John A. C., 1920.
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., 1882.
Tryon, Maj. George C., 1922.
Walters, Sir J. Tudor, 1919.
Ward, Sir Joseph G., Bt., 1907.
Warrington, Sir Thomas Rolls, 1915.
Wason, Eugene, 1907.
Watt, William Alex., 1920.
White, Sir Wm. Thomas, 1920.
Wiles, Thomas, 1917.
Wilson, Sir G. D. A. Fleetwood-, 1914.
Wilson, John William, 1911.
Wilson, Leslie Orme, 1922.
Wood, Hon. Edward F. L., 1922.
Wood, Thomas McKinnon, 1911.
Younger, Sir Robert, 1919.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

*** For list of the Privy Council in Ireland, see Irish Section.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd... 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. 1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke ..... S 1645
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke, C.V.O. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Charles Elphinstone 1882
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.I.E. 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William .. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir John S. 1917
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1912
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Alison, *Com.* Sir Archibald, R.N. 1852
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. 1919
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Br. - Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliott, C.M.G. 1892
Armytage, Sir George A. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alexr. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm., LL.D.... 1922
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy..... 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Talawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John James .. 1922
Bagge, Sir William Francis .. 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. .. S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baird, *Maj.* Sir John L., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Baker, His Hon. Sir George S. 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P. 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Geo., M.P. 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander S 1682
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., M.B. 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. .. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barran, Sir John N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B... 1913
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket 1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S. .. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, G.B.E. .. 1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O. 1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. 1918
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford.. 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, M.P. 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank B., C.B.E. 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Henry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Becher, Sir E. W. W. Wrixon-Beckett, Hon. Sir Gervase, M.P. 1831
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1921
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve 1784
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B... 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1895
Bell, Sir John Charles 1903
Bell, Sir Henry 1908
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Morrison- 1905
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- .. 1838
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O. . 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., M.P. 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. 1914
Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1662
Berry Sir William Ewart.... 1921
Bethell, Sir John Henry, M.P. 1911
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp S 1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. 1664
Bigge, Sir Lewis A. Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir Alexander S. M.C. 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. 1903
Birchenough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G. 1920
Bird, Sir Robert Bland..... 1922
Birdwood, *Gen.* Sir William R., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. 1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Stanley .. 1905
Birkmyre Sir Archibald, C.B.E. 1921
Black, Sir Alexander..... 1918
Black, Sir Robert James 1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas.. 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Fras., R.N. 1814
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P. 1922
Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B., M.P. 1907
Blaker, Sir John George 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. G. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Robert Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, Sir John Harvey 1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley-Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Boles *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E. 1922
Bonham, Sir George Francis.. 1852
Boord, Sir William Arthur .. 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen..... 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- I 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-C.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Boswall, Sir T. R. Houstoun- 1836
Botcler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Sir Francis..... 1798
Boughton, Sir W. St. A. Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart .. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold 1915
Bowen, Sir Albert Edward .. 1921
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert.... 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward Gurney .. 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.... 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edward S. V... I 1759
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton .. 1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D. 1910
Broadbent, Sir Jno. Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin V. S. .. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1803
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C. .. 1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen, M.P. 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Broun, Sir James Lionel .... S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. .... S 1629
Bruce, *Maj.* Sir Hervey R. .. 1804
Brunner, Sir Jno. F. L. 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams-, K.C.B. 1661
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham- 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J..... 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... I 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe I 1797
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... S 1626
Burnett, Sir David..... 1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. .. 1921
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1796
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond 1774
Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys- 1813
Butcher, Sir John George, K.C., M.P. 1918
Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce I 1628
Butler, Sir Robert R. F. 1922
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell..... 1840
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall- 1921
Cain, Sir Wm. Ernest 1920
Cameron, Sir Charles..... 1893
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph S 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) ..... S 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- .. S 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C. S 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C..... 1831

Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven .... I 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir John Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1917
Carnac, Sir Claude J. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C. 1920
Catto, Sir Thos. Sievewright 1921
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave-Browne- 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. 1661
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T. 1921
Cayzer, Sir Charles William .. 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T. .... I 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P. .. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Br.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P. 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur C., M.P. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Col.* Sir John Maurice, M.B.E., V.D. 1886
Clark, Sir John Stewart- 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George James Robert s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. O.B.E. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C .. 1911
Coates, Sir William F. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen- .. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E... 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann .. 1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A.W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J... I 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William Charles.. 1863
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richd. Ashmole, M.P. 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. I 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, Sir Thomas 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin A., M.P. 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John, M.P. .. 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert, M.P. 1919
Cotter, Sir James Laurence .. I 1763
Cotterell, Sir Jno. R. Geers .. 1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Cowan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1921
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James.... 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crewe, Sir Vauncey Harpur- 1626
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Anderson, K.C.V.O. 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. I 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin.. 1909
Cuffe, Sir O. F. L. Wheeler- .. I 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- ..... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick- ..... s 1669
Cunynghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E. ..... s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir 1911
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M... 1794
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. .. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison 1919
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. ..... I 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J., K.C.S.I.. 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry Mallaby-, M.P. 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James .. 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Edward I 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Admiral* Sir John M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. 1910
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane 1917
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1862
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1801
Dillon, Sir John Fox 1902
Dimsdale, Sir John H. 1660
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. 1919
Dixon, Sir George 1903
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Domvile, Sir Compton M. 1815
Domville, *Capt.* Sir Cecil L., M.C. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. J., C.M.G. 1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip .. 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar Sir William C., C.B. .. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. ..... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug... 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Dunn, Sir James Hamet 1921
Dunnell, Sir Robert Fras., K.C.B. 1921
Duntze, Sir George Puxley .. 1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T... 1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M. 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E. .. 1784
Dyer, Sir A. L. Swinnerton .. 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir G. Aug. Clayton- .. 1732
Echlin, Sir Henry Fredk. .... I 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edgar, Sir Edward Mackay.... 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir Jno. H. P. C. 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Edwards, Sir John Clive L. 1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eley, Sir Frederick 1921
Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. s 1666
Ellerman, Sir Jno. Reeves, C.H. 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G... 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose 1717
Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G. .... I 1629
Esplen, Sir John, K.B.E. 1921
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-, C.B.E., M.P. .. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902
Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne- 1913
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. I 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1916
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter .. 1796
Farquhar, Sir Robert Townsend- 1821
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1818
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., C.B.E. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, *Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. s 1703

Fergusson, Sir Jas. Ranken .. 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. I 1776
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Everard B. .. 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hn. Sir Eustace 1916
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Sir John P. G. M. (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir John Samuel .. 1919
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- ..... S 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, C.M.G. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- S 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague .. 1890
Frank, Sir Howard Geo., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A., M.P. 1806
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm 1921
Freake, Sir Frederick C. M. .. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Clayton P. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O. .. 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne-Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1910
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G. D.S.O. .... I 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- .. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alexr. Doran 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir Jno., D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. I 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1912
Goff, Sir Herbert Wm. Davis- 1905
Goldney, Sir G. Prior, C.B., C.V.O. 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe .. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Fredc. .. 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam .. 1922
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. S 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. .... S 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff- .. 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. I 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. 1916
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward A., M.P. 1915
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. J. 1904
Graaff, Sir David P. De V. .. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Græme, Sir G. E. W. Harnond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart 1629
Graham, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, D.S.O. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. .. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... S 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arth., D.S.O. S 1705
Grant, Sir George McPherson- 1838
Gray, Sir William Cresswell .. 1917
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, K.B.E., M.P. 1922
Green, Sir Edward 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raymond, D.S.O., M.P. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bernard E. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley 1711
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. S 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P. .. 1922
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William .. 1783
Gull, Sir (William) Cameron, O.B.E. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B., C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, F.R.S. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Edwd. C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Capt.* Sir Douglas B., M.P. 1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard .. S 1637
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk. 1920
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. S 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- S 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward A. 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hammick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford .. 1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E. B. 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand .. 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester, M.P. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Harrison, Sir John 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock- 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir Jno. Cæsar 1778
Hawley, Sir Henry Cusac W. 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... S 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis John Erroll .. S 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... S 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1708
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Robert Pollock S. .. 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henry, Sir Edward Richd. G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. 1918
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Blyth, D.S.O. I 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. .... I 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1914
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W. 1921
Hodson, Sir Edmond Adair .. I 1789
Hogg, Sir Lindsay Lindsay- .. 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir John Henry 1919
Holder, Sir John Charles 1898
Holderness, Sir Thomas Wm., G.C.B., K.C.S.I. 1920
Holland, Sir Alfred R. Sothern 1917
Holling, Sir Frank 1907
Holt, Sir Edward 1916
Home, Sir James ..... S 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1922
Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Augustus, O.B.E., M.P. ..... S 1628
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford 1914
Hornby, Sir William H. 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. .. 1887
Houston, Sir Robt. Paterson, M.P. 1922
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E. 1922
Hughan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur J. Henniker-, C.B. 1813
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hulton, Sir Edward 1921
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir Chas. R. .. 1812
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes- 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William H. 1866
Ingram, Sir William Jas. 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. S 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William 1921
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montrose 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1905
Jackson, Sir Thos. Graham, R.A. 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir Jno. Kingston F. .. 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... S 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine, Sir John Eric B. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, K.C.S.I. 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm. 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- ..... I 1797

Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jessel, *Col.* Sir Herbert Merton, C.B., C.M.G. 1917
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1910
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies, M.P... 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir John B. Bowen- .. 1911
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce-Kaye, Sir John Pepys Lister- . 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O... 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H. 1921
Kelk, Sir John William 1874
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres . 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir Jno. Charles .. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir Jno. Kingsmill.. 1831
Keyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry 1904
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1825
King, Sir John Westall 1888
Kinloch, *Br.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E. .. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir G. H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1927
Lake, Sir Arthur Johnstone.. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W..... 1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795.
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. 1913
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. I 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir T. P., D.S.O. 1868
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul .. 1919
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B., D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W... 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, Sir Edward T. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Algernon W. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. .... I 1671

Leigh, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E. 1841
Lennard, Sir Thomas Barrett-Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.... 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel .. 1911
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. ..... s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth 1804
Lever, Sir Arthur Levy 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B. 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. I 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm..... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1902
Lewis, Sir John Duncan Orr 1920
Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. I 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Llewelyn, Sir Jno. T. Dillwyn-Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair- ..... s 1636
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, C.M.G. 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low, Sir James 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., M.P.... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Lyle, Sir Robert Park 1915
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir John ..... I 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir James R. D. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R... s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Jno. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffrey 1920
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Rt. Hon. Sir Jos. Paton 1914
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., K.C.B. s 1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel 1825
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Edward Harry 1836
McRobert, Sir Alasdair 1922
Madden, *Adm.* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas.. 1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai .. 1913
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P. 1927
Mahon, *Col.* Sir William Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir Jno. Nisbet.... 1818
Maitland, Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627

Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas., D.S.O., O.B.E. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil.. 1622
Mappin, Sir Wilson 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., V.C., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. H. Smith- 1774
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir Jno. M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron-.. s 1683
Maxwell, Sir William F. 1804
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M..... 1808
Menteth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Frederick Stuart- 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Meredyth, Sir Henry B. .... I 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. M. 1916
Meyer, Sir Carl Ferdinand .. 1910
Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G. 1880
Middlemore, Sir John T. 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, *Capt.* Sir Powlett F. R. 1882
Milbanke, Sir Jno. Peniston C. 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Charles W.... 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm..... 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir Charles Jno. H. 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Mills, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis 1800
Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. I 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. ..... s 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G 1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Norman, M.D. 1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor .. I 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. .. 1611
Morris, Sir Robt. Armine 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir Jno. E. Edwards-.. 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B.E. 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer 1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert.. 1880
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., G.B. 1922
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector, A.D.C. s 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert.... 1902
Murphy, Sir Michael 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. R., D.S.O. s 1630
Murray, Sir William Keith .. s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.. 1611

Musgrave, Sir Richard Jno. .. I 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B. S 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.*Sir Alex.Lennox S 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. .. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard.. 1895
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson, M.P. 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E., M.P. 1900
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. .. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. S 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1908
Noble, Sir William Joseph .. 1921
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., M.P. 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles ..... I 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas... 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans .. 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund 1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S... 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice Jas. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... S 1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A..... 1816
Ohlson, Sir Eric Olaf 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B. .. 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Curt 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- 1790
Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis ..... I 1629
Outram, Sir James 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur..... 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe 1920
Oxenden, Sir Percy Dixwell-.. 1678
Paget, Sir Jno. Rahere, K.C... 1871
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1886
Paget, Sir George Ernest 1897
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B..... 1660
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1791
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest .. 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde.. 1681
Parker, Sir William Lorenzo.. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert J. F. 1918
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. E. Sabine 1794
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua .... I 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean . 1821
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur.. 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward.... 1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis .. 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A.M.C. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Perks, Sir Robert William .. 1908
Petit, Sir Dinshaw M. 1890
Peto, Sir Henry 1855
Petrie, Sir Edward LindsayH. 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1776
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G..... 1887
Philipps, Sir Laurence R..... 1919
Phillips, Sir George Faudel Faudel-, G.C.I.E. 1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott .... I 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux .. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd.Milborne-Swinnerton- S 1635
Poë, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu-.. 1872
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham .. 1901
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1889
Porter, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew M. 1902
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1897
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S. Baden-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. .. 1921
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot .. 1841
Poynter, Sir Ambrose M. 1902
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L.L.B. 1794
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1815
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K..... 1805
Price, Sir Charles Rugge- 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green-. 1874
Primrose, Sir John Ure 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H. ..... S 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden.. 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert.... 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, Sir James Henry .. S 1666
Ramsay, Sir Herbert 1826
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir Herbert H. 1911
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Reade, Sir George 1661
Readhead, Sir James. 1922
Reckitt, Sir James 1894
Redwood,SirThomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick E. M. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E. 1922
Reid, Sir James, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1897
Remnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P. 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert.... 1895
Renshaw, Sir Charles S. Bine 1903
Renwick, Sir George, M.P. 1921
Rhodes, Sir George Wood 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E.F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... S 1630
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. Wm. R... 1828
Riddell, Sir J. W. Buchanan.. S 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh .. 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. [new patent 1918] 1903
Roberts, Sir Samuel, M.P. 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland.. 1809
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. 1919
Robinson, *Capt.*Sir Fredk.V. L. 1660
Robinson, Sir Ern. William.. 1823
Robinson, Sir John B. 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B. 1920
Roll, Sir James 1921
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, *Col.* Sir Robert, V.D... 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L... S 1672
Ross, Hon. Sir John 1919
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, Rev. Sir George C. A. 1836
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.H., M.P. 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell,Hon. Sir Chas. K.C.V.O. 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John, M.P. 1916
Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington .. 1919
Rycroft, *Maj.* Sir Rd. Nelson.. 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John ..... I 1766
Salomons, Sir David L. Goldsmid-Stern- 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.*Sir Jno.Wm.Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samman, Sir Henry 1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Levien .. 1898
Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A., M.P. 1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard 1920
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias.... 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves-, M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick,Sir TomT.Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward, M.P. 1821
Scott, Sir Walter..... 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam .. 1909
Scott, *Admiral* Sir Percy M., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1916
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S... 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. S 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... S 1683
Seymour, *V.-Adm.*Sir Michael Culme-, K.C.B., M.V.O. 1809
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F..... 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir W. G., T.D. 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton Sheridan .. 1920
Sharp, Sir Edward 1922
Shaw, *Lieut.*Sir John J.K., R.N. 1665
Shaw, *Col.*Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G... 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G.F. Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. .. 1866
Sinclair,*Col.*Sir Jno.R.G., D.S.O. S 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.*Sir Archibald H. Murray, C.M.G. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R..... 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. .. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D. 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G. ..... I 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C..... 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert..... 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir J. Walter 1661
Soame,Sir Chas.Buckworth-H.- 1698

Spearman, Sir Alexr. Young 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir C. J. 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alex, C.M.G., M.P. 1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1809
Stanier, Sir Alex. Beville 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Stern, Sir Edward David 1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stevenson, Sir James, G.C.M.G. 1917
Stewart, Sir Harry A U. 1623
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B. .. 1667
Stewart, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Mark MacTagart-, V.D. 1888
Stewart, Sir Jno. Henderson 1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander 1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo., D.S.O. 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P.... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. .. 1641
Stronge, Sir James Henry 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L. 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Fredk. Chas. Doveton, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E. 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin..... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus.. 1919
Sutton, Sir George 1922
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur..... 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton, ... 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John, M.P. 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E., M.P. 1921
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln..... 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D. 1917
Taylor, Sir H. W. Worsley-, K.C. 1917
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E. 1876
Terry, Sir Henry M. Inbert- 1917
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., C.S.I., C.V.O. 1694
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1766
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P. .. 1918
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1919
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C. 1806
Thompson, Sir Matth-w W. .. 1890
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1899
Thomson, Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1900
Thornhill, Sir A. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George.... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C... 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Wm. P. Wilson- .. 1903
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1913
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas- 1920
Touche, Sir George Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Treloar, Sir William Purdie.. 1907
Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1902
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest.... 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. .. 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1910
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. 1622
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N. 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, Sir Leonard Pius.. 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W..... 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir Bowater, G. H. .. 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert .. 1914
Vestey, Sir Edmond Hoyle .. 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine 1620
Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir C. B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G. 1911
Wake, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1868
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill 1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. 1910
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., C.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G. 1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B., M.P. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey.. 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir Jno. D. Don-.. 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E., O.B.E. 1703
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley 1904
White, Sir Woolmer, R.D. 1922
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey.... 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles R. Hy. .. 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas .. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir Edwd. Harvey .. 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C., M.P. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.P. 1915
Williamson, Sir Hedworth .. 1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E., M.P. 1897
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter..... 1904
Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley- .. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.P. 1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson.. 1906
Wilson, Sir David 1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. 1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B. 1628
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes- 1882
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. 1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M. 1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert 1778
Wood, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page 1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay 1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Hill Hill-, M.P. 1921
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles 1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S. 1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-.. 1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir John Roper.. 1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G.... 1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. Williams-, C.B., T.D. 1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez 1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P. 1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1769
Young, Sir George 1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need 1821
Younger, Sir George, M.P..... 1911
Younger, Sir William..... 1911
Yule, Sir David 1922

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W. 1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Rutland, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Bath, Crewe, Curzon of Kedleston, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

Earls.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Rosebery, Selborne.

Viscounts.—Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles, Milner.

Baron.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity).*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

Earls.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Kinnaird, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Earls.—Arran, Bandon, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Enniskillen, Granard, Iveagh, Listowel, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury, Ypres.

Viscounts.—Powerscourt, Pirrie.

Barons.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

O.M.Civ. O.M.Mil.

This Order confers no precedence, but authorises the holders to place its designating initials next after those denoting membership of Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

Military Members.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Civil Members.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Morley of Blackburn, F.R.S.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Sir Archibald Geikie, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Honorary Members.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre, G.C.B.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, G.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.;

Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.—for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; *Chancery*, The Lord Chamberlain's Office.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion—each marked (*m*) or (*c*) for Mil. or Civ. Division.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India; *Secretary* (in India), Sir John B. Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W. — for the time being Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.—G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.B.E., M.C.; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D.; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B.; *King of Arms*, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.; *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged five times.) *Ribbon*, Purple. *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; *Secretary* (in India), Sir John B. Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.—G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Commander; C.I.E., Knight Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.

The Sovereign; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

G.C.V.O. K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Sovereign; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Dept. (*ex officio*); *Secretary*, The Permanent Under-Sec. of State for Home Dept. (*ex officio*); *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders; O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are:—*Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.; *Vice-Principal*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Clerk*, H. Whelbourn; *Registry and Library*, 2 Mitre Court, Temple, E.C. 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service, and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE. INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 175–179.

Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Khan Bah., Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.S.I.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Aga, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Agnew, Sir Patrick D., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur Maulvi Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Wing-Comm.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Hon. Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford, K.C.B.
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Paymr.-Capt.* Sir Francis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, K.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.V.O.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald E. H., K.C.M.G.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Arur Singh, Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sir, K.C.I.E.
Ashdown, Sir Geo. Hy., K.B.E., I.S.O.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., M.P.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Baikie, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh A. D. Simpson-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.V.O., R.N.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir I. Bayley, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir C.A. Montague, K.B.E., M.P.
Barnard, His Honour Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel H. E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Field Marshal* Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen., I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E., M.P.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, Hon. Sir H. Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry D. Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayley, Sir Steuart C., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, Sir Henry Conway, K.C.M.G.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis Hy. D., K.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, K.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alexr., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Beresford, Lord Marcus de-la-Poer, K.C.V.O.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berridge, Sir T. H. Devereux, K.B.E.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir R. Wallace, K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elisabeth, D.B.E.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.

Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Biliotti, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, *Admiral* Sir Day H., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir Henry R. M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bowater, Sir Fredk. Wm., K.B.E.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Comm.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. W. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowlby, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Anthony A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Bradbury, Sir John S., G.C.B.
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
Bradshaw, *Surgeon-Major-General* Sir Alex. Frederick, K.C.B., K.H.P.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Sefton, K.C.B.
Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quinton, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Rr.-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridges, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Cyprian A. G., G.C.B.
Bridgeman, *Admiral* Sir Francis Bridgeman, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George T. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Brock, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooke, Sir William R., K.C.I.E.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brookman Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne, Hon. Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), M.B.
Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buchanan. Rt. Hon. Sir George W., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Buchanan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Jas., K.C.I.E., M.D., I.M.S.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bullock, *Lieut.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bundi, H.H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett, Sir Edwd. N., K.B.E., M.D.
Burnett Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Burns, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E.
Butler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir S. Harcourt, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Calthorpe, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.B. (*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir B. Douglas-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Cappel, Sir Albert J. L., K.C.I.E.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carew, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Pole-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I, C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.B.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I.

Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Theodore B., K.B.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplin, Sir F. Drummond P., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Chapple, *Paymr.-in-Ch.* Sir John H. G., K.C.B.(*c*), C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., R.N.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, G.C.V.O.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Cheatle, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chelmsford, The Lady, G.B.E.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Col.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Bouverie F., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Br.-Gen* Sir Gilbert F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clement, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Prine. A.D.C.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cooch Behar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E., M.P.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Sir James Alexr., K.B.E.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Pope Alexander, K.C.M.G.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Copley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robert C. A. Bewicke-, K.B.E., C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Coryndon, Sir Robert T., K.C.M.G.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Gen.* Sir Herbert V., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., K.C.B., M.P.
Cranston, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., T.D., V.D.
Creedy, Sir Herbert J., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Creagh, *General* Sir G. O'Moore, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Creswell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Br.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Croft, Sir Alfred W., K.C.I.E.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.
Crump Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cullen, Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir Jno. Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cumming, *Capt.* Sir Mansfield G. Smith-, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.N.
Cuningham, Sir William J., K.C.S.I.
Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk D., K.C.I.E.
Cunningham, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.(*c*).
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Carrie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir George Seymour, K.C.S.I.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G. C.V.O.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Dare, *Adm.* Sir C. Holcombe, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Darnley Countess of, D.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
David Sir Tannatt W. E., K.B.E., C.M.G. D.S.O., F.R.S.
David Sir W. Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson Sir Lionel K.C.S.I.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Davidson, Sir Walter E., K.C.M.G.
Davidson, Sir Wm. Edwd., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E., M.P.
Davies, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis H., K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
De Bartolomé, *R.-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*m*). C.B.(*c*), M.V.O.
D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Delamain, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
de la Rue, Sir Ernest, K.C.V.O.
de la Sota, Sir Ramon, K.B.E.
Delevigne, Sir Malcolm, K.C.B.
De Lisle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Dering, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, K.B.E.
De Waal, Hon. Sir Nicolaas F., K.C.M.G.
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Dholpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.

Dixon, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.
Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.
Dobbs, Sir Hy. Robert Conway K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(*c*).
Domvile, *Admiral* Sir Compton E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donner, Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorman, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady, D.B.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Comm.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Duke, Sir Fredk. Wm., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dundas of Dundas, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas., K.C.M.G.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunne, *Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.B.
Durand, Rt. Hon. Sir Mortimer, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., LL.D., V.D.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col.* Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Rice, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.(*m*).
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Eglinton and Winton, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
Engleheart, Sir John G. D., K.C.B.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Evans, *Gen.* Sir Horace Moule, K.C.B.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vere B., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur D., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Air- Commodore*, Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fellowes, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Thomas Hounsom Butler, K.C.B.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Filose, Sir Michael, K.C.I.E.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir N. F. Warren, K.C.B.
Fisher, *Capt.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., R.N.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Adolphus A. F., K.C.V.O.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fitzwilliam, *Capt.* Hon. Sir (W.) Charles Wentworth-, G.C.V.O.
Fleming, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fortescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fottrell, Sir George, K.C.B.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir Henry W. H., K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Fraser, Hon. Sir William, K.C.V.O.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry F. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.
Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ludlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garstin, Sir Wm. E., G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.

Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gatacre, *M.-G.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ernest F.A., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B. (*c*), G.B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Geikie, Sir Archibald, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Gellibrand, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir John K.C.B., D.S.O.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Alex., C.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Gibson, *Col.* Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.
Gidhour, Maharaja Bahadur of, K.C.I.E.
Gilbert, Sir Jno. Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth, K.B.E.
Godley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman-, K.C.M.G.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William E., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Goodwin, *Engr.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles K.C.B.
Gorges, Sir Edmond H. L., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gouin Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gower Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Graaf, Hon. Sir Jacobus A.C. K.C.M.G.
Gracis, Sir Alex K.B.E., M.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Frederick, K.C.B.
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm. K.C.M.G., C.B.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D. G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Grant, Sir Arthur Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edmund P. F. K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Greame, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Green, *Engr. Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Green, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Gubbins, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.M.S.
Guggisberg, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B.
Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Gwalior, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja Scindhia of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Willoughby G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Hadden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. F., K.C.B.
Haggard, Sir H. Rider, K.B.E.
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetón, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haji Fateh Ali Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. Kinc-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.GEN.
Hall, Sir Alfred D., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L., M.P.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hambro, Sir Everard A., K.C.V.O.
Hambro, *Col.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hammick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Harcourt The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harrington, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hari Singh Raja Sir K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harper, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E., M.P.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Harrowby The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., V.C. K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hay, Sir James Shaw, K.C.M.G.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.B.E.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.
Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Hedley, *Col.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Helme—*see* "Mashiter."
Henderson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.B.E.
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.
Henderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. F., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Hendrie, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir John S., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.C., K.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heron, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Herries, Hon. Sir William Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Herschel, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hext, *Rear-Adm.* Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Highmore, Sir Nathaniel Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.* Sir William Alexander, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
Hobbs, *Col.* Sir Joseph J. Talbert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodgson, Sir Frederick M., K.C.M.G.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
Hogg, Sir Frederick R., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., M.P.
Holden, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel L., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes Sir Arthur William K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holt, Sir Vesey G. M., K.B.E.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hotham, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC.
Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-General* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howorth, Sir Henry Hoyle, K.C.I.E.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.A., A.D.C. gen.
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
Humphreys, *Engr.-Br.-Adm.* Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.SC.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.C.B., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward T. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Ilbert, Sir Courtenay Peregrine, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Inglefield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irving, Sir Henry T., G.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claude W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Henry E. M., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Jamkhandi, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Jammu and Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarondy, Sir Enstace, K.B.E.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jenkinson, Sir Edward G., K.C.B.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Jeudwine, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodphur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.V.O.
Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George L., K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E., M.P.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Julian, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver R. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Pratap Singh (2).
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G.W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G.
Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie-, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson, K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., K.C.B., T.D.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Kerr, Sir John Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.
Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.

Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
King, Dame Ethel Locke D.B.E.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rr.-Adm.*, Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alexr., K.C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Knaggs, Sir Samuel Wm., K.C.M.G.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knowles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles B., K.C.B.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Hon. Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, Thakur Sahib, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., K.C.M.G.
Lamb, Sir Richard A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I., C.H.
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lawford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T.B., K.C.B.
Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.B.E.
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
Laycock, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund, K.C.B.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan-, K.B.E., C.B.
Lee, Sir H. Austin, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Leech, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G.
Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E., K.C.
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.
Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Legge, *Col.* Hon. Sir Henry C., G.C.V.O.
Le Hunte, Sir George R., G.C.M.G.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne, K.C.B.
Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon, D.B.E.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
Leuchars, *Col.* Sir Geo., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leveson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B.
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Llewelyn, Sir Leonard W., K.B.E.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Capt.* Sir George Ambrose, G.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Long, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno. Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B., V.D.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lougheed, Hon. Sir James Alex., K.C.M.G.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.P.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lowther, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert S., K.C.B.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.B.E.
Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumsden, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Hon. Col.* Sir Thomas Ainslie, K.C.B.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell-, K.C.B.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.B.E.
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
MacAlister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D.
McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macardle, Sir Thos. Clellan, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Grey Ellison-, K.C.M.G.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
MacBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
MacCalmont, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh, K.C.B., C.V.O.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
McClelland, Sir Peter H., K.B.E.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Macdonagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Mark, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
McGowan, Sir Harry D., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B., I.S.O.
McIlwraith, Sir Robert M., K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., A.R.A.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., R.C.
Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E., M.P.
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, K.C.M.G.
Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg.Rr.-Adm.* Sir Danie J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Macready, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Madho Singh, Sir, Rao Raja, K.C.I.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.*Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.*Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Malleson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.*Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Mashiter, *Col.* Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maxse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.
May, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Arthur W., K.C.B., K.H.P., R.N.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maycock, Sir Willoughby R. D., K.C.M.G.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
Melba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B.
Melville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.*Sir Harvey Fredc., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thos. Hudson, K.B.E., C.B.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir Denison S. K., K.C.M.G.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Molesworth, Sir Guilford L., K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
Moncrieff, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. K. Scott-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Mouro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A , K.C.M.G., C.B.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morgan, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hill G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Morland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas L. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Gen.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Commy.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Morris, Sir Malcolm Alexander, K.C.V.O.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Morrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Mott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., K.B.E., M.D.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad, Khan, *Capt.* H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Munro, Sir Thomas, G.B.E.
Murphy, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Shirley F., K.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. Chief of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nasrullah Khan, *Col.* Sir N. M., K.C.S.I.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Neale, Sir Henry J. Vansittart-, K.C.B.
Neville, *Admiral* Sir George, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, K.C.M.G.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.
Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir George D. C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harvard, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Br.-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick A., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.

Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., R.N.
Norman, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
Northcliffe, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver S. W., K.C.B., D.S.O.
O'Brien, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Conor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
Ogilvie, *Col.* Sir Andrew M. J., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Menus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O.
Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter R., K.C.B.
Olivier, Sir S. Haldane, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Ommanney, Sir Montagu F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir Robert N., K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Owen, *Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.B.
Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Pahash, Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Pain, *Br.-Gen.* Sir George W. Hacket, K.B.E., C.B., M.P.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Parker, Sir Stephen Henry, K.C.M.G.
Parratt Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.Sc.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Parsons, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold D. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Parsons, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Laurence W., K.C.B.
Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Pearson Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
Peat, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*m*), K.B.E., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O.
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Pentland, The Lady D.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Percival. *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Col.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsay Byron, K.B.E.
Petersen, Sir William, K.B.E.
Peyton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *V.-Adm.* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Philipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.V., D.S.O., M.P.
Philipps, Sir O. Cosby, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Wilson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Pittar, Sir Thos. J., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Polson, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Pomare, Hon. Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*).
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E.
Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir CharlesHerbt., K.C.B., I.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Power. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Eliot, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Pratap Singh, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Sir, Indar Mahindar Bahadur, of Jammu and Kashmir, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Prendergast, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert John, K.C.B. (*m*).
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Primrose, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry W., K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Pringle, Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M., V.C., G.C.B. (*m* & *c*), G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.H., K.C.B.
Pryn, *Surg Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Purcell, Sir J. Samuel, K.C.B.
Raban, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Ram Krishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Sir, K.C.I.E., LL.D.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.B.E., K.C.S.I.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Reid, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Archibald D., K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.

Reid, Dame Clarissa, D.B.E.
Reid, Flora, Lady G.B.E.
Reid, Sir Geo. A. O'B., K.B.E., M.B.
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col.* Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
Rhondda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Pryse-, D.B.E.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Ridley, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Ridsdale, Sir E. Aurelian, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Rigby, *L.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rimington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Robbins, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benj., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Fredk. Alex., K.B.E.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., C.B.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D., R.N.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Rosenthal, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rumford, Dame Clara Buti-, D.B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Ryan, *Hon. Surg.-Gen.* Sir Charles S., K.B.E., C.B., M.B.
Rycroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Ryle, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Ryrie, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
St. John, Sir Frederick R., K.C.M.G.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Sampson, *Col.* Sir A. Wools-, K.C.B.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.B.E.
Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
Samuel, Dame Louise Victoria, D.B.E.
Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Sardar Mysore Kantaraj Urs, Sir, K.C.I.E. C.S.I.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schlich, Sir Wilhelm, K.C.I.E.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Sclater, Edith Harriet Lady, D.B.E.
Sclater, *Gen.* Sir Henry C., G.C.B., G.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles S., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Settle, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Seymour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hamilton, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Shaban Ali Khan, Raja, Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader D.B.E., D.SC.
Shams Shah, Nawab Khan Bahadur, K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Shamsher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Share, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sheppard, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Thomas Dawson Lees, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir W. Didsbury K.C.I.E.
Shere Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir, K.B.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, G.B.E., M.D.
Sherwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuja-ul-Mulk, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shute, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C.
Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benjamin, K.C.I.E.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Sims, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Sinclair, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Morgan, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Slade, *Admiral* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Comm.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E., M.P.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, *Paymr.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Fras. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Hy. Babington, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E., M.P.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Smith, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy William Bassett-, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Charles B. Euan-, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Smith, Sir Geo. B. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.B.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., MUS. DOC.

Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Fras. Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stack, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lee O. Fitz M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., K.B.E.
Standing, *Comm.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir A. Lyulph, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Steevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jno., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James Purves, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *R.-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, Hon. Sir Jno. Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Strickland, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Edward P., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G.
Stronge, Sir Francis William, K.C.M.G.
Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, Sir Harold A., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan, Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B., M.P.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.H.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Tavener, Hon. Sir John William, K.C.M.G.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Shumshere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.
Thomas, *Gen.* Sir Francis William, K.C.B., R.M.L.I.
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thomas, Sir J. Lynn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Wm. Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Thompson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Neville, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.B.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thompson, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm., Rowan, K.B.E.
Thorburn, *Col.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E., R.E.
Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir Thomas G. O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.
Tighe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Charles George K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., K.C.B.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Townshend, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Vere F., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Travancore, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tregear, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Vincent William, K.C.B.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Trevor, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.C.S.I., C.B., K.H.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, K.C.B.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C. T., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Troup, Sir C. Edw., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Tucker, *Lieut.-General* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turner Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Tyrrell, Sir Wm. George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Udny, Sir Richard, K.C.S.I.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Unlacke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne D.B.E.
Venkatagiri Mansubhdar of, K.C.I.E.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.
Wake, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Geo. Casson, K.C.S.I.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T. Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cutl bert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, *Col.* Sir Johnstone, K.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Laurence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.

Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walpole, Sir Horatio G., K.C.B.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Warren, Sir Pelham L., K.C.M.G.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterford, The Machioness of, G.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir Arthur L. A., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B., P.R.A.
Webb, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Webster, Dame May, D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Welch, *Surg.-Rr.-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir Maynard, F. C., K.B.E.
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Westmacott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale, K.B.E.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hayward R., K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Col.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wilberforce, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Herbert W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilkin, Sir Walter H., K.C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Nevile R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Willcocks, *Gen.* Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willcox *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E. C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh B., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, Sir W. Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willingdon, The Lady D.B.E., C.I.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wilmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir David, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, Col. Sir Samuel H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming-, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Winchester, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winterbotham, Sir Hy. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-General* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Woodward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woollcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wright, *Col.* Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Wyndham, Sir Guy Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael T., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Young *Capt.* Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Young, Sir Wm. Mackworth, K.C.S.I.
Younger, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, G.B.E.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869
Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869
Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869
Mair, Gilbert.....7 *February*, 1870
Northcroft, Wm. Henry 1910
Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869
Shepherd, Richard ..13 *March*, 1869
Wrigg, Harry .....29 *June*, 1869

*Precedency in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;
5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
The Lords Justices of Appeal and President of the Probate Court.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in order of their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

Local Precedency. — No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For taller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage," a companion volume, price 25s. net.

Welch Sovereigns and Princes.

Wales was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welch chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

Independent Princes, A.D. 840 to 1282.	
Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

English Princes, Since A.D. 1301.	
Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

Knights Bachelor.

A List of the Gentlemen who have received the Honour of Knighthood.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *etc., q.v.*)

Abdur Rahim, Hon. Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acland, Sir R. B. Dyke, K.C.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adams, Sir John Coode-.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, K.C., M.P.
Ahmed Tambi Ghulam Muhi-ud-Din, Khan Bahadur, Sir.
Aikins, Hon. Sir James A.M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Aitken, Sir Robert.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., Mus.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Arthur Robt., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, F.R.S.
Anderson, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Th. Walker, C.I.E.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir William J.
Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Hon. Sir.
Ashutosh Mukarji, Sir, C.S.I.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir Jn. Meir.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., Mus.Doc.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Athay, Sir Wilfrid.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir T. Jheagaraja Ayyar Sadasiva.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.
Bailhache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.B.E., M.V.O
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, M.R.C.S.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ballantine, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blomestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee, C.S.I.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias, C.M.G.
Banerjea, Sir Surendra Nath
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jno. Eldon.
Banner, Sir J. S. Hammood-, M.P.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Fras. W. J.
Barker, Sir Fredk. E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnsley, *Br.-Gen.* Sir John, V.D.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrett, Sir Wm. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, O.B.E.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.B.E.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert Folgerström, I.S.O.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William, M.P.
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayliss, Sir Wm. M., F.R.S.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Porten.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Bean, Sir George.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beattie, Rt. Hon. Sir Andrew.
Beattie, Sir Jno. Carruthers
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T., M.P.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., I.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Beilby, Sir George Thos., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Thos. J., C.I.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir Wm. Fletcher.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honywood Curtis-, K.C.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.B.
Bertram, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bezonji Dadabhoy Mehta, Sir.
Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Sir.
Biggar, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bipin Krishna Basu, Sir, Rai Bahudur, C.I.E.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir James.
Bird, Sir William B. M., M.P.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blair, Sir Reginald, M.P.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Bosanquet, Sir F. Albert, K.C.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith-, M.P.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M.L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bramsdon, Sir Thos. A., M.P.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A.H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue-.
Briekwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Fredk., C.V.O.
Briggs, Hon. Sir Henry.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. W. Drake-
Brodrick, Sir Thomas.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chas., M.B.
Brown, Sir Wm. Slater.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browne, Sir John Walton, M.D.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.(*c*).
Bruton, Sir James, M.P.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir (E.) Jno.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D
Buchanan, Sir W. Clarke.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckham, Sir George E. F.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, Litt.D.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William J., M.P.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burgoyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alan H., M.P.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., A.R.A.
Burton, *Maj* Sir Gerald A.F.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butlin, Sir William Henry.
Butt, Sir Alfred.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir Henry.
Campbell, Sir James.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Campbell, Hn. Sir Marshall.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carmichael, Sir Duncan.
Carncross, Hon. Sir Walter C. F.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris C.B.E.
Cartmel, Sir Harry.
Cassels, Hon. Sir Walter G.P.
Cave, Sir Thomas Cave-Browne-, C.B.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chalmers, *Col.* Sir Charles.
Chamberlin, Sir George M.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. Des Champs.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman. C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Sir Samuel.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., C.M.G.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Chetti Gaun, Diwan Bahadur Sir Pitti Thayagaraya.
Chettiyar, Sir Chivambaram.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Sir.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Chitty, Sir Chas. Wm.
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Orens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, K.C.
Clarke, Sir Edgar Chatfeild.
Clarke, Rt. Hn. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Ernest M.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, C.B.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmy, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert, M.P.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G., M.D.
Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H. Muirhead, C.M.G.
Collins, Sir Stephen.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.

Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Cooke, Sir Henry Paget-.
Cooper, Hon. Sir Theophilus.
Cooper, *Col.* Sir William E., C.I.E.
Coote, Sir Eyre.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George Edwin.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry, M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir John Walker, K.C.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir W. D., C.I.E.
Crum, Sir Walter Erskine, O.B.E.
Crump, Sir William John.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Cure, Sir Henry Capel.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dadabhoy, Sir Marakjee Byramjee, C.I.E.
Dalziel, *Col.* Sir T. Kennedy
Daniel, Sir John.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon
Darling, Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. J.
Darwin, Sir Francis, F.R.S.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davies, Sir David S., M.P.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell, M.P.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Colin Reese.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deba Prosad Sarbadikari, Sir, C.I.E., LL.D.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Freece, Sir Walter, M.P.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis Victor.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denham, Sir James Gilbart-.
Dennis, Sir Edmund R. Bartley-, K.C., M.P.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
De Sausmerez, Sir H. Walter.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dibbs, Sir Chas. Allwright.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel, LL.D.
Dinshah Edulji Vachha, Sir.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixson, Sir Hugh.
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E., M.P.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doolette, Sir George P.
Doraiji Jamshadji Tata, Sir.
Doran, Sir Henry.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Duke, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir David.
Duncan, Sir James.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunning, Sir Edwin Harris.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur L., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir Wm., M.P.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
Egerton, Sir Reg'd. Arth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.
Elliott, Sir Geo. Saml., M.P.
Ellis, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Emerson, Sir Wm., F.R.I.B.A.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir F. Vincent.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawny.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Farmer, Sir Francis M.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir, C.B.E.
Fell, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Finney, Sir Stephen, C.I.E.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fiset, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Co*l. Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Foreman, Sir Henry, O.B.E., M.P.
Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.E.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Fox, Sir Robt. Eyes.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Franklen, Sir Thos. Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Charles Fredk.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir John George.
Frazer, Sir Jas. Geo., F.R.S.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, I.S.O.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Sir Jas. T. Agg-, M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Garth, Sir William, K.C.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton-, C.M.G.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.
Ganvain, Sir Henry John,
Gelder, Sir Alfred. [M.D.
Gentle, Sir William B.
George, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbs, Sir Charles Hy.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alexr., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sydney.
Gill, Sir Charles F., K.C.
Glenfield, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Godsell, Sir William.
Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, Litt.D.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gladwell-.
Gordon, Hon. Sir Jno. H.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy.
Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Gray, Sir Reginald.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Sir Francis Nugent, C.B., K.C.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Greer, Sir Harry, M.P.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, *Col.* Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D., M.P.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, *Capt.* Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Gurney, Sir Walter Edwin.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., Mus.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall-, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hambling, Sir Henry Herbt.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Collingwood G. C., M.P.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm.
Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Harding, Sir Charles O'Brien.
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harris, Sir Matthew.
Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Hault'ain, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hawtrey, Sir Charles.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W.
Hayden, Sir Henry H., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haysom, Sir George.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hedstrom, Sir Jno. Maynard.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.

Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Henderson, Sir William.
Hennell, *Col.* Sir Reginald, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hennessy, Sir D. Valentine.
Henry, Sir John S.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Henschel, Sir Geo., Mus.Doc.
Herdman, Sir Wm. Abbott, C.B.E.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.D.
Hewett, Sir Frederick S., M.V.O.
Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., C.B.E.
Higham, Sir Chas. F., M.P.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hindley, Sir John Scott.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hobson, Sir Albert John.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Sir D. McGarel, K.C., M.P.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Hollingdrake, Sir Henry.
Holloway, Sir Harry.
Holmes, Sir Charles John.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Sir Harry, M.P.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, Sir.
Horne, Sir Andrew John.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hunter, Sir George.
Hunter, Sir Wm. Barnes.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir, C.I.E.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C.B.E.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Innes, His Hon. Judge Sir Patrick Rose-, K.C.
Inskip, Sir T. W. Hobart, K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irwin, Sir John.
Jackson, Sir Charles Jas., F.S.A.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sir, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Jamal, Sir Abdul Karim Abdul Shakur, C.I.E.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jeans, Sir Alexander G.
Jeans, Sir Richard Walter.
Jehangir Hormasji Kothari, Sir, O.B.E.
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C.B.E.
John, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Stanley, M.P.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnston, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas.
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
Jones, Sir John Morris.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir Wm. H. Quayle-.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jugmohandas Varjivandas, Sir.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Jwala Prasad, Rai Bahadur, Sir.
Kailash Chandra Basu, Sir, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kay, Sir Robert Newbald.
Kay, Sir William.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur, M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kennedy, Sir Alexr. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kerley, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Kesteven, Sir Charles Hy.
Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Kilvert, Sir Harry Vernon.
King, *Br.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Lucas W., C.S.I.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knox, Sir James.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lacoste, Hon. Sir Alexander.
Lal, Sir Brod Bahadur-Shadi.
Lala Ganga Ram, Rai Bahadur Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lang, Sir Peter R. S.
Lange, Hon. Sir Johannes H.
Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, M.P., F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Lauder, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren R. Crooke-, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.D.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.M.G., R.E.
Leggett, Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
Lemon, Sir James.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewelyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Linthorne, Sir Rd. Roope, O.B.E.
Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E., M.P.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Loch, Sir Chas. Stewart.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
London, Sir Edgar S., C.B.E.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowe, Sir Maurice.
Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken
Lynch, Sir John Patrick.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F.S.
MacAlister, Sir John Young W., O.B.E., F.S.A.
McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.
McCardie, Hon. Sir Henry Alfred.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCrae, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCraken, Sir Robert.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
MacEwen, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm., C.B., F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O.
McGrath, Sir Joseph, LL.D.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir G. Mills.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackey, Hon. Sir John E.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
Mackinder, Sir Halford J., M.P.
Mackinnon, Sir Lachlan Chas.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
Macklin, Sir James.
McLeod, Sir Chas. Campbell.
Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick G.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robt. F.
McMillan, *Maj.* Sir Wm. N.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew N., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Char es.
Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.
Mann, Sir Donald Danisl.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George E. J.
Manton, Sir Henry John.
Manubhai Nandshankar Mehta, Sir, C.S.I.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Martin, Sir Edward.
Martin, Sir James.
Martin, Sir William, F.S.A.
Mason, Hon. Sir Arthur Weir.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir A. H. Hbt.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood.
Mecredy, Sir James.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir George.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meredith, Sir Wm. Ralph.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.M.G.
Michelli, Sir Pietro J., C.M.G.
Middlebrook, Sir William, M.P.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alexr.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mills, Sir William.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane-, M.P.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.

Moody, Sir Jas. M., M.R.C.S.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morton, Sir Alpheus C.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Moyers, Sir George.
Muddiman, Sir Alexr. P., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, Khan Bahadur, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Yusuf, Haji, Sir.
Muir, Sir Richd. B. David.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Mullick, Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, K.C.
Murison, Sir James W.
Murray, Sir Alex. Robertson, C.B.E.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Nanton, Sir Augustus M.
Naoroji Pestanji Vokil, Bah., Sir, C.I.E.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, Sir.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Naudi, Sir Salvatore, C.M.G.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham, Sir Fredk., M.D.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
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Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newton, Sir Henry Francis.
Newton, *Maj.* Sir Louis Arthur.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.
Nicholl, *Comm.* Sir Edward, R.N.R., M.P.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert,
Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nicoll, Sir Wm. Robertson, C.H., LL.D.
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George, M.P.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant.
Oldfield, Sir Rich. Chas.
Oldham, Sir Ernest F.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
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O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onkar, Mull Jatia, Rai Bahadur Sir, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund Boyd.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
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Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Paish, Sir George.
Pank, Sir John Lovell.
Parekh, Sir Gokaldas Kahandas.
Parker, Sir George Phillips-.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay, M.P.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.Sc.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Pearce, Sir E. C.
Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest.
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Peck, Sir William.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Percy, Sir James Campbell.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peter, Sir John Charles.
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Hislop.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
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Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
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Pilter, Sir John.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
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Pink, Sir Thomas.
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Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Edward James.
Ponnambalam Arunachalam, Sir.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel Murray, C.B.
Prafulla Chandra Roy, Sir, C.I.E.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Pramada Charan Banarji, Sir.
Prescott, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Hy., M.P.
Prestige, *Maj.* & Sir John Theodore.
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Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert.
Price, Sir William.
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Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B
Procter, Sir Hy. E. E., C.B.E.
Prodyat Kumar Tagore, Maharaja Bahadur, Sir.
Pryke, Sir Wm. Robert.
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Purchase, Sir Wm. Henry.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Fredk. Morton.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Rae, Sir Henry Norman, M.P.
Raeburn, Sir Wm. H., M.P.
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Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
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Read, Sir C. Hercules, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.
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Rees, Sir Milsom, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.E.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe.
Refalo, Sir Michel Angelo, C.B.E.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur Hay S.
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Reid, Sir Marshall Fredk., C.I.E.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
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Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
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Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
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Ross, Sir John, LL.D.
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Russell, Sir William Fleming.
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Scrutton, Rt. Hn. Sir Thos. E.
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Seaman, Sir Owen.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir Wm. L.
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Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William Charles Eldon, C.B.
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Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, Rai Bahadur.
Shah, Sir Lallabhai Asharan.
Shand, His Hon. Sir Charles Lister.
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Shannon, Sir James Jebusa, R.A.
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Sherburn, Sir John.
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Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
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Skinner, Sir Henry Ross-.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
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Sowden, Sir William John.
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Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprigge, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
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Stanes, Sir Robert.
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Stanyon, Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
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Stoll, Sir Oswald.
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Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Strakosch, Sir Henry.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Stuart, Sir Robert F.
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Sutherland, Hon. Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
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Thrift, Sir John Edward.
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Tritton, Sir William A.
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Tudball, Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
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Turner, Sir John.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
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Urwick, Sir Henry.
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Van Hulsteyn, Sir Willem.
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Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
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Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
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Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watts, Sir F. Shadforth.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wei Yuk, Sir Boshan, C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
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Wells, Sir Sidney Russell, M.D.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Cornelius H.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
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Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
Whitehead, Sir Henry.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D., M.P.
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Williams, Sir J. Ernest Hodder, C.V.O.
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Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
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Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
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Woolley, *Col.* Sir Augustus Chas., V.D.
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Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman.
Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
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Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir James Edward.
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Woodward, Sir Lionel Mabbott.
Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wright, Sir William Shaw.
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Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm., M.P.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.
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Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Yoxall, Sir Jas. Henry.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan Sir.

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Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt. F., (C.F.), *Mesopotamia* . 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Agar, *Lieut.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Baltic* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Amey, *L.-Cpl.* William (R. War. R.), *France* 1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.) 1917
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *France* 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Commr.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bamford, *Maj.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Barrett, *Lieut.* John (Leic. R.), *France* 1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. (2 Bars) (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.) 1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Beak, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.) 1918
Bees, *Priv.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Priv.* William (Rif. Brig.) 1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bell, *Maj.* F. W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *France* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bent, *C.-S.-M.* S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Exp. F.* .. 1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., O.B.E., (R.N.), *Jutland* .. 1916
Bisdee, *Maj.* J. H., O.B.E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.-Col.* William Avery, D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.) 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *France* .. 1918
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdy. F.* 1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.* .. 1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (Australia) *Ex. F.* .. 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.) 1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (N'hants R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney, (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan, D.S.O. (Glouc. R.) *Expy. F.* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Francis (Rif. Brig.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.) *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Butler, *Priv.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welch Gds.) 1917
Byrne, *Private* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* .. 1898
Caffrey, *Priv.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Caldwell, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *France* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Submarines* 1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Carroll, *Priv.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Cartwright, *Prvt.* George (Aust.), *France* 1918
Chafer, *Priv.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopotamia* .. 1916
Christian, *Priv.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.) 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rimgtn's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Coltman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *France* .. 1918
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Col.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.) 1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.) 1917
Coltman, *Lt.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.) 1918
Colvin, *Lt.* Hugh (Chesh. R.) 1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O. (Rif. B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 1918
Cosgrove, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Col.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Priv.* Jack Thomas (King's R.) 1918
Coury, *Lt.* Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Coverdale, *2nd Lt.* Harry (Manch. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cox, *Priv.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Craig, *Lt. J. M.* (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'Moore, G.C.B. (I.A.), *Afghan* .. 1879
Crean, *Maj.* T. J., D.S.O. (Imp. Lt. Horse), *S. Africa* 1901
Crimmin, *Priv.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E. (I.M.S.), *Burma* .. 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.) 1918
Cruickshank, *Priv.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine* 1918
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Ostend* 1918
Cunningham, *Priv.* John (E. York. R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *France* 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Danaher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Daniels, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Subadar* (Garwhal R.), *Ex. F.* 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.) 1918
Davies, *Lieut.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Davies, *Col.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard B., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Salonika* 1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.) 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (York & Lancs. R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Capt.* Donald (R.W. Kent R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T., M.P. (R.N.V.R.), *Zeebrugge* .. 1918
de Wiart, *Maj.-Gen.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Dinesen, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.) 1918
Dobson, *Com.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Dobson, *L.-Cpl.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Doogan, *Priv.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *France* 1918
Drain, *Driver* J. C. H. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917

Dresser, *Priv.* Tom (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Duffy, *Priv.* James (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Sergt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.) 1917
Edwards, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Edwards, *Priv.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *2nd Lieut.* Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.).. 1917
Egerton, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.) .. 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots). *France* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (10th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur (Linc. R.). *Expdny. F.* 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *France* .. 1916
Evans, *Maj.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch) 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps , *Majuba* 1881
Faulds, *Lieut.*Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *Zeebrugge*.. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *France* 1918
Finlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Fitzpatrick, *Priv.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* .. 1879
Flawn, *Priv.* Thos. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Capt.*Wm.T. (Manchester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu*.. 1879
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.) 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.) 1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gren. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas. E. (15th Hus.), *Expedy. Force* 1914
Geary, Rev. Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Gee, *Capt.*Robert, M.C., M.P. (Royal Fus.). *Expdny. F.* 1918
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.) 1918
Godley, *Priv.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Good, *Sergt.* Herman James (Quebec R.) 1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River*.. 1892
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *France* 1918
Gort, *Lieut.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Gourley, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Graham, *Maj.* John R.N.(Arg.& Suth.H.& M.G.C.) 1917
Grant, *2nd Lt.* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *France* 1918
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilroy (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), France 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* 1917
Grogan, *Col.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt) 1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Haine, *Lt.* Reginald L., M.C. (H.A.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Hall, *Sergt.* Arthur (Aust.), *France* 1918
Halliday, *Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B. (R.M.L.I.), *China* 1900
Halliwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Halton, *Priv.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.) 1917
Hamilton, *2nd Lt.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.) .. 1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H. (Lincs. R.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Capt.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Harvey, *Priv.* Jack (Lond. R.) 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *France* .. 1918
Harvey, *Priv.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.) 1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Heaviside, *Priv.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), France 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *France* 1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.) 1918
Hewitt, *2nd Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.) 1917
Hill, *Priv.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.*... 1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*... 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Dardanelles*..... 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holmes, *Priv.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.) 1918
Holmes, *Priv.* William E (Gren. Gds.), *France*.. 1918
Hornby, *Br.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa*..... 1900
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Hufham, *Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *France* 1918
Hughes, *Priv.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hunter, *Sergt.* David Ferguson (High.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Bellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *France* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Cpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Expy. F.* .. 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.) 1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *France* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S.M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Expdny.F.* 1915
Inwood, *Priv.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.). 1917
Ishar Singh, *Sepoy* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan* 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.C. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Jackson, *Priv.* William (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
James, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
James, *Capt.* Manley Angell, M.C. (Glouc. R.)..... 1918
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A. (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Jensen, *Priv.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.) 1918
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *France* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy. (Sher. F.), *France*.. 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Priv.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel-, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.)..... 1918
Judson, *2nd Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles) 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C.(bar) (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O.(bar) (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Kenny, *Priv.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Kenny, *Priv.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt.-Drummer* W. (Gordon H.) *Exp. F.* 1915
Ker, *Capt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C.(bar) (Aust.), *France*.... 1918
Kerr, *Lt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Priv.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Keyzor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Subadar* (129th Baluch.), *Ex. F.* 1914
Kinross, *Priv.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Comdr.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *2nd Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.)..... 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900

Knox, *2nd Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.* 1918
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917
Kulbir Thapa, *Rifmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Lala, *Lance Naik* (41st Dogras), *Expdny. Force*.. 1916
Lauder, *Priv.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Laurent, *2nd Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bgde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Maj.* T. B. B. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (M'chester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Priv.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa*, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
LeQuesne, *L.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Priv.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Owen E. P., C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lodge, *Bombardier* Isaac, (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Loosemore, *Priv.* Arnold (W. Rid. R.)..... 1917
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Sergt.* F. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McBeath, *L.-Corpl.* Robert (Seaforth High.).... 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Priv.* George (Gord. Highrs.)..... 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* Jno. F. (A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H. (Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (E. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Geo. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Malleson, *Lieut.* W. St. A., (R.N.), *Dardanelles*.. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Priv.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.)..... 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (K. O. Royal R.)..... 1917
Meekosha, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Expy.F.* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (C.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Priv.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Priv.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Moffatt, *Priv.* M. (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (R. Fus.)..... 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert. V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Moore, *Lieut.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.)..... 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M. (Border R.), *Expy.F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.), *Afghan* 1880
Mullin, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.) .. 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Murray, *Corp.* Jas. (Conn. Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Myles, *Lieut.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., C.B. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force*.. 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nicholas, *Priv.* Henry James (N.Z. Inf.) 1918
Nickerson, *Col.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Priv.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Kelly, *Capt.* Christopher P. J., M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Exp. F.* 1915
O'Meara, *Priv.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.*.. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
Onions, *2nd Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *France* .. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Priv.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.)..... 1917
Osborne, *Priv.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck. *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Peeler, *L.-Cpl.* Walter (Aust. I. F.)..... 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert E. (R. War. R.), *Expdny.F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.) *S. Africa*.. 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M. (R.A.C.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Cam. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Pooll, *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Expedny. F.* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Priv.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Expdny.F.*.. 1918
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B. (Punjab Cavalry), *Mutiny* 1857
Procter, *Priv.* Arthur H. (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Priv.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Priv.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Sergt.* John C. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1915
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) *Expdny. F.*..... 1917
Rees, *Wing-Comdr.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C. (R.A.F.), *Ex. F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* O. A. (The King's Regt.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots)..... 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L. (Strathcona's), *S. Af.* 1900
Richardson, *Priv.* G. (Border Regt.), *Mutiny*.... 1859
Ricketts, *Priv.* Thos. (R. Newfland R.), *France* 1918
Ridgeway, *Col.* Richard K., C.B. (I.A.), *Naga Hills* 1879
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Ritchie, *Comm.* H. P. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* .. 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Maj.* F. C., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Graham, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Priv.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.*... 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *L.-Corpl.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.) *Expy.F.* 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Priv.* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Priv.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.*.... 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Priv.* Thomas Hy. (Som. L.I.)..... 1917
Samson, *Pet. Officer* G. McK. (R.N.R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks R.), *Expy. F.*.. 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Sartorius, *M.-G.* E. H., C.B. (E. Lanc. R.), *Afghan* 1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Maj.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy. F.* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shahnawaz (Gurkhas), *Mahsud*..... 1921
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lincs. R.), *Expdny. F.*..... 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rifmn.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.)..... 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sgt.-M.* John (K.O.S.B.)..... 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885

Smith, *Col.* Clement L. (Som.M.I.), *Somaliland* .. 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Private* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J.G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny F.* 1915
Smyth, *M.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.S.O.)
Sudan 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth H.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Lieut.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Priv.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Cpl.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Pric.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles*.. 1915
Tandy, *Corpl.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), *Exp. Force* 1918
Thwkeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Tollerton, *Private* R. (Cameron H.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Priv.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Tove, *Lieut.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa*.. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turrall, *Priv.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E, C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles*.. 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Chas. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill-(Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Lt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Expy. Force* 1917
Ward, *Private* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Private* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watt, *Ch. Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Strs. of Otranto* 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1917
West, *Flight-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* 1916
White, *Priv.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps) 1918
Whitfield, *Priv.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whitham, *Priv.* Thomas (Cold. Gds.) 1917
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M., (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France*.. 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Private* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *Corpl.* H. B., M.M (Scots Gds.), *France* .. 1918
Wood, *Pric.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woods, *Priv.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* .. 1903
Wyatt, *Corpl.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Pte.* John F. (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Young, *Priv.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.) 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901: is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 1st class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal**, for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal. — C.G.M. — Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration. — V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration. — T.D. — Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force, and not holders of the Volunteer Decoration. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Premiers, Principal Secretaries,

Premiers and Secretaries of State.—The inability of George I. to understand the English language made his attendance at meetings of the Cabinet "useless and irksome, and allowed the appearance of a Prime Minister, for his example has been so consistently followed as to have become a settled custom." In 1905 the office of Prime Minister was officially recognised. The first mention of a King's Secretary of State is under Henry III. In 1433, owing to press of work in France, two Secretaries were appointed, and until 1794 two seems to have been the normal number. From 1688 to 1782 one of the two dealt with matters pertaining to the Northern States of Europe, the other with matters pertaining to the Southern States, Home, Irish, and Colonial business. In

Date.	Premier.	Exchequer.	Home (1782).	Foreign (1782).	War (1794).	Colonies (1854).
Dec. 2, 1809	S. Perceval	S. Perceval	R. Ryder	Wellesley	Palmerston	*Liverpool*
June 9, 1812	Liverpool	N. Vansittart F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth R. Peel	Londonderry Castlereagh G. Canning	Palmerston	*Bathurst*
Apr. 24, 1827 Sept. 5, 1827	G. Canning Goderich	G. Canning J. C. Herries	S. Bourne Lansdowne	Dudley Dudley	Palmerston Palmerston	*Goderich* *W. Huskisson*
Jan. 25, 1828	Wellington	H. Goulbourn	R. Peel	Dudley	Palmerston Hardinge Ld. F. L. Gower	*W. Huskisson* *Sir G. Murray*
Nov. 22, 1830	Grey	Althorp	Melbourne	Palmerston	C. W. W. Wynn Sir H. Parnell E. Ellice	*Goderich* *Hon. E. Stanley*
July 18, 1834 Dec. 26, 1834	Melbourne Sir R. Peel	Althorp Sir R. Peel	Duncannon H. Goulbourn	Palmerston Wellington	E. Ellice J. C. Herries	*Hon. T. S. Rice* *Aberdeen*
Apr. 18, 1835	Melbourne	T. Spring Rice F. T. Baring	Lord J. Russell Normanby	Palmerston	Howick T. B. Macaulay Sir H. Hardinge	*Glenelg* *Normanby* *Ld. J. Russell*
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir R. Peel	H. Goulbourn	Sir J. Graham	Aberdeen	Sir T. Fremantle Hon. S. Herbert	*Stanley* *W. E. Gladstone*
July 6, 1846	Ld. J. Russell	Sir C. Wood	Sir G. Grey	Palmerston Granville	Hon. F. Maule	*Grey*
Feb. 27, 1852	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole	Malmesbury	W. Beresford	*Sir J. Pakington*
Dec. 28, 1852	Aberdeen	W. E. Gladstone	Palmerston	Lord J. Russell Clarendon	Hn. S. Herbert Newcastle	*Newcastle* Sir G. Grey Lord J. Russell
Feb. 10, 1855	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	Panmure	Hon. S. Herbert Sir W. Molesworth H. Labouchere
Feb. 25, 1858	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole T. S. S. Estcourt	Malmesbury	Gen. Peel	Stanley Sir E. B. Lytton
Jun. 18, 1859	Palmerston	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. C. Lewis Sir G. Grey	Ld. J. Russell	Hn. S. Herbert Sir G. C. Lewis deGrey & Ripon	Newcastle E. Cardwell
Nov. 6, 1865	Russell	W. E. Gladstone	Sir G. Grey	Clarendon	de Grey & Ripon Hartington	E. Cardwell
July 6, 1866	Derby	B. Disraeli	S. H. Walpole G. Hardy	Stanley	Gen. Peel Sir J. Pakington	Carnarvon Buckingham
Feb. 27, 1868	B. Disraeli	G. W. Hunt	G. Hardy	Stanley	Sir J. Pakington	Buckingham
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	R. Lowe	H. A. Bruce	Clarendon	E. Cardwell	Granville
Feb. 21, 1874	B. Disraeli (Beaconsfield)	W. E. Gladstone R. Lowe Sir S. Northcote	R. Lowe R. A. Cross	Granville Derby Salisbury	G. Hardy Col. F. A. Stanley	Kimberley Carnarvon Sir M. H.-Beach
Apr. 28, 1880	W. E. Gladstone	W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers	Sir W. Harcourt	Granville	H. C. E. Childers Hartington	Kimberley Derby
Jun. 24, 1885	Salisbury	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir R. A. Cross	Salisbury	W. H. Smith	Col. F. A. Stanley
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. C. E. Childers	Rosebery	H. C.-Bannerman	Granville
Aug. 3, 1886	Salisbury W. H. Smith 1st Lord	Ld. R. Churchill G. J. Goschen	H. Matthews	Iddesleigh Salisbury	W. H. Smith E. Stanhope	E. Stanhope Knutsford
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Rosebery	H. C.-Bannerman	Ripon
Mar. 3, 1894	Rosebery	Sir W. Harcourt	H. H. Asquith	Kimberley	H. C.-Bannerman	Ripon
July 2, 1895	Salisbury Balfour 1st Ld	Sir M. H.-Beach	Sir M. W. Ridley C. T. Ritchie	Salisbury Lansdowne	Lansdowne St. J. Brodrick	J. Chamberlain
July 12, 1902	A. J. Balfour	C. T. Ritchie A. Chamberlain	A. Akers-Douglas	Lansdowne	St. J. Brodrick H. O. A.-Forster	J. Chamberlain A. Lyttelton
Dec. 5, 1905	Sir H. C.-Bannerman	H. H. Asquith	H. J. Gladstone	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane	Elgin
April 8, 1908	H. H. Asquith	D. Lloyd George	H. J. Gladstone W. S. Churchill R. McKenna	Sir E. Grey	R. B. Haldane Haldane (Visct.) Col. J. E. B. Seely H. H. Asquith Kitchener	Crewe L. Harcourt
Coalition Ministries:—						
May 26, 1915	H. H. Asquith	R. McKenna	Sir J. Simon Herbert Samuel	Sir E. Grey Grey (Visct.)	Kitchener D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law
	D. Lloyd George	A. Bonar Law	Sir G. Cave	A. J. Balfour	Derby Milner	W. H. Long
Dec. 7, 1916 [Privy Seal	D. Lld. George A. Bonar Law A. Chamberlain]	A. Chamberlain Sir R. S. Horne	E. Shortt	A. J. Balfour Curzon	W. S. Churchill Sir L. W.-Evans	Milner W. S. Churchill
Unionist Ministry:—						
Oct. 23, 1922	A. Bonar Law	S. Baldwin	W. C. Bridgeman	Curzon	Derby	Devonshire

1782 the former became Foreign and the latter Home Secretary, still retaining Irish and Colonial business. The Home Secretary was also responsible for the Secretary at War, who, though not a Secretary of State, directed the movements, payment, and civil control of the Army. In 1794 a Secretary of State for War was appointed to manage all military business, and in 1801 he was given the control of the Colonies. In 1854 the War Secretary was relieved of Colonial business, and a fourth Secretary of State was appointed for the Colonies. In 1858 the Secretary of State for India was appointed, and in 1918 the Royal Air Force was constituted, with a Secretary of State as President of the Air Council.

Ld. Chancellor	Ld. President.	Board of Trade.	Admiralty.	India (1784 & 1858).	Ld. Lieut. (1801).	Chief Secretary (Ireland).
Eldon	Camden	Bathurst	Mulgrave C. P. Yorke	*R. R. Dundas*	Richmond	Hon. R. Dundas. W. W. Pole.
Eldon	Harrowby	Chancarty W. F. J. Robinson W. Huskisson	Melville	*Buckinghamsh.* *G. Canning* *C. Bathurst* *C. W. W. Wynn*	Richmond Whitworth Talbot Wellesley	R. Peel. C. Grant. H. Goulbourn.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	W. Huskisson	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Harrowby	C. Grant	Clarence	*C. W. W. Wynn*	Wellesley	Hon. W. Lamb.
Lyndhurst	Bathurst	W. V. Fitzgerald J. C. Herries	Clarence Melville	*Melville* *Ellenborough*	Anglesey Northumberland	Ld. F. L. Gower. Sir H. Hardinge
Brougham	Lansdowne	Auckland	Sir J. Graham	*C. Grant*	Anglesey Wellesley Harrington	E. G. S. Stanley. Sir J. Hobhouse. E. J. Littleton.
Brougham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson	Auckland	*C. Grant*	Harrington	E. J. Littleton.
Lyndhurst	Rosslyn	A. Baring	de Grey	*Ellenborough*	Harrington	Sir H. Hardinge
(In c'mission) Cottenham	Lansdowne	C. P. Thomson H. Labouchere	Auckland Minto	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Mulgrave Ebrington	Morpeth. Elliot.
Lyndhurst	Wharncliffe	Ripon W. E. Gladstone Dalhousie	Haddington Ellenborough	*Ellenborough* *Fitzgerald* *Ripon*	de Grey Heytesbury	Sir T. F. Fremantle. Lincoln.
Cottenham (In c'mission) Truro	Lansdowne	Clarendon H. Labouchere	Auckland Sir F. T. Baring	*Sir J. Hobhouse*	Bessborough Clarendon	H. Labouchere. Sir W. Somerville.
St. Leonards	Lonsdale	J. W. Henley	Northumberland	*J. C. Herries*	Eglinton	Naas.
Cranworth	Granville Ld. J. Russell	E. Cardwell	Sir J. Graham	*Sir C. Wood*	St. Germans	Sir J. Young.
Cranworth	Granville	Stanley of A.	Sir J. Graham Sir C. Wood	*Sir C. Wood* *R. Vernon Smith*	Carlisle	E. Horsman. H. A. Herbert.
Chelmsford	Salisbury	J. W. Henley Donoughmore	Sir J. Pakington	*Ellenborough* Stanley	Eglinton	Naas.
Campbell Westbury Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood	Carlisle Wodehouse	E. Cardwell. Sir R. Peel.
Cranworth	Granville	T. M. Gibson	Somerset	Sir C. Wood Ripon Grey	Wodehouse	C. Fortescue.
Chelmsford	Buckingham	Sir S. Northcote	Sir J. Pakington	Cranborne	Abercorn	Naas.
Cairns	Marlborough Marlborough	Richmond Richmond	H. L. Corry H. L. Corry	Sir S. Northcote Sir S. Northcote	Abercorn	Col. W. Patten. Col. W. Patten.
Hatherley	Ripon	J. Bright	H. C. Childers			C. Fortescue.
Selborne	Aberdare	C. Fortescue	G. J. Goschen	Argyll	Spencer	Hartington.
Cairns	Richmond	Sir C. Adderley Sandon	G. Ward Hunt W. H. Smith	Salisbury Cranbrook	Abercorn Marlborough	Sir M. H. Beach J. Lowther.
Selborne	Spencer Carlingford	J. Chamberlain	Northbrook	Hartington Kimberley	Cowper Spencer	W. E. Forster. Ld. F. Cavendish. Sir C. Trevelyan.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Richmond E. Stanhope	Ld. G. Hamilton	Ld. R. Churchill	Carnarvon	Sir C. Banner'n. Sir W. H. Dyke.
Herschell	Spencer	A. J. Mundella	Ripon	Kimberley	Aberdeen	W. H. Smith. J. Morley.
Halsbury	Cranbrook	Stanley of P. Sir M. H.-Beach	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cross	L'donderry Zetland	Sir M. H. Beach. A. J. Balfour. W. L. Jackson.
Herschell	Kimberley	A. J. Mundella	Spencer	Kimberley	Houghton	J. Morley.
Herschell	Rosebery	A. J. Mundella J. Bryce	Spencer	H. H. Fowler	Houghton	J. Morley.
Halsbury	Devonshire	C. T. Ritchie G. W. Balfour	G. J. Goschen Selborne	Ld. G. Hamilton	Cadogan	G. W. Balfour. G. Wyndham.
Halsbury	Devonshire Londonderry	G. W. Balfour Salisbury	Selborne Cawdor	Ld. G. Hamilton St. J. Brodrick	Dudley	G. Wyndham. W. H. Long.
Loreburn	Crewe	Lloyd George	Tweedmouth	J. Morley	Aberdeen	J. Bryce. A. Birrell.
Loreburn Haldane	Tweedmouth Wolverh'ton Beauchamp Morley Beauchamp	W. S. Churchill Sydney Buxton John Burns W. Runciman	R. McKenna W. S. Churchill	Morley (Visct.) Crewe	Aberdeen	A. Birrell.
Buckmaster	Crewe	W. Runciman	A. J. Balfour Sir E. Carson	A. Chamberlain	Wimborne	A. Birrell. H. E. Duke.
Finlay	Curzon	Sir A. Stanley	Sir E. Geddes	E. S. Montagu	Wimborne Ypres	H. E. Duke. E. Shortt
Birkenhead	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Geddes Sir R. S. Horne S. Baldwin	W. H. Long Lee	E. S. Montagu Peel	Ypres FitzAlan	I. Macpherson. Sir H. Greenwood.
Cave	Salisbury	Sir P. Lloyd-Greame	L.C. M. S. Amery	Peel	*Fitz Alan*	—

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., (*b.* 1848)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Birkenhead (*b.* 1872)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Horne, G.B.E., K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Edward Shortt, K.C. (*b.* 1862)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Scotland	(Vacant at the close of Coalition)	£2,500
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Lord Lee, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*b.* 1868)	£2,000
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1857	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Herbert Albert Laurens Fisher, LL.D., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Thomas James Macnamara, LL.D., M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	The Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£4,425
First Commissioner of Works and Minister of Transport	Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Secretary for Air, Capt. Rt. Hon. Frederick E. Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1875) £3,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Ian Macpherson, M.P. (*b.* 1880) £2,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Frederick George Kellaway, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £2,500
Assistant Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,200
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Sir William Sutherland, K.C.B., M.P. (*b.* 1880) £2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Pollock, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1851) ..... (*and fees:* in 1914 £11,397) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 18) ..... (*and fees:* in 1914 £3,038) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, M.P. (*b.* 1866) ..... *unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Comm. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871) £1,000

Treasury:—Junior Lords, Lt.-Col. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1876), £1,000; James Parker, M.P. £1,000
Financial Secretary, Lieut.-Comm. E. Hilton Young, D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P. (*b.* 1879) £2,000
Joint Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretaries, Rt. Hon. Charles A. McCurdy, M.P. (*b.* 1870), *imp.*; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1876) £1,000

Under Secretaries of State:—
Air Ministry, Lord Gorell, C.B.E., M.C. (*b.* 1884) £1,500
Colonial Office, Maj. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881) £1,500
Foreign Affairs, Cecil Bisshopp Harmsworth, M.P. (*b.* 1869) £1,500
Additional do., †Sir P. Lloyd Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884) £1,500
Home Department, Major Sir J. L. Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1874) £1,500
India Office, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883) £1,500
War Office, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,500

Parliamentary Secretaries:—
Board of Admiralty, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £1,500
Ministry of Agriculture (*and Deputy Minister of Fisheries*), Earl of Ancaster, O.B.E. (*b.* 1867) £1,200
Board of Education, Rt. Hon. John Herbert Lewis, M.P. (*b.* 1858) £1,200
Ministry of Health, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876) £1,500
Ministry of Labour, Sir M. Barlow, K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1858) £1,200
Ministry of Transport, Arthur Neal, M.P. (*b.* 1862) £1,500
Ministry of Pensions, Maj. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871) £1,200
Board of Trade, Sir William Mitchell Thompson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877) £1,500
Additional do., †Sir P. Lloyd Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884).
Mines (Board of Trade), Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864) £1,500
War Office, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1872) £1,500
† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department).

Scotland.

Secretary (Vacant at the close of Coalition) £2,500
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G., K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1866) £5,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. William Watson, K.C. (*b.* 1873) £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Viscount Farquhar, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1844) £2,000
Treasurer, Col. George Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £904
Comptroller, Maj. H. Barnston, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., D.S.O. £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, W. Dudley Ward, M.P. (*b.* 1877) £924
Lords in Waiting, Lord Stanmore, C.V.O. (*b.* 1871); Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O. (*b.* 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1857); Earl of Bradford (*b.* 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1860); Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877) ..... *each* £702
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1861) £1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862) £1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1854) £2,500

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. (*b.* 1858)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1861)	£5,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£5,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1860)	£2,500
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£2,000
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£5,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montagu Barlow, K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Secretary for Air, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G. (*b.* 1880) £3,000
Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1874) £2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C. (*b.* 1872) ..... (*and fees:* in 1924 £11,397) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876) ..... (*and fees:* in 1924 £13,038) £6,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869) £2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (ad interim The Marquess of Salisbury).
Paymaster-General (vacant) ..... *unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1887) £1,000
Treasury:—Junior Lords, Henry Douglas King, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1877); Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. £1,000
Financial Secretary, Major J. W. Hills £2,000
Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary, Lt.-Col. Rt Hon. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*b.* 1876) £1,000
Under Secretaries of State:—
Air Ministry, The Duke of Sutherland (*b* 1888) £1,500
Colonial Office, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885) £1,500
Foreign Affairs, Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861) £1,500
Additional do., †Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865) £1,500
Home Department, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G. (*b.* 1872) £1,500
India Office, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883) £1,500
War Office, Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1880) £1,500
Parliamentary Secretaries:—
Lord of Admiralty, Comm. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1881) £1,500
Minister of Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Earl of Ancaster, O.B.E. (*b.* 1867) £1,200
Board of Education (vacant) £1,200
Ministry of Health, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876) £1,500
Ministry of Labour, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. £1,200
Board of Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,500
Additional do., †Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865).
Mines, G. R. Lane-Fox M.P. (*b.* 1870) £1,500
War Office, Hon. Francis Stanley Jackson, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £1,500
Works and Transport, Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,500
Charity Commissioner, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875) ..... *unpaid*

† Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department).

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet) £2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), James Kidd £1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (*b.* 1873) £5,000
Solicitor-General, T. D. Fleming, K.C., M.P. £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Viscount [Earl] Farquhar, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1844) £3,000
Treasurer, Col. George Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £904
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £904
Lord Chamberlain, The Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., D.S.O. (*b.* 1871) £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain (vacant) £524
Lords in Waiting, Lord Stanmore, C.V.O. (*b.* 1871); Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O. (*b.* 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1857); Earl of Bradford (*b.* 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1860); Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877) ..... *each* £702
Captian Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1881) £1,200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862) £1,200
Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.C., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1854) £2,500

*** **All the above vacate office on a change of Government.**

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS.—Former Cabinet Ministers in receipt of political pensions are:—Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 *per annum*) and Viscount Chaplin (£1,200 *per annum*). Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them: Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*) and Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*).

THE constitution of the Government which went to the country at the General Election in December 1918, was as under:

War Cabinet (Dec. 1918).

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, D. Lloyd George, M.P.
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Earl Curzon.
Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, A. Bonar Law, M.P.
Ministers without portfolio, G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Smuts; A. Chamberlain, M.P.

Other Ministers.

Lord High Chancellor, Lord Finlay.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl of Crawford.
Foreign Office, A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Home Office, Sir George Cave, M.P.
Colonial Office, W. Long, M.P.
War Office, Visct. Milner.
India Office, E. S. Montagu, M.P.
Air Dept., Lord Weir.
Ministry of Munitions, W. S. Churchill, M.P.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir E. Geddes, M.P.
Minister of Blockade, Sir L. Worthington Evans, M.P.
Local Government Board, Sir A. Stanley, M.P.
National Service, Sir Auckland Geddes, M.P.
Minister of Reconstruction, Dr. C. Addison, M.P.
Minister of Labour, G. H. Roberts, M.P.
Minister of Food, J. R. Clynes, M.P.
Minister of Shipping, Sir J. P. Maclay.
Board of Agriculture, R. E. Prothero, M.P.
Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.
Office of Works, Sir A. Mond, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Downham.
Director War Trade Department, Lord Emmott.
Postmaster-General, A. H. Illingworth, M.P.
Minister of Pensions, John Hodge, M.P.
Secretary for Scotland, R. Munro, M.P.
Secretary for Ireland, E. Shortt, M.P.

General Election 1918.

The new Ministry contained several changes, and was as follows:

War Cabinet.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, D. Lloyd George, M.P.
Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Lords, Earl Curzon.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, A. Bonar Law, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Chamberlain, M.P.
Ministers without Portfolio, G. N. Barnes, M.P., and Lt.-Gen. J. C. Smuts.

Other Ministers.

Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead.
Minister without Portfolio, Sir E. Geddes, M.P.
Home Office, E. Shortt, K.C., M.P.
Foreign Office, A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Colonial Office, Viscount Milner.
War Office and Air Ministry, W. S. Churchill, M.P.
India Office, E. S. Montagu, M.P.
Admiralty, W. Long, M.P.
Board of Trade, Sir A. Stanley, M.P.
Local Government Board, Dr. Addison, M.P.
Board of Agriculture, Lord Ernle.
Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.
Ministry of Munitions, Lord Inverforth.
Ministry of Food, G. H. Roberts, M.P.
Ministry of Shipping, Sir J. P. Maclay.
Ministry of Labour, Sir R. Horne, M.P.
Ministry of Pensions, Sir L. Worthington Evans, M.P.
Ministry of National Service and Reconstruction, Sir A. Geddes, M.P.
Secretary for Scotland, R. Munro, K.C., M.P.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, J. I. Macpherson, M.P.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Earl of Crawford.
First Commissioner of Works, Sir A. Mond, M.P.

In October, 1919, ten months after the General Election, the "Standing Committee of Home Affairs" and the "War Cabinet" were dissolved, and a full Cabinet of some 20 members was reconstituted. The Cabinet as reconstituted in October, 1919:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, D. Lloyd George, M.P.
Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, A. Bonar Law, M.P.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, A. Chamberlain, M.P.,
Lord President of the Council, A. J. Balfour, M.P.
Minister without Portfolio, G. N. Barnes, M.P.
Home Office, E. Shortt, M.P.
Foreign Office, Earl Curzon.
Colonial Office, Viscount Milner.
War Office and Air Ministry, Winston Churchill, M.P.
India Office, E. S. Montagu, M.P.
Admiralty, W. Long, M.P.
Board of Trade, Sir A. Geddes, M.P.
Ministry of Health, Dr. Addison, M.P.
Board of Agriculture, Lord Lee.
Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.
Ministry of Labour, Sir R. Horne, M.P.
Ministry of Transport, Sir E. Geddes, M.P.
Secretary for Scotland, R. Munro, K.C., M.P.
Chief Secretary for Ireland, J. I. Macpherson, M.P.

In March, 1921, Mr. Bonar Law, on account of a complete breakdown in his health, resigned his office as Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons, and was succeeded by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, whose position as Chancellor of the Exchequer was filled by the appointment of Sir Robert Horne. The post of Minister of Labour had, in the meantime, gone to Dr. T. J. Macnamara. On Mr. Long being made a Peer in 1921, his vacated office of First Lord of the Admiralty was filled by the appointment of Lord Lee, who was succeeded as President of the Board of Agriculture by Sir A. G. Boscawen. In April, 1921, Dr. Addison left the office of Minister of Health, and was followed by Sir A. Mond, and in the same year Sir Eric Geddes vacated the office of Minister of Transport. Viscount Peel succeeded Mr. Montagu as Secretary for India. On Viscount Milner relinquishing the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies in February, 1921, Mr. Winston Churchill left the War Office to succeed him, and the War Office appointment went to Sir L. Worthington Evans. In April, 1920, Mr. Macpherson left the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland to become Minister of Pensions in succession to Sir L. Worthington Evans, and Sir Hamar Greenwood became Irish Secretary. These, and a few other minor changes, left the Cabinet which resigned on Oct. 19, 1922, composed as follows:

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, D. Lloyd George.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House, A. Chamberlain.
Lord President of the Council, Earl of Balfour.

Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Horne.
Home Office, E. Shortt.
Foreign Office, Marquess Curzon.
Colonial Office, Winston Churchill.
India Office, Viscount Peel.
War Office, Sir L. Worthington Evans
First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lee.
Board of Trade, Stanley Baldwin.
Ministry of Health, Sir A. Mond.
Board of Education, H. A. L. Fisher.
Board of Agriculture, Sir A. G. Boscawen.
Ministry of Labour, Dr. T. J. Macnamara.
Chief Secty. Ireland, Sir H. Greenwood.
Office of Works and Ministry of Transport, Earl of Crawford.

The Secretaryship for Scotland had been rendered vacant by the acceptance by Mr. Munro of the position of Lord Justice Clerk.

THE ELECTORATE.

Owing to the reduction in the Irish membership the electorate is smaller than at the General Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. The following table shows the growth in the electorate through the extensions of the franchise under various Acts of Reform:

1832	(Men only)	1,000,000
1867	,,	2,500,000
1885	,,	5,000,000
1918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United Kingdom (1920), showed the number of voters as under:

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949
Total	21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales puts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The average population per member is:

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,852
Ireland	43,020

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent. of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in Constituencies where the election was contested. The Electorate in such Constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

The Parliamentary majorities of recent Governments are shown below:

Year.		Majorities.
1895	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79

After the General Election of Dec., 1918, the state of parties was declared to be as follows:—

COALITION:		
Unionists	338	485
Liberals	137	
National Democratic Party	10	
NON-COALITION PARTIES:		
Labour	59	222
Unionists	48	
Liberals	26	
National Party	2	
Independents, &c	7	
Sinn Feiners	73	
Irish Nationalists	7	
Total returned		707
COALITION MAJORITY		263

The General Election of Nov. 15, 1922, resulted as under:—

GOVERNMENT:		
Conservative	347	
OPPOSITION:		
Labour	142	268
National Liberal	59	
Liberal	59	
Independent	5	
Nationalist	2	
Sinn Fein	1	
Total returned		615
CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY		79

DISSOLUTION HONOURS.

(Announced Nov. 11, 1922.)

To be Earls.

Viscount Birkenhead.
Viscount Farquhar.

Viscounts.

Lord Lee.
Lord Leverhulme.

Barons.

Bethell, Sir John, Bart.
Goulding, Rt. Hon. Sir E. A., Bart.
Maclay, Rt. Hon. Sir J. P. Bart.
Mildmay, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. F. B.

Privy Counsellors.

Gilmour, Lt.-Col. Sir J., Bart.
Roberts, Sir S., Bart.
Salvidge, Sir A., K.B.E.
Sutherland, Sir W., K.C.B.
Ward, W. Dudley.
Hilton-Young, Lt.-Comm. E., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Baronets.

Brassey, Maj. H. L. C.
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W.
Hume-Williams, Sir E. W., K.B.E., K.C.
Muspratt, Ald. M.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir E. M., K.B.E., K.C.

Knights Bachelor.

Cherry, B. L., LL.B.
Chilcott, Lt.-Comm. H. W. S.
Davies, J. C.
Davies, Dr. Walford.
Jodrell, N. P.
Mattinson, M. W., K.C.
Pratt, J. W.
Price, W.
Sugden, W. H.
Terry, Dr. R. R., F.R.C.O.
Underhill, A., LL.D.
Wood, A.

K.C.B.

Cope, A. W.
Davies, J. T., C.B. C.V.O.

C.B.

Napier, Hon. A. E. A.

G.C.M.G.

Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

G.B.E.

Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H., LL.D.
Sassoon, Sir P., Bart, C.M.G.

C.B.E.

Allden, E.
Hilliard, Dr. H.
Wicks, P.
Wilson, J., M.B.E.

Companions of Honour.

Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S.
Evans, Sir E. V.
Jowett, Rev. Dr. J. H.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS
(After the Dissolution).

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members :—

England:			
London	62		
Boroughs	193	492	
Counties	230		
Universities	7		
Wales:			
Boroughs	11		
Counties	24	36	
University	1		
Scotland:			
Burghs	33		
Counties	38	74	
Universities	3		
Northern Ireland:			
Ulster	13	13	
Total			615

POLITICAL PARTIES.
(At the Dissolution.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, at the Dissolution of Parliament, Oct. 26, 1922 :—

Coalition Unionists	346
Ulster Unionists	22
Independent Unionists	9
Coalition Liberals	119
Independent Liberals	33
Labour Party	76
Coalition Labour	4
National Democratic Party	7
Independents	9
Sinn Fein	73
Nationalists	7
Speaker and Chairman	2
Total	707

The New House of Commons.

The fourth Parliament of King George V. and the *first Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* (the successor to the 31st Parliament of the United Kingdom) was elected on November 15, 1922, and met on November 20, 1922. The General Election had returned 347 Conservatives; 142 Labour; 59 Liberals; 59 National Liberals; 2 Nationalists; 1 Sinn Fein; and 5 Independents, distributed as shown in the following table :—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Nov. 20, 1922).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	452	315	177	+ 138
Wales	24	11	1	36	6	30	− 24
Scotland	38	33	3	74	15	59	− 44
Northern Ireland	4	8	1	13	11	2	+ 9
Total	296	307	12	615	347	268	+ 79

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 106–208, Name of Division, and Majority at Last Election of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative; *Lab.* = Labour; *N.L.* = National Liberal; *L.* = Liberal; Co-op. = Co-operative Movement Candidate; *Ind.* = Independent; *Agri.* = Farmers' Candidate; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein.

	Maj.
Adams, D. (*Lab.*), 180 *Newcastle W.*	155
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422 *Cannock*	773
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	unop.
Adkins, Sir R., K.C. (*N.L*), 365 *Middleton*	4,327
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C*), 103 *Bury*	1,187
Alexander, E. E. (*C*), 148 *Leyton E.*	1,566
Alexander, Lt.-Col. M., K.C., C.M.G. (*N.L*), 49 *Southwark, S.E.*	2,280
Alexander, W. (*Co-op*), 215 *Hillsborough*	3,325
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609 *Armagh*	unop.
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80 *Sparkbrook*	6,043
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 10 *Camberwell, N.*	254
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 219 *Southampton*	5,483
Ashley, Col. W. W. (*C*), 329 *New Forest*	unop.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H., K.C. (*L*), 560 *Paisley*	316
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209 *Salford, W.*	3,406
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193 *Sutton*	3,093
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347 *Dover*	10,096

	Maj.
Atlee, Maj. C.R. (*Lab.*), 50 *Limehouse*	1,899
Austin, Sir H. (*C*), 77 *King's Norton*	1,853
Baird, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir J. L., Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 531 *Ayr*	3,777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456 *Bewdley*	5 443
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24 *Hampstead*	9,014
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F.G., Bt. (*C*), 1 *City*	unop.
Banks, R. M., K.C. (*C*), 454 *Swindon*	3,384
Banner, Sir J. S. Harmood- (*C*), 153 *Everton*	4,067
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir C. A. M., K.B.E. (*C*), 208 *Saltord, S.*	unop.
Barnes, A. (*Lab.*), 117 *East Ham S.*	3,593
Barnett, Maj. R. W. (*C*), 45 *St. Pancras, S.W.*	2,756
Barnston, Maj. H. (*C*), 269 *Edinsbury*	unop.
Barrie, Sir C. C., K.B.E. (*L*), 569 *Banff*	unop.
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313 *Spennymoor*	6,199
Becker, H. (*Ind.*), 200 *Richmond*	6,043
Bell, J. N. (*Lab.*), 178 *Newcastle, E.*	3,085
Bell, Lt.-Col. W.C.H., D.S.O. (*C*), 452 *Devizes*	3,022
Bell, Maj. A. C. Morrison- (*C*), 293 *Honiton*	2,568
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351 *Maidstone*	33
Benn, Sir A. Shirley (*C*), 192 *Drake*	3,339
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558 *Leith*	6,599
Bennett, A. J. (*L*), 406 *Mansfield*	1,275
Bennett, Sir T. J., C.I.E. (*C*), 352 *Sevenoaks*	5,196
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	10,450
Berkeley, Capt. R., M.C. (*L*), 184 *Nottingham, C.*	21
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (*C*), 602 *Scot. Univ.*	unop.
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408 *Rushcliffe*	3,561
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140 *Leeds, N.E.*	4,452
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253 *Wolverhampton, W.*	2,548
Bird, Sir W. (*C*), 444 *Chichester*	12,742
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (*C*), 435 *Epsom*	9,678
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368 *Ormskirk*	3,547
Bolst, Capt. C. C. Erskine (*C*), 21 *Hackney, S.*	4,741
Bonwick, A. J. (*L*), 451 *Chippenham*	486
Bowdler, Maj. W. A. (*L*), 461 *Holderness*	1,279
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14 *Deptford*	1,825
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	6,403
Brabazon, Col. J. T. C. Moore- (*C*), 202 *Chatham*	653
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357 *Clitheroe*	2,675
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bart. (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	4,892
Briant, F. (*L*), 34 *Lambeth, North*	770
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412 *Oswestry*	6,177
Briggs, W. J. H. (*C*), 163 *Blackley*	2,804
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles-, M.C. (*C*), 318 *Maldon*	4,252
Brittain, Sir H. (*C*), 382 *Acton*	4,866
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 119 *Edmonton*	1,709
Brotherton, J. (*Lab.*), 121 *Gateshead*	5,371
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424 *Leek*	384
Brown, Maj. D. C. (*C*), 402 *Hexham*	2,883
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. C. (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	3,178
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568 *South Ayrshire*	2,331
Brown, J. W. (*C*), 172 *Middlesbrough, E.*	1,278
Bruford, R. (*C*), 418 *Wells*	3,054
Bruton, Sir J. (*C*), 122 *Gloucester*	51
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545 *Gorbals*	8,203
Buckingham, Sir H. (*C*), 437 *Guildford*	10,531
Buckle, J. (*Lab.*), 118 *Eccles*	1,803
Buckley, Lt.-Col. A., D.S.O. (*C*), 371 *Waterloo*	6,667
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23 *Hammersmith, S.*	4,480
Burgess, J. S. (*Lab.*), 201 *Rochdale*	2,768
Burn, Col. C. R. (*C*), 297 *Torquay*	1,251
Burney, Comm. C. D. (*C*), 390 *Uxbridge*	5,099
Burnie, Maj. J. Burnie (*L*), 83 *Bootle*	4,409
Bury, Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-, D.S.O. (*C*) 251 *Bilston*	1,905
Butler, H. M. (*C*) *Leeds, N.*	6,541
Butler, J. R. M. (*Ind.*), 48, *Camb. Univ.*	2,435
Butcher, Sir J. G., Bt., K.C. (*C*), 255 *York*	5,057
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54 *Balham*	9,195
Button, H. S. (*C*), 414 *The Wrekin*	1,049
Buxton, C. R. (*Lab.*), 63 *Accrington*	5,054
Buxton, N. E. (*Lab.*), 394 *Norfolk, N.*	1,029
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E. (*C*), 199 *Reading*	1,760
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*Ind.*), 299 *Dorset, E*	5,600
Cairns, J. (*Lab.*), 174 *Morpeth*	5,019
Campion, Col. W. R., D.S.O. (*C*), 442 *Lewes*	6,017
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283 *Workington*	2,482
Carpenter, Maj. A. Boyd- (*C*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	1,252
Cassels, J. D. (*C*), 149 *Leyton, W.*	4,136
Cautley, H.S., K.C. (*C*), 441 *E. Grinstead*	9,454
Cayzer, Maj. H. R. (*C*), 196 *Portsmouth, S.*	10,880
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267 *Chester*	6,524
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 71 *Birmingham, Aston*	5,634
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486 *Oxford Univ.*	591
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord R. (*C*), 326 *Hitchin*	5,075
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235 *Wallasey*	7,524
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*), 81 *Birmingham, W.*	5,806
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78 *Ladywood*	2,443
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539 *Edinburgh S.*	7,435
Chapple, Dr. W. A. (*L*), 573 *Dumfries*	2,241
Charlton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141 *Leeds, S.*	1,830
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	unop.
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 430 *Woodbridge*	2,920
Clarke, Sir E. Chatfield (*L*), 342 *I. of Wight*	1,582
Clarry, R. (*C*), 499 *Newport*	3,019
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353 *Tonbridge*	7,132
Clayton, C. C. (*C*), 373 *Widnes*	1,782
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169 *Platting*	869
Coates, Lt.-Col. N., M.C. (*C*), 341 *Isle of Ely*	6,193
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	6,665
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*C*), 439 *Reigate*	unop.
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155 *Fairfield*	8,838
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*, 302 *Dorset, W.*	4,548
Collie, Sir J., C.M.G. (*N.L.*), 550 *Partick*	5,472
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556 *Greenock*	744
Collins, Pat (*L*), 237 *Walsall*	325
Collison, L. (*L*), 281 *Penrith*	378
Colvin, Brig.-Gen. R. B. (*C*), 316 *Epping*	5,072
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491 *English Universities*	280
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*C*), 191 *Dermport*	1,921
Cope, Maj. W. (*C*), 516 *Llandaff*	4,098
Cory, Sir J. H., Bt. (*C*), 495 *Cardiff, S.*	933
Cotts, Sir W. Mitchell, Bt., K.B.E. (*N.L*), 580 *Western Isles*	939
Courthope, Lt.-Col. G. L., M.C. (*C*), 443 *Rye*	2,637
Cowan, D.M. (*N.L*), 600 *Scottish Universities*	unop.
Craig, Capt. C. C. (*C*), *Antrim*	unop.

	Maj.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*C*), 601*Scott. Univ.*	unop.
Croft, Br.-Gen. H. Page (*C*), 89*Bournemouth*	5,509
Crook, C. W. (*C*), 116*East Ham, N.*	468
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72*Deritend*	4,808
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4*Battersea, S.*	6,635
Dalziel, Sir D., Bt. (*C*), 32*Brixton*	1,968
Darbishire, C. W. (*L*), 455*Westbury*	641
Davidson, J. C. C., C.B. (*C*), 334*Hemel Hempstead*	6,121
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328*Farcham*	10,763
Davies, A. T., C.B.E. (*C*), 150*Lincoln*	4,829
Davies, Col. D. (*L*) 526*Montgomery*	unop.
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 523*Ebbw Vale*	7,996
Davies, Sir J. C. (*N.L.*), 510*Denbigh*	3,837
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372*West Houghton*	2,919
Davies, T. (*C*), 522*Cirencester*	7,268
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217*Smethwick*	382
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31*Kensington, S.*	10,756
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37*Lewisham, W.*	7,747
Deeley, Sir H. Mallaby-, Bart. (*C*), 248*Willesden, East*	1,314
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 64*Ashton*	3,172
Dixon, Capt. H. (*C*), *Belfast*	unop.
Dixon, C. Harvey (*C*), 355*Rutland*	3,042
Doyle, N. Gratton (*C*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	6,914
Dudgeon, Major C. R. (*L*), 577*Galloway*	1,849
Duffy, T. Gavan (*Lab.*), 282*Whitehaven*	1,979
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286*Clay Cross*	6,912
Dunnico, Rev. H. (*Lab.*), 307*Consett*	4,599
Du Pre, Col. W. B. (*C*), 264*Wycombe*	4,473
Edge, Capt. Sir W. (*N.L.*), 87*Bolton*	10,436
Edmonds, G. (*L*), 7*Bethnal Gn., N.E.*	115
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409*Banbury*	4,606
Ednam, Viscount, M.C. (*C*) 128*Hornsey*	2,223
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwelty*	7,138
Elliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 584*Lanark*	2,193
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 234*Wakefield*	618
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 220*Southend*	6,881
England, Col A. (*N.L.*), 361*Heywood*	3,682
Entwistle, Maj. C. F., M.C. (*L*), 136*Hull, S. W.*	863
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419*Weston-super-Mare*	2,874
Erskine, J. M. M. (*Ind.*), 60*St. George's*	3,693
Evans, Capt. A. (*N.L.*), 144*Leicester, E.*	1,314
Evans, Capt. E. (*N.L.*) 506*Cardigan*	515
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bart, G.B.E. (*C*), 315*Colchester*	3,097
Fairbairn, R. R. (*L*), 254*Worcester*	773
Falcon, Capt. M. (*C*), 392*Norfolk, E.*	308
Falconer, J. (*L*), 576*Forfar*	1,396
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195*Portsmouth, N.*	7,360
Fawkes, Maj. F. H. (*C*), 477*Pudsey*	3,957
Fildes, H. (*N.L*), 223*Stockport*	18,362
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*N.L*), 492*English Universities*	196
Fitzroy, Capt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397*Daventry*	4,205
Flanagan, W. H. (*C*). 164*Clayton*	11
Foot, Isaac (*L*), 275*Bodmin*	1,825
Ford, P. J. (*C*), 538 *Edinburgh, N.*	5,640
Foreman, Sir H., O.B.E. (*C*), 22*Hammersmith, N.*	2,903
Fox, G. R. Lane-(*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	unop.
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67*Bath*	4,967
Fraser, Maj. Sir K. (*C*), 375*Harborough*	2,929
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*) 337*St. Albans*	3,932
Furness, G. J. (*C*), 249*Willesden, W.*	799
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*Surrey, E*	8,831
Ganzoni, Capt. Sir F. J. C. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	2,210
Gardiner, J. (*N.L*), 593*Kinross*	unop.
Gardner, Sir J. T. Agg- (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	3,146
Garland, C. S. (*C*), 28*Islington, S.*	525
Gates, P. G. (*C*), 30*Kensington, N.*	6,103
Gaunt, Rear-Adm. Sir G. (*C*), 460*Buckrose*	593
George, Rt Hon. David Lloyd(*N.L*), 496*Carnarvon*	unop.
George, Maj. Gwilym Lloyd (*N.L*), 527*Pembroke*	11,866
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (*C*), 100*Bristol, W.*	7,024
Gilbert, J. D. (*N.L*), 47*Southwark, Central*	5,000
Gilmour, Col. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*	9,161
Goff, Sir P. (*C*), 463*Cleveland*	1,701
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby- (*C*), 426*Stafford*	3,318
Gould, J. C. (*C*), 493*Cardiff, Central*	5,716
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	3,276
Graham, W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	3,505
Gray, F. (*L*), 190*Oxford City*	3,806
Gray, H. S. (*C*), 265*Cambridge*	679
Greame, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd-, K.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 387*Hendon*	9,052
Greenall, T. (*Lab.*), 359*Farnworth*	3,354
Greene, Lt.-Col. Sir W. R., Bt., D.S.O. (*C*), 20*Hackney, N.*	5,495
Greenwood, A. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	6,176
Greenwood, W. (*C*), 224*Stockport*	16,783
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*) 515*Gower*	2,086
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 2*City*	unop.
Gretton, Col. J., C.B.E. (*C*), 421*Burton*	unop.
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	2,298
Griffiths, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Norton-, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 55*Wandsworth, Central*	7,050
Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*N.L*), 188*Oldham*	1,562
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*	1,376
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	unop.
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	5,976
Guest, Col. Hon. Henry (*N.L*) 98*Bristol N.*	9,928
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Hon. W.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	unop.
Guthrie, T. M. (*N.L*), 591*Moray & Nairn*	431
Gwynne, R. S. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	5,051
Hacking, Capt. D. H. (*C*), 356*Chorley*	unop.
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	7,313
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	10,185
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	5,297
Hall, R.-Adm. Sir W. R. (*C*), 160*W. Derby*	9,394
Halstead, Maj. D. (*C*) 204*Rossendale*	1,852
Hamilton, Maj. Sir G. C. (*C*), 266 *Altrincham*	7,669
Hamilton, Maj. Sir R. C., Bt. (*L.*), 592*Orkney*	625
Hancock, J. G. (*L*), 284*Belper*	4,552
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*	unop.
Harbison, T. J. S. (*N*), 612*Fermanagh*	6,596
Harbord, A. (*L*), 123 *Gt. Yarmouth*	919
Hardie, C. D. (*Lab.*) 554*Springburn*	5,460
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*C*), 350*Thanet*	5,890
Harney, E. A. St. A., K.C. (*L*), 222*South Shields*	25
Harris, P. A. (*L*). 8*S. W. Bethnal Green*	1,118
Harrison, F. C. (*C*), 33*Kennington*	2,411
Hartshorn, V., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 518*Ogmore*	9,823
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298*Totnes*	1,500
Hastings, P., K.C. (*Lab.*), 236*Wallsend*	2,823
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 279*St. Ives*	1,372
Hay, Capt. J. P. (*Lab.*), 543*Cathcart*	33
Hay, Maj. T. W. (*C*), 395*Norfolk S.*	2,575
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187*Nottingham, W.*	4,737
Healy, Cahir (*S.F.*), 613*Fermanagh*	6,177
Hemmerde, E. G., K.C. (*Lab.*), 268*Crewe*	555
Henderson, Sir T. (*N.L*), 597*Roxburgh*	658

	Maj.
Henderson, T. (*Lab.*), 555*Tradeston*	4,213
Henn, Sir S. H. (*C*), 83*Blackburn*	4,231
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 331*Winchester*	6,618
Herbert, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. (*C*), 420*Yeovil*	5,887
Herbert, D. H. (*C*), 338*Watford*	3,479
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C*), 465*Scarborough*	3,096
Herriotts, J. (*Lab.*), 312*Sedgefield*	729
Hesketh, Maj. T. Fermor- (*C*), 384*Enfield*	1,905
Hewett, Sir J. P., G.C.S.I. (*C*), 257*Luton*	3,164
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*C*), 389*Twickenham*	unop.
Hilder, Lt.-Col. F. (*C*), 321*Essex, S.E.*	2,053
Hiley, Sir E. V. (*C*), 73*Droddeston*	4,760
Hill, A. (*Lab.*), 145*Lewester W.*	4,792
Hillary, A. E. (*L*), 317*Harwich*	774
Hinchcliffe, W. A. Simpson- (*C*), 483 *Sowerby*	3,566
Hinds, J. (*N.L*), 507*Carmarthen*	3,725
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485*Wentworth*	unop.
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 13 *Chelsea*	8,924
Hodge, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 166*Gorton*	2,501
Hodge, Lt.-Col. J. P. (*L*), 198*Preston*	2,224
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (*C*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	unop.
Hogge, J. M. (*L*), 537*Edinburgh, E.*	3,463
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (*C*), 203*Gillingham*	3,481
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*C*), 327*Basingstoke*	5,734
Hood, Sir J., Bt. (*C*), 250*Wimbledon*	10,124
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (*C*), 212*Sheffield, Central*	unop.
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*C*), 44*St. Pancras, S.E.*	3,146
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366*Mossley*	4,577
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547*Hillhead*	4,959
Houfton, J. P. (*C*), 185*Nottingham, E.*	3,912
Houston, Sir R. P., Bt. (*C*), 161*Liverpool, West Toxteth*	4,821
Howard, Capt. Hon. D. (*C*), 280*Cumberland, N.*	271
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 26*Islington, E.*	3,847
Hughes, H. C. (*C*), 12*Peckham*	4,479
Hume, G. H. (*C*), 18*Greenwich*	6,072
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 416*Frome*	706
Hurst, Lt.-Col. G. B., K.C. (*C*), 168*Moss Side*	5,189
Hutchison, G. A. C., K.C. (*C*), 589*Midlothian*	474
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*N.L*) 557*Kirkcaldy*	673
Hutchison, W. (*C*), 548*Kelvingrove*	2,348
Inskip, T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 96*Bristol*	3,265
Irving, Dan (*Lab.*), 102*Burnley*	2,654
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	3,727
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 101 *Bromley*	7,675
Jarrett, G. W. S. (*N.L*), 346*Dartford*	1,918
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517*Neath*	6,434
Jenkins, W. A (*N.L*), 505*Brecon*	10,555
Jephcott, A. R. (*C*), 82*Yardley*	4,352
Jodrell, Sir N. P. (*C*), 393*King's Lynn*	1,179
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501*W. Rhondda*	7,011
Johnson, Sir L. Stanley- (*C*), 238*Walthamstow, E.*	2,796
Johnston, T. (*Lab.*), 599*Stirling, W.*	815
Jones, G. W. H. (*C*), 53*Stoke Newington*	4,016
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520*Merioneth*	2,833
Jones J. E. Emlyn (*L*), 300*Dorset, N.*	936
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244*Silvertown*	7,513
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514*Caerphilly*	4,025
Jones, R. T. (*Lab.*), 509*Carnarvon*	1,609
Jones, T. I. Mardy- (*Lab*), 519*Pontypridd*	6,217
Jowett, F. W. (*L*), 91*Bradford, E.*	3,647
Jowitt, W. A., K.C. (*L*), 126*Hartlepool*	567
Kelley, Maj. F. A., O.B.E. (*C*), 205*Rotherham*	644
Kennedy, Capt. M. N. S. (*C*), 364*Lonsdale*	6,240
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (*L.*), 133 *Hull, Cent.*	3,027
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285*Chesterfield*	unop.
King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C. (*C*), 39*Paddington S.*	4,935
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab*), 532*Dumbarton*	7,380
Lamb, J. Q. (*C*), 427*Stone*	544
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (*L*), 294*S. Molton*	unop.
Lampson, G. Locker- (*C*), 391*Wood Green*	12,526
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76*Handsworth*	6,069
Lansbury, G. (*Lab.*), 40*Bow & Bromley*	6,776
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (*C*), 544*Glasgow, Central*	2,514
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	10,961
Leach, W. (*Lab.*), 90*Bradford C.*	2,046
Lee, F. (*Lab.*), 289*Derbyshire, N.E.*	5
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56*Clapham*	8,766
Lever, Sir A. L. (*N.L*), 191*Hackney C.*	2,970
Lewis, T. A. (*N.L*), 528*Welch Univ.*	46
Linfield, F. C. (*L*), 258*Bedfordshire Mid.*	2,737
Lloyd, C. E. (*C*), 114*Dudley*	4,754
Lord, W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35*Norwood*	9,868
Lorden, J. W. (*C*), 43*St. Pancras, N.*	1,011
Lorimer, H. D. (*C*), 290*Derbyshire S.*	4,463
Lougher, L. (*C*), 494*Cardiff, E.*	1,182
Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (*C*), 74*Edgbaston*	unop.
Lowth. T. (*Lab.*), 162*Ardwick*	1,254
Loyd, A. T. (*C*), 255*Abingdon*	540
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 124*Hull, E.*	2,537
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 48*Rothwell*	7,251
Lynn, R. J. (*C*), 606*Belfast, W.*	unop.
McConnell, T. E. (*C*), *Belfast, N.*	unop.
McCurdy, Rt. Hon. C. A., K.C. (*N.L*), 181*Northampton*	5,484
MacDonald, J. Ramsey (*Lab.*), 513*Aberavon*	3,204
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*N.L*), 578*Inverness*	1,011
McEntee, V. L. (*Lab.*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	2,505
MacLaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226*Burslem*	203
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546*Glasgow, Govan*	6,105
Macnachten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614*Londonderry*	20,883
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (*N.L*), 11*Camberwell, N.W.*	3,557
McNeill, Ronald (*C*), 344*Canterbury*	8,315
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*N.L*),579 *Ross and Cromarty*	1,402
Maddocks, H., K.C. (*C*), 446*Nuneaton*	1,923
Maitland, Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 75*Erdington*	unop.
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E. (*C*), 27*Knutsford*	4,262
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*C*), 232*Tottenham, S.*	1,662
Manville, E. (*C*), 107*Coventry*	4,697
March, S. (*Lab.*) 41*Poplar, S.*	4,338
Margesson, H. D. R. (*C*), 246*Upton*	2,928
Marks, Sir G. C., (*N.L*), 277*Cornwall, N.*	unop.
Marshall, Sir A. (*L*), 125*Huddersfield*	206
Martin, A. E. (*N.L*), 319*Romford*	4,103
Martin, F. (*L*), 563*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,791
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108*Croydon, N.*	unop.
Mathew, C. J., K.C. (*Lab.*), 52*Whitechapel*	428
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541*Bridgeton*	7,602
Mercer, Col. H. (*C*), 432*Sudbury*	1,889

	Maj.
Middleton, G. (*Lab.*), 105*Carlisle*	1,301
Millar, J. D., K.C. (*L*), 594*Fife, E.*	2,710
Milne, J. S. W. (*C*), 458*Kidderminster*	10,508
Mitchell, W. Foot (*C*), 320*Saffron Walden*	3,047
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58*Streatham*	6,799
Moles, T. (*U*), 605*Belfast, S.*	unop.
Molloy, Maj. L. G. S., D.S.O. (*C*), 85*Blackpool*	166
Molson, Maj. J. E. (*C*), 579*Gainsborough*	1,799
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (*N. L*), 503*Swansea, W.*	802
Monsell, Com. B. M. Eyres- (*C*), 457*Evesham*	3,787
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton (*C*), 27*Islington, N.*	5,527
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*C*), 383*Brentford and Chiswick*	2,346
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*N. L*), 276*Camborne*	269
Morel, E. D. (*Lab.*), 534*Dundee*	8,048
Morgan, Maj. D. W., D.S.O., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 500*Rhondda, E.*	3,121
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan-(*C*), 16*Fulham, E.*	7,889
Morgan, D. Watts- (*Lab.*), 500*Rhondda*	3,121
Morris, H., K.C. (*N. L*), 97 *Bristol, E.*	151
Morrison, H. (*C*), 453*Salisbury*	323
Morrison, R. (*Lab.*), 231*Tottenham, N.*	1,858
Mosley, O. E. (*Ind*), 386*Harrow*	7,422
Muir, J. W. (*Lab.*), 549*Maryhill*	2,107
Murchison, C. K. (*C*), 340*Huntingdon*	4,956
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561*Stirling & Falkirk*	1,356
Murray, Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*L*), 564*Kincardine and Western*	2,457
Murray, R. (*Lab.*), 596*Renfrew Western*	1,736
Murray, J. (*N. L*), 143*Leeds, W.*	904
Nall, Maj. J., D.S.O. (*C*), 167*Hulme*	4,053
Nesbitt, R. C. (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	5,545
Newbold, J. T. W. (*Com.*), 585*Motherwell*	1,048
Newman, Lt.-Col. J. R. P. (*C*), 385*Finchley*	1,443
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 120*Exeter*	3,776
Newson, Sir P. W. W., Bt. (*C*), 448*Tamworth*	unop.
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	4,163
Nichol, R. (*Lab.*), 595*Renfrew Eastern*	550
Nicholson, Brig.-Gen. J. S., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 59*Abbey*	11,176
Nicholson, Col. W. G. (*C*), 330*Hants, Petersfield*	5,564
Nield, Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 115*Ealing*	8,379
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt. (*N. L*), 83 *Blackburn*	3,022
O'Connor, T. P. (*N*), 157*Liverpool, Scotland*	unop.
O'Grady, J. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S.E.*	4,062
Oliver, G. H. (*Lab.*), 288*Ilkeston*	1,084
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 487*Oxford Univ.*	576
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 608*Antrim*	unop.
Paget, Maj. Guy (*C*), 374*Bosworth*	2,511
Paling, W. (*Lab.*), 469*Doncaster*	5,158
Parker, H. (*Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	4,430
Parker, O. (*C*), 398*Kettering*	729
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247*Wigan*	4,643
Parry, Lt.-Col. T. H., D.S.O. (*N. L*). 512*Flint*	1,744
Pattinson, R. (*L*), 354*Grantham*	425
Pattinson, S. (*L*), 380*Horncastle*	1,639
Pease, Rt. Hon. H. Pike (*C*), 110*Darlington*	4,238
Pennefather, De F. (*C*), 156*Liverpool, Kirkdale*	unop.
Penny, F. G. (*C*), 137*Kingston-on-Thames*	7,573
Percy, Lord E. (*C*), 127*Hastings*	7,499
Perkins, Col. E. K. (*C.*), 218*Southampton.*	7,186
Perring, W. G. (*C*), 38*Paddington, N.*	4,348
Peto, Basil E. (*C.*), 292*Barnstaple*	173
Philipson, Hilton (*N. L*), 401*Berwick on Tweed*	4,579
Phillips, Vivian (*L*), 540*Edinburgh, W.*	666
Pielou, D. P. (*C*), 459*Stourbridge*	1,251
Pilditch, Sir P. (*C*), 388*Spelthorne*	5,834
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bart., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 449*Warwick and Leamington*	unop.
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*Lab.*), 211*Brightside*	5,743
Potts, J. (*Lab.*), 65*Barnsley*	2,717
Pownall, Lt.-Col. A. (*C*), 36*Lewisham, E.*	8,324
Preston, Sir W. R. (*C*), 51*Mile End*	795
Pretyman, Rt. Hon. E. G. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	4,887
Price, E. G. (*N. L*), 46*Shoreditch*	250
Pringle, W. M. R. (*L*), 475*Penistone*	542
Privett, F. J. (*C*), 194*Portsmouth, C.*	7
Rae, Sir H. N. (*N. L*), 481*Shipley*	1,041
Raeburn, Sir W. H. (*C*), 572*Dumbarton*	191
Raine, W. (*C*), 229*Sunderland*	8,943
Rankin, Capt. J. S. (*C*), 151*East Toxteth*	5,165
Rawlinson, J. F. P., K.C. (*C*), 88*Cambridge University*	3,174
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. C. (*C*), 95*Brighton*	4,785
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*N. L*), 99*Bristol, S.*	3,549
Reid, Capt. A. C. (*C*), 240*Warrington*	1,824
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 611*Down*	unop.
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271*Macclesfield*	5,348
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 25*Holborn*	5,239
Rentoul, G. S. (*C*), 429*Lowestoft*	7,949
Reynolds, W. G. W. (*C*), 145*Leicester, S.*	109
Rhodes, Col. J. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	6,951
Richards, R. (*Lab.*), 511*Wrexham*	1,098
Richardson, Sir A. (*C*), 349*Gravesend*	986
Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 433*Chertsey*	4,853
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309*Houghton-le-Spring*	7,056
Riley, B. (*Lab.*), 113*Dewsbury*	756
Ritson, J. (*Lab.*), 308*Durham*	2,672
Roberts, C. H. (*L*), 112*Derby*	1,828
Roberts, F. O. (*Lab.*), 242*West Bromwich*	2,947
Roberts, Rt. Hon. G. H. (*N. L*), 182*Norwich*	15,558
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir S., Bart., (*C*), 213 *Ecclesall*	unop.
Roberts, S. (*C.*) 332*Hereford*	9,044
Robertson, J. (*Lab.*), 581*Bothwell*	3,388
Robertson, Major D. (*C*), 29*Islington, W.*	692
Robinson, Sir T. (*N. L*), 370*Stretford*	10,452
Robinson, W. C. (*Lab.*), 471*Elland*	430
Rogerson, Capt. J. E. (*C*). 303*Barnard Castle*	279
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 529*Aberdeen, N.*	4,343
Rothschild, Maj. L. de (*C*), 262 *Aylesbury*	571
Roundell, Lt.-Col. R. F. (*C*), 482*Skipton*	3,023
Royce, W. S. (*Lab.*), 339*Holland with Boston*	591
Russell, W. (*C*), 86*Bolton*	16,921
Russell, Maj. A. West- (*C*), 233*Tynemouth*	4,157
Rutherford, Sir W. W. (*C*), 152*Edgehill*	4,666
Saklatvala, S. (*Lab.*), 3*Battersea*	2,021
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6*Bermondsey, W.*	2,325
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436*Farnham*	9,245
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57*Putney*	4,185
Samuel A. Lyle- (*L*), 428*Eye*	3,531
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Sir R. A., Bt. (*C*), 415 *Bridgwater*	119
Sanderson, Sir F. B. (*C*), 358*Darwen*	274
Sandon, Viscount (*C*), 413*Shrewsbury*	1,598
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (*C*). 130*Hythe*	unop.
Scott, Sir L., K.C. (*C.*), 154*Exchange*	3,056

	Maj.
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind.*), 533 *Dundee*	10,334
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206 *St. Helens*	6,144
Shakespeare, G. H. (*N.L.*) 400 *Wellingborough*	3,938
Shaw, Hon. A. (*N.L*), 567 *Kilmarnock*	2,239
Shaw, T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197 *Preston*	3,685
Shee, Lt.-Col. M. Archer-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*) 15 *Finsbury*	2,998
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley (*C*), 378 *Brigg*	6,278
Shepperson, E. W. (*C*), 333 *Leominster*	1,280
Shinwell, E. (*Lab.*), 588 *Linlithgow, E.*	3,632
Shipwright, Capt. D. (*C*), 278 *Penryn and Falmouth*	2,687
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241 *Wednesbury*	105
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (*C.*), 610 *Down*	unop.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. E.C (*L*). 484 *Spen Valley*	787
Simpson, J. H. (*L*). 457 *Taunton*	2,913
Sinclair, Sir A. Bart (*N.L*), 571 *Caithness*	1,912
Singleton, J. E., K.C. (*C*), 363 *Lancaster*	10,528
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423 *Kingswinford*	919
Skelton, A. N. (*C*), 594 *Perth*	5,513
Smith, Sir A., K.B.E (*C*), 109 *S. Croydon*	6,414
Smith, Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 159 *Warcrtree*	5,431
Smith, T. (*Lab.*), 475 *Pontefract*	616
Smith, H. B. Lees- (*Lab.*), 472 *Keighley*	4,656
Snell, H. (*Lab.*), 61 *Woolwich E.*	3,906
Snowden, Philip (*Lab*), 468 *Colne Valley*	1,282
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261 *Windsor*	10,417
Somerville, D. G (*C*), 66 *Barrow-in-F.*	1,927
Sparkes, H. W. (*C*), 236 *Tiverton*	74
Spears, Brig.-Gen. E. L., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (*N.L*). 376 *Loughborough*	unop.
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405 *Broxtowe*	371
Spencer, H. H. (*L*), 93 *Bradford, S.*	907
Spoor, B. C. (*Lab.*), 304 *Bishop Auckland*	1,527
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), *Fylde*	unop.
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*C*). 343 *Ashford*	8,661
Stephen, Rev. C. (*Lab.*), 542 *Camlachie*	3,722
Stephenson, Lt.-Col. H. K., D.S.O. (*N.L*), 216 *Park*	564
Stewart, G. (*C*), 274 *Wirral*	4,874
Stewart, J. (*Lab.*), 552 *St. Rollox*	5,771
Stockton, Sir E. F. (*C*), 165 *Exchange, M.*	3,771
Stott, Col. W. H. (*C*), 70 *Birkenhead, W.*	1,805
Strauss, E. A. (*N.L*), 48 *Southwark, N.*	1,112
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272 *Northwich*	2,388
Sturrock, J. Leng- (*N.L*), 559 *Montrose*	1,363
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335 *Hertford*	4,872
Sugden, Sir W. H. (*C*), 369 *Royton*	1,093
Sullivan, J. (*Lab.*), 586 *Lanark, Northern.*	2,392
Sutcliffe, T. (*C*), 124 *Grimsby*	9,499
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir W., K.C.B. (*N.L*), 565 *Argyll*	2,951
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (*C*), 214 *Hallam*	4,232
Terrell, Capt. R. (*C*), 410 *Henley*	1,341
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111 *Derby*	2,975
Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen (*Ind.*), 504 *Anglesey*	1,862
Thompson, L. (*C*), 230 *Sunderland*	5,533
Thomson, F. C. (*C*), 530 *Aberdeen, S.*	3,635
Thomson, T. (*L*), 173 *Middlesbrough, W.*	9,389
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252 *Wolverhampton E.*	2,167
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243 *Plaistow*	5,181
Thorpe, Capt. J. H. (*C*), 170 *Rusholme*	5,344
Thornton, M. R. (*L*), 295 *Tavistock*	1,951
Tillett, Ben (*Lab.*), 207 *Salford, N.*	19
Titchfield, Marquis (*C*), 407 *Newark*	7,045
Tout, W. J. (*Lab.*), 189 *Oldham*	1,234
Trevelyan, C. P. (*Lab.*), 177 *Newcastle O.T.*	5,070
Tryon, Maj Rt.Hon. G. C. (*C*), 94 *Brighton*	6,490
Turner, B. (*Lab.*), 68 *Batley and Morley*	5,562
Turton, E. R. (*C*), 466 *Thirsk & Malton*	unop.
Tubbs, S. W. (*C*), 324 *Stroud*	5,682
Twist, H. (*Lab.*), 147 *Leigh*	3,727
Walker, C. L. Forestier- (*C*), 524 *Monmouth*	unop.
Wallace, Capt. E. (*C*), 447 *Rugby*	3,738
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498 *Merthyr*	1,964
Walsh, S. (*Lab.*), 362 *Ince*	9,075
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*N.L*), 228 *Stoke-on-Trent*	6,163
Ward, Lt.-Col. A.L., D.S.O. (*C*), 135 *Hull, N.W.*	3,700
Waring, Maj. W. (*N.L*), 570 *Berwick and Haddington*	500
Warne, G. H. (*Lab.*), 403 *Wansbeck*	4,883
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (*N.L*), 425 *Lichfield*	1,278
Watson, Capt. J. B. (*N.L*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees*	1,213
Watson, W. McL. (*Lab.*), 535 *Dunfermline*	164
Watts, Dr T. (*C*), 171 *Withington*	670
Webb, Sidney (*Lab.*), 311 *Seaham*	11,888
Wedgwood, Col. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176 *Newcastle-under-Lyme*	4,930
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598 *Clackmannan and Eastern*	2,933
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256 *Bedford*	7,746
Welsh, J. C. (*Lab.*), 582 *Coatbridge*	2,314
Weston, Col. J. W. (*C*), 450 *Westmorland*	unop.
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 566 *Bute and Northern*	5,045
Westwood, J. (*Lab.*), 590 *Peebles and Southern*	402
Wheatley, J. (*Lab.*), 553 *Glasgow, Shettleston*	4,991
Wheler, Lt.-Col. G. C. H. (*C*), 348 *Faversham*	2,579
White, C. F (*L*), 291 *Derbyshire, W.*	90
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*C*), 221 *Southport*	1,665
White, H. Graham (*L*), 69 *Birkenhead E.*	3,945
Whitla, Sir W. (*C*), 615 *Belfast University*	unop.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 125 *Halifax*	unop.
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 308 *Blaydon*	6,759
Wignall, J. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	4,854
Willey, A. (*C*), 138 *Leeds Cent.*	6,293
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502 *Swansea E.*	407
Williams, J. R. Lort-, K.C. (*C*), 5 *Rotherhithe*	46
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 508 *Llanelly*	7,266
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470 *Don Valley*	4,106
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bart., K.B.E. K.C. (*C.*), 404 *Bassetlaw*	2,442
Wilson, C. H. (*Lab.*), 210 *Attercliffe*	8,644
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 310 *Jarrow*	7,042
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*C*), 464 *Richmond*	unop.
Windsor, Viscount (*C*), 411 *Ludlow*	5,808
Winfrey, Sir R. (*N.L*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.*	1,777
Winterton, Earl (*C*), 445 *Horsham*	unop.
Wintringham, Mrs. Margaret, (*L*). 381 *Louth*	883
Wise, F. (*C*), 131 *Ilford*	6,446
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326 *Aldershot*	5,656
Wood, Maj. Rt.Hon. E. F. L. (*C*), 478 *Ripon*	unop.
Wood, Sir K. (*C*), 62 *Woolwich, W.*	4,903
Wood, Maj. M. (*L*), 562 *Aberdeensh. Cent.*	3,298
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287 *High Peak*	7,194
Woodcock, Col. H. C. (*C*), 325 *Thanet*	104
Worsfold, Dr. T. C. (*C*), 438 *Mitcham*	5,036
Wright, W. (*Lab.*) 587 *Rutherglen*	2,589
Yate, Col. Sir C. E., Bt., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*C*), 377 *Melton*	1,791
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301 *Dorset S.*	7,464
Young, Comm. Rt. Hon. E. H., D.S.O., D.S.C. (*N.L*), 183 *Norwich*	15,542
Young, R. (*Lab.*), 367 *Newton*	4,098

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *N.L.* = National Liberal (Lloyd George); *L.* = Liberal (Asquith-Grey); *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.D.P.* = National Democratic Party; *N.* = Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Fein; *Agric.* = Farmers' Candidate; *Com.* = Communist. * Denotes a Member of the former Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS.

CITY OF LONDON,

M. 26,158; *W.* 17,805

1*Rt. Hon. Sir F. Banbury, *Bt.*, *C.* ..... *unop.*

2*E. C. Grenfell, *C.* ..... *unop.*

BATTERSEA.

North, *M.* 22,991; *W.* 16,611

3 *S. Saklatvala, Lab.* 11,311

Hogbin, H., *N.L.* 9,290

V. C. Albu, *L.* 1,756

South, *M.* 24,936; *W.* 18,955

4*Viscount Curzon, *C.* 17,685

A. J. Winfield, *Lab.* 11,050

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,508; *W.* 12,658

5*J. R. Lort-Williams, K.C., *C.* 6,703

C. Diamond, *Lab.* 6,642

H. W. Carr-Gomm, *L.* ... 5,034

West, *M.* 14,655; *W.* 11,513

6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab.* ... 7,550

Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.* 5,225

C. R. Scriven, *N.L.* 2,814

C. L. Nordon, *Ind.C.* 1,328

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, *M.* 15,519; *W.* 11,743

7 *G. Edmonds, L.* 5,774

W. Windsor, *Lab.* 5,659

Capt. E. A. Hoffgaard, *C.* 2,806

Capt. G. Jones, *N.L.* 1,780

South-West, *M.* 12,244; *W.* 8,885

8 *P. A. arris, L.* 5,152

J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 4,034

*Lt.-Col. Sir M. Wilson, Bart., C.S.I., D.S.O., *C.* 3,474

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, *M.* 17,448; *W.* 15,038

9*Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall, K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 14,046

C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.* 6,733

North, *M.* 16,513; *W.* 12,381

10*C. G. Ammon, *Lab.* 8,320

Dame Helen Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc., *C.* 8,066

North-West, *M.* 17,252; *W.* 14,101

11*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, *N.L.* 8,339

Dr. H. B. Morgan, *Lab.* 5,182

J. H. Harris, *L.* 3,270

Peckham, *M.* 21,395; *W.* 16,794

12 *H. C. Hughes, C.* 11,218

H. Lesser, *N.L.* 6,739

W. A. Chambers, *Lab.* .. 5,964

Gerald S. Tetley, *L.* 1,329

CHELSEA, *M.* 14,383; *W.* 14,070

13*Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G. Hoare, *Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* .. 13,437

Hon. B. Russell, *Lab.* ... 4,513

DEPTFORD, *M.* 30,012; *W.* 23,183

14*Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, *Lab.* 18,512

M. J. Pike, *C.* 16,687

FINSBURY, *M.* 20,864; *W.* 17,841

15*Lt.-Col. M. Archer-Shee, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 9,382

E. H. Gilpin, *L.* 6,384

G. M. Gillett, *Lab.* 4,903

G. R. Morden, *Ind.* 349

FULHAM.

East, *M.* 20,536; *W.* 16,644

16 *Col. K. P. Vaughan-Morgan, C.* 13,282

J. Palmer, *Lab.* 5,393

M. G. Liverman, *L.* ... 2,907

West, *M.* 21,877; *W.* 17,685

17*Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E., M.V.O., *C* 14,875

R. M. Gentry, *Lab.* 8,210

GREENWICH, *M.* 26,374; *W.* 19,631

18*G. H. Hume, *C.* 16,933

E. T. Palmer, *Lab.* 10,861

HACKNEY.

Central, *M.* 19,616; *W.* 15,417

19*Col. Sir Arthur Lever, *Bart.*, *N.L.* 9,795

Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, *L.* 6,825

Col. A. Lynch, *Lab.* 4,507

North, *M.* 18,605; *W.* 15,101

20*Lt.-Col. Sir W. R. Greene, *Bart.*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,882

Philip Guedalla, *L.* 8,387

South, *M.* 18,858; *W.* 14,426

21*Capt. C. C. Erskine-Bolst, *C.* 14,017

J. Holford Knight, *Lab.* 9,276

HAMMERSMITH.

North, *M.* 16,363; *W.* 13,541

22*Sir H. Foreman, O.B.E. *C.* 8,253

J. P. Gardner, *Lab.* 5,350

Fred Coysh, *L.* 4,278

South, *M.* 16,708; *W.* 13,910

23*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull, *Bart.*, *C.* 10,877

W. Albery, *Lab.* 6,397

HAMPSTEAD,

M. 20,370; *W.* 18,411

24*G. Balfour, *C.* 14,596

A. Clavering, *N.L.* ... 5,582

L. S. Fletcher, *L.* 4,282

HOLBORN, *M.* 14,929; *W.* 12,062

25*Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, *Bt.*, C.B.E., *C.* ... 8,996

J. S. S. Vaughan, *L.* 3,757

ISLINGTON.

East, *M.* 24,056; *W.* 19,620

26 *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.* 11,954

Sir Godfrey Baring, Bart., *L.* 8,107

Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.* 5,900

North, *M.* 25,687; *W.* 21,372

27*Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton Moore, K.C.M.G., *C.* ... 13,520

Miss E. Picton-Turbervile, *Lab.* 7,993

N. Sargant, *L.* 7,256

South, *M.* 18,897; *W.* 15,132

28 *C. S. Garland, C.* 7,877

Rt. Hon. T. Wiles, *L.* 7,352

F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, *Lab.* 6,634

West, *M.* 18,311; *W.* 14,464

29 *Maj. J. D. Robertson, C.* 7,335

H. Mills, *L.* 6,643

W. J. Lewington, *Lab.* 4,856

KENSINGTON.

North, *M.* 22,677; *W.* 19,651

30 *Percy Gates, C.* 12,328

W. J. Jarrett, *Lab.* 6,225

C. W. Hayward, *L.* 4,666

South, *M.* 17,379; *W.* 18,305

31*Sir W. H. Davison, K.B.E., *C.* 15,760

Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck, *N.L.* 4,964

LAMBETH.

Brixton, *M.* 21,263; *W.* 17,741

32*Sir Davison Dalziel, *Bt.*, *C.* 11,284

F. J. Laverack, *L.* 9,316

Kennington, *M.* 20,347; *W.* 16,104

33 *F. C. Harrison, C.* 10,081

H. Gosling, C.H., *Lab.*... 7,670

*H. G. Purchase, *N.L.* 3,522

North, *M.* 16,885; *W.* 13,435

34*F. Briant, *L.* 8,132

E. R. Bird, *C.* 7,362

Mrs. Ayrtou Gould, *Lab.* 3,353

Norwood, *M.* 22,928; *W.* 20,101

35 *W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., C.* 16,121

Comm. R. E. W. Kirby, D.S.O., *L.* 6,253

W. A. Hodgson, *Lab.* ... 4,180

LEWISHAM.

East, *M.* 24,881; *W.* 20,496

36*Lt.-Col. A. Pownall, O.B.E., *C* 16,726

E. W. Wilton, *Lab.* 8,402

J. C. L. Zorn, *L.* 3,906

West, *M.* 23,038; *W.* 19,417

37*Sir Philip Dawson, *C.* 16,216

B. L. A. O'Malley, *L.* ... 8,469

PADDINGTON.

North, *M.* 19,914; *W.* 17,847

38*W. G. Perring, *C.* 10,792

J. W. A. Jennings, *Ind.* 6,444

South, *M.* 15,130; *W.* 13,507

39*Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., *C.* 9,659

E.E. Sawyer, *Anti-waste* 4,764

POPLAR.

Bow and Bromley.

M. 19,620; *W.* 14,763

40 *George Lansbury, Lab.* 15,402

G. E. Duveen, *C.* 8,626

South, *M.* 21,240; *W.* 15,786

41 *Samuel March, Lab.* ... 14,484

*Sir A. W. Yeo, *N.L.* ... 10,146

ST. MARYLEBONE,

M. 24,046; *W.* 22,708

42 *Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG. Hogg, K.C., *C.* ..... *unop.*

ST. PANCRAS.

North, *M.* 19,703; *W.* 17,124.
43*J. W. Lorden, *C.* 9,176
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 8,165
Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Dickinson, K.B.E., *L.* 6,979
South-East, *M.* 17,116; *W.* 13,528
44*J. W. W. Hopkins, *C.* .. 8,753
H. G. Romerill, *Lab.* ... 5,60[illegible]
L. B. Franklin, *L.* 4,053
South-West, *M.* 16,202; *W.* 12,648
45*Maj. R. W. Barnett, *C.* ... 8,289
A. S. Comyns-Carr, *L.* ... 5,533
G. Horne, *Lab.* 2,947

SHOREDITCH.

M. 29,109; *W.* 21,931
46 *E. G. Price, N.L.* 9,084
E. Thurtle, *Lab.* 8,834
*Rt. Hon. C. Addison, M.D., *L.* 6,273

SOUTHWARK.

Central *M.* 17,249; *W.* 13,178
47*J. D. Gilbert, *N.L.* 10,522
G. D. Bell, *Lab.* 5,522
North, *M.* 13,856; *W.* 10,685
48*E. A. Strauss, *N.L.* ... 7,435
Dr. L. Haden Guest, M.C., *Lab.* 6,323
South-East. *M.* 19,209; *W.* 13,263
49 *Col. M. Alexander*, K.C., C.M.G., *N.L.* 10,014
*T. E. Naylor, *Lab.* 7,734

STEPNEY.

Limehouse, *M.* 16,847; *W.* 13,414
50 *Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 9,688
*Sir W. Pearce, *N.L.* 7,789
Mile End, *M.* 13,224; *W.* 9,661
51*Sir W. Preston. *C.* 6,014
John Scurr, *Lab.* 5,219
R. Solomon, *L.* 3,457
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 14,381; *W.* 9,552
52 *C. J. Mathew*, K.C., *Lab.* 6,267
*J. D. Kiley, *L.* 5,839
A. Instone, *C.* 3,502

STOKE NEWINGTON,

M. 13,082; *W.* 10,739
53*G. W. H. Jones, *C.* 9,753
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 5,737

WANDSWORTH.

Balham and Tooting, *M.* 22,672; *W.* 18,698
54 *Sir Alfred Butt, C.* 17,239
J. W. Molden, *L.* 8,044
Central. *M.* 16,369; *W.* 12,785
55*Lt.-Col. *Sir J. Norton-Griffiths, Bart.*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 12,470
L. Silkin, *Lab.* 5,420
Clapham, *M.* 19,554; W. 16,408
56*Sir J. Leigh. Lt., *C.* ...13,285
L. Spero, *Lab.* 4,919
E. A. Villiers, *L.* 4,444
Putney, *M.* 18,486; *W.* 14,860
57*S. Samuel, *C.* 9,739
Brig.-Gen. C. Prescott-Decie, D.S.O., *Ind.C.* 5,556
H. Higgs, *L.* 5,317
Streatham, *M.* 14,814; *W.* 13,272
58*Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, *C.* 12,282
Capt. O. A. Minns, *L.* ... 5,483

WESTMINSTER.

Abbey, *M.* 21,282; *W.* 15,481
59*Brig.-Gen. *J. S. Nicholson*, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 13,620
J. G. Butler, *Lab.* 2,444
Rear-Adm. S. R. Drury-Lowe, C.M.G., *Ind.* ... 1,950
St. George's *M.* 17,598; *W.* 14,718
60*J. M. M. Erskine, *Ind. C.* 11,252
*Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 7,559
Commdt. Mary Allen, *L.* 1,303

WOOLWICH.

East, *M.* 19,508; *W.* 14,485
61 *H. Snell, Lab.* 15,620
*Capt R. Gee, V.C., M.C., *C.* 11,714
West. *M.* 19,485; *W.* 14,757
62*Sir H. Kinnaird Wood, *C.* 14,453
J. T. Sheppard, *Lab.* ... 9,550

ENGLISH BOROUGHS.

ACCRINGTON, *M.* 23,906; *W.* 18,054
63 *C. Roden Buxton, Lab.* 16,462
*Maj. E. Gray, *C.* 11,408
Maj. Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker, *L.* 9,395

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE,

M. 13,759; *W.* 11,255
64*Sir W. de Frece, *C.* ... 12,006
T. W. Gillinder, *Lab.* 8,834

BARNSLEY, *M.* 21,300; *W.* 14,007
65 *J. S. Potts, Lab.* 14,728
Col. M. Moore, *N.L.* ... 12,011

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,

M. 22,047; *W.* 13,783
66 *D. G. Somerville, C.* ...16,472
J. Bromley, *Lab* 14,551

BATH, *M.* 17,366; *W.* 15,657
67*Capt. *C. T. Foxcroft, C.*13,666
Harold Spender, *L.* 8,699
H. H. Elvin, *Lab.* 4,849

BATLEY AND MORLEY,

M. 22,859; *W.* 16,289
68 *Ben Turner* O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,005
J. A. Compston, K.C., *L.* 9,144
J. Potter, *C.* 8,054

BIRKENHEAD.

East, *M.* 19,769; *W.* 13,040
69 *H. Graham White, L.* 14,690
*A. Bigland, *C.* 10,745
West. *M.* 17,840; *W.* 12,003
70 *Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott, C.B., T.D., C.* 12,176
W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 10,371

BIRMINGHAM.

Aston, *M.* 21,198; *W.* 14,915
71*Rt. Hon. *Sir Evelyn Cecil*, G.B.E., *C.* 15,913
J. Cotter, *Lab.* 10,275
Deritend, *M.* 21,772; *W.* 15 213
72 *J. S. Crooke, C.* 11,700
F. Longden, *Lab.* 6,892
H. Willison, *L.* 5,331
Duddeston *M.* 20,294; *W.* 14 094
73 *Sir E. Hiley*, K.B.E., *C.* 13,091
Michael Brothers, *Lab.* 8,331
Edgbaston, *M.* 20,896; *W.* 16,385
74*Sir *F. Lowe, Lt., C.* ..... *unop.*
Erdington. *M.* 20,826; *W.* 14,987
75*Sir *A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C.* ..... *unop.*
Handsworth. *M.* 21,500; *W.* 16,264
76*Com. *O. Locker-Lampson*, D.S.O., *C.* 18,859
N. Tiptaft, *Ind. L.* 12,790

King's Norton,

M. 16, 74; *W.* 11,983
77*Sir *H. Austin*, K.B.E., *C.* 8,870
Mrs. Barton, *Co-op.* 7,017
W. Meakin, *L.* 5,474

Ladywood. *M.* 19,531; *W.* 13,977
78*Rt. *Hon. N. Chamberlain, C.* 13,032
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Lab.* 10,589
Moseley *M.* 24,548; *W.* 18,591
79*P. J. H. Hannon, *C.* ...*unop.*
Sparkbrook, *M.* 22,632; *W.* 15,886
80*Lt.-Col. *Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 13,326
T. Foster Duggan. *L.* ... 7,283
E. W. Hampton, *Co-op.* 6,310

West. *M.* 21,535; *W.* 15,728
81*Rt. *Hon. A. Chamberlain, C.* 15,405
F. Smith, *Lab.* 9,599

Yardley, *M.* 22,364; *W.* 15,681
82*A. *R. Jephcott, C.* 15,586
A. G. Gosling, *Lab.* 11,234

BLACKBURN, *M.* 36,466; *W.*28,383
83 *Sir S. H. H. Henn*, K.B.E., *C.* 28,280
84*Rt. *Hon. Sir H. Norman, Bt., Nat. L.* 27,071
J. P. Davies, *Lab.* 24,049
E. Porter, *Lab.* 23,402
T. Cox Meech, *L.* 8,141

BLACKPOOL, *M.* 24,091; *W.* 22,201
85 *Maj. L. G. S. Molloy*, D.S.O., *C.* 18,206
Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, D.S.O., *L.* 18,040

BOLTON, *M.* 47,748; *W.* 36,594
86 *W. Russell, C.* 37,480
87*Capt. *Sir W. Edge, N.L.*30,995
S. Lomax, *Lab.* 20,559
W. J. Abraham, *Lab.* ...20,145
I. Edwards, *L.* 18,523

BOOTLE, *M.* 19,436; *W.* 13,712
88 *Maj. J. Burnie, L.* 13,276
Sir A. Bicket, K.B.E., *C.* 9,867
J. E. Burke, *Ind.* 425

BOURNEMOUTH,

M. 18,056; *W* 18,642
89*Lt. *Col. H. Page-Croft*, C.M.G., *C.* 15,600
C. B. Dallow, *L.* 10,181
H. K. Hargreaves, *Ind. C.* 4,134

BRADFORD.

Central, *M.* 25,321; W. 19,368
90 *W. Leach, Lab.* 13,937
F. D. Moore, *C.* 11,891
Rev. W. Paxton, *L.* 7,083

East, *M.*20,808; *W.* 15,950
91 *F. W. Jowett. Lab.* 13,573
*Capt. E. Loseby, M.C., *N.L.* 9,926
H. M Dawson, *L.* 6,411

North, *M.* 18,531; *W.* 14,97
92*Maj *A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 10,260
Walter Rea, *L.* 9,008
J. H. Pratt, *Lab.* 8,869

South, *M.* 23,804 ; *W.* 18,707
93 *H. H. Spencer, L.* 13,257
W. Hirst, *Co-op.* 12,350
*Lt.-Col. Hon. F. V. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *C.* 9,334

BRIGHTON, *M.* 41 977 ; *W.* 38,697
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 28,549
95**Com. Cooper-Rawson, C.* 25,844
C. B Fry, *L.* 22.059
H. Wheater, *Anti-waste* 11,913

BRISTOL.

Central, *M.* 21,193 ; *W.* 17,516
96**T. W. H. Inskip*, C.B.E., K.C., *C.* 15,568
Br.-Gen. C. E. Thomson, *Lab.* 12,303
East, *M.* 20,356 ; *W.* 15 348
97 *H. Morris*, K.C., *N.L.* 13,910
L. Bateman, *Lab.* 13.759
North, *M.* 20.611 ; *W.* 16,374
98 *Col. Hon. H. Guest*, , *N.L.* 17,495
W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 7,567
South, *M.* 21,519 ; *W.* 16,511
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, N. L.* 16,199
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 12.650
West, *M.* 19,763 ; *W.* 18,250
100**Lt.-Col. G. A. Gibbs, C.* 18,124
F. W. Raffety, *L.*.....11,100

BROMLEY, *M.* 42,931 ; *W.* 21,275
101**Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James, C.B.E., C.*.....16,803
F. K. Griffith, *L.* 9,128
F. P. Hodles, *Lab.* 4,735

BURNLEY, *M.* 28,683 ; *W.* 21,428
102**D. Daniel Irving, Lab.* 17,385
H. E. J. Camps, *C.* 14,731
W. T. Layton, *L.* 12,339

BURY, *M.* 18,398 ; *W.* 13,906
103**Capt. C. Ainsworth, C.* 10,830
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* ... 9,643
W. A. Lewins, *L.* 5,795

CAMBRIDGE,
M. 15,255 ; *W.* 13,147
104**Sir G. D. C. Newton*, K.B.E., *C.* 11,238
S. Cope Morgan, *L.* ... 7,075
A. S. Firth, *Lab.* 4,810

CARLISLE, *M.* 13,827 ; *W.* 10,698
105 *G. Middleton, Lab.* ... 7,816
*Col. C. Lowther, *C.*..... 6,56
*W. T. Carr, *N.L.* 6,526

CHELTENHAM,
M. 11,925 ; *W.* 12,052
106**Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 11,383
C. Plaistowe, *L.* 8,237

COVENTRY, *M.* 35,346 ; *W.* 25 636
107**E. Manville, C.* 20,981
Robert Williams, *Lab.*16,286
J. E. Darnton, *L.* 11,985

CROYDON.

North, *M.* 26,289 ; *W.* 21,386
108 *Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Macon*, D.S.O., *C.* ....*unop.*
South, *M.* 26,834 ; *W.* 22,970
109**Sir Allan Smith*, K.B.E., *C.*..... ...15,356
H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.* 8,942
T. W. Dobson, *L.* 8,183

DARLINGTON,
M. 17,613 ; *W.* 12,798
110**Rt. Hon. H. Pike Pease, C.*.....13,285
W. Sherwood, *Lab.* ... 9,048
T. Crooks, *L.* 4,420

DERBY, *M.* 36,043 ; *W.* 26,024
111**Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 25,215
112 *C. H. Roberts, L.* 24,068
*A. Green, *C*.....22.240
W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...21,677

DEWSBURY, *M.* 15,964 ; *W.* 12,181
113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 8,821
T. E. Harvey, *L.* 8,055
O. Peake, *C*..... 6,744

DUDLEY, *M.* 15,176 ; *W.* 10,747
114 *Cyril E. Lloyd, C.* 12,876
*James Wilson, *Lab.* ... 8,522

EALING, *M.* 16,005 ; *W.* 15,552
115**Sir H. Nield*, K.C., *C.* 14,507
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 6,128
Br.-Gen. L. Hall, C.B. *Ind.C.* 719

EAST HAM.
North, *M.* 19,792 ; *W.* 14.967
116 *C. W. Crook, C.*.....7.215
Miss S. Lawrence, *Lab.* 6.747
E. E. Edwards, *N.L.*.... 4,775
H. Osborn, *Ind.L.*..... 4,021
J. N. Emery, *L.* 1,504
South, *M.* 19.399 ; *W.* 13.671
117 *A. Barnes, Lab.* 10,566
E. Smallwood, *L.* 6,567
*A. C. Edwards, *N.L.*... 4,793

ECCLES, *M.* 19,938 ; *W.* 15,576
118 *J. Buckle, Lab.* 14,354
*M. Stevens, *C*.....13,551

EDMONTON, *M.* 16 993 ; *W.* 12.669
119 *F. A. Broad, Lab.* 8,407
*Sir A. Warren, O.B.E., *C.* 6,698
E. T. Rhymer, *L.* 3,522

EXETER, *M.* 15,272 ; *W.* 13,759
120**Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., C.* ... 14,326
L. W. J. Costello, *L.* ...10,550

GATESHEAD,
M. 32,152 ; *W.* 22,589
121 *J Brotherton, Lab.*.....18,795
*Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 13,424
Capt. J. P. Dickie, *L.*....10,679

GLOUCESTER,
M. 14,757 ; *W.* 11,057
122**Sir J. Bruton, C.* 7,922
Philips Price, *Lab.*..... 7,871
A. W. Stanton, *L.* 6,050

GREAT YARMOUTH,
M. 14,415 ; *W.* 12,570
123**Arthur Harbord, L.* ... 9,836
Lt.-Col. C. de Windt Crookshank, *C.* 8,917
A. Whiting, *Lab.* 2,574

GRIMSBY, *M.* 30,304 ; *W.* 22,192
124 *T. Sutcliffe, C.*.....23,726
C. Franklin, *Lab.* 14,227

HALIFAX, *M.* 28,193 ; *W.* 22,511
125**Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L.* ..... *unop.*

HARTLEPOOLS, THE.
M. 25,144 ; *W.* 16,062
126 *W. A. Jowitt*, K.C., *L.* 18.252
*W. C. H. Gritten, *C.* 17,685
HASTINGS, *M.* 14,121 ; *W.* 14664
127**Lord Eustace Percy, C.*13,991
W. R. Davies, *Lab.* ... 6,492

HORNSEY, *M.* 22,731 ; *W.* 21,233
128**Viscount Ednam*, M.C., *C.*.....18,462
Dr. E. L. Burgin, *L.* ...16,239

HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 30,930 ; *W.* 25.313
129 *Sir A. H. Marshall*, K.B.E., *L.* 15,879
J. H. Hudson, *Lab.* ...15,673
*Sir C. Sykes, Bart., K.B.E., *N.L.* 15,212

HYTHE, *M.* 11,057 ; *W* 9575
130**Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.*, G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.* .....*unop.*

ILFORD, *M.* 22,879 ; *W.* 22,134
131**Frederic Wise, C.* 14,071
Maj. J. W. H. Thompson, *L.* 7,625
A. West, *Lab.* 5,414
F. Branston, *Ind.C.* ... 4,610

IPSWICH, *M.* 22,105 ; *W.* 16,819
132**Capt. Sir F. J. C. Ganzoni, C.* 17,134
R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...14,924

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, *M.* 20.323 ; *W.* 14,708
133**Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, L.* 15,374
H. W. Looker, *C.* 12,347
East, *M.* 19,629 ; *W.* 14,166
134 *L. R. Lumley, C.* 11,248
Maj. C. J. Vasey, *L.*.... 8,711
A. Stark, *Lab.* 6,934

North-West,
M. 19,135 ; *W.* 14,750
135**Col. A. Lambert Ward*, D.S.O., *C.* 14,904
Sir John Barran, Bt., *L.*11,204
South-West, *M.* 20,340 ; *W.* 14,842
136**Maj. C. F. Entwistle, L.*10,460
H. Bent Grotrian, *C.*.... 9,597
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 4,859
Rev. D. Pughe, *N.L.*.... 692

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M. 20,663 ; *W.* 17,602
137 *F. G. Penny, C.* 15,136
Col. H. Day, *Ind.* 7,563

LEEDS.
Central, *M.* 24,400 ; *W.* 18,338
138 *Arthur Willey, C.* 14,137
H. H. Slesser, *Lab.* ... 7,844
*R. Armitage, *N.L.*..... 6,260
North, *M.* 20,929 ; *W.* 16,454
139 *H. M. Butler, C.*.....13,771
E. O. Dodgson, *L.* 7,230
Rev. D. Stewart, *Lab.* 5,836

North-East,
M. 24,414 ; *W.* 15,655
140**Maj. J. D. Birchall, C.*12,243
R. F. Walker, *L.* 7,891
J. Badlay, *Lab.* 6,525
South, *M.* 20,186 ; *W.* 15,066
141 *H. C. Charlton, Lab.*....13,210
*Sir W. Middlebrook, *N.L.* 11,380

South-East. *M.* 20,479 ; *W.* 14,595
142**J. O'Grady*, O.B.E., *Lab.*13,616
Miss M. P. Grant, *N.L.* 9 554
West. *M.* 21,768 ; *W.* 16,491
143**J. Murray, N.L.*.....13.391
T. W. Stamford, *Lab.* 12,487

LEICESTER.

East. *M.* 21,555 ; *W.* 16,194
144 *Capt. A. Evans, N.L.* 15,164
*G. Banton, *Lab.* 13,850
South. *M.* 18,988 ; *W.* 15,801
145 *W. G. W. Reynolds, C.* 12,534
W. Allen, *L.*.....12,425
West. *M.* 22,185 ; *W.* 17,419
146 A. Hill, *Lab.* 12,929
*J. F. Green, *N.L.* 8,137
Dr. G. Spero, *L.* 7,631
LEIGH. *M.* 22,960 ; *W.* 14,090
147 *H. Twist, Lab.* 15,006
H. Metcalfe, *C.* 11,279
J. Ashworth, *L.* 7,012

LEYTON.

East. *M.* 15,817 ; *W.* 12,415
148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* ... 7,856
W. Carter, *Lab.* 6,300
Sir W. Gibbons, K.B.E., *N.L.* 4,568
E. Brotherton Ratcliffe, *L.*..... 1,650
West. *M.* 19,320 ; *W.* 15,229
149 *J. D. Cassels, C.*.....11,157
*A. E. Newbould, *L.* ... 7,021
A. Smith, *Lab.* 5,673
LINCOLN, *M.* 18,133 ; *W.* 12,991
150**Alfred Davies*, C.B.E., *C.* 15,780
Arthur Taylor, *Lab.* ...10,951

LIVERPOOL.

East Toxteth,
M. 18,979 ; *W.* 14,898
151**Capt. J. S. Rankin, C.*15,149
Miss Eleanor Rathbone, *Ind.*..... 9,984
Edgehill, *M.* 19,610 ; *W.* 14,024
152**Sir Watson Rutherford, C.* 14,186
J. H. Hayes, *Lab.* 9,520
Everton, *M.* 15,751 ; *W.* 11,672
153**Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner, C.* 11,667
J. Toole, *Lab.* 7,600
Exchange, *M.* 21,910 ; *W.* 15,887
154**Sir Leslie Scott*, K.C., *C.* 15,650
*J. Devlin, *Nat.* 12,614
Fairfield, *M.* 17,560 ; *W.* 13,378
155**Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, C.* 14,316
G. Porter, *Lab.* 5,478
Kirkdale, 18,359 ; *W.* 12,953
156**De F. Pennefather, C. unop.*
Scotland, *M.* 17,933 ; *W.* 13,428
157**T. P. O'Connor, N.*.....*unop.*
Walton, 17,580 ; *W.* 12,898
158 *Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C.* .....*unop.*
Wavertree, *M.* 19,318 ; *W.* 14,240
159**Sir H. Smith, K.C., C.* 14,372
Rev. J. V. Laughland, *Lab.* 8,941
West Derby, *M.* 20,360 ; *W.* 14,970
160**Rr.-Adm. Sir W. R. Hall*, K.C.M.G , *C.* ...16,179
D. R. Williams, *Lab.*... 6,785

West Toxteth,
M. 21,171 ; *W.* 15,329
161**Sir R. P. Houston, Bt., C.*.....15,030
J. Gibbins, *Lab.* 10.209

MANCHESTER.

Ardwick. *M.* 21,500 ; *W.* 16,200
162 *T. Lowth, Lab.* 14,031
*A. Hailwood, *C.* 12,777
Blackley, *M.* 14,000 ; *W.* 11,600
163**W. J. H. Briggs, C.* .. 9,023
P. M. Oliver, *L.* 6,219
A. F. Townend, *Lab.*... 5,580
Clayton, *M.* 20,000 ; *W.* 15,200
164 *W. H. Flanaghan, C.* 14.800
*J. E. Sutton, *Lab.* 14,789
Exchange, *M.* 23,300 ; *W.* 16,150
165 *Sir E. Stockton, C.*.....13,919
*Sir W. Barton, *Ind. L.*10,143
Gorton. *M.* 20,500 ; *W.* 14,800
166**Rt. Hon. J. Hodge, Lab.*15,058
W. Heap, *C.*.....13,957
Hulme. *M.* 22,200 ; *W.* 17,050
167**Lt.-Col. J. Nall*, D.S.O., *C.*.....15,692
Walter Davies, *L.* 11,639
Moss Side, *M.* 18,650 ; *W.* 14,800
168**Col. G. B. Hurst*, K.C., *C.* 11,932
T. B. Ackroyd, *L.* 6.743
Platting, *M.* 22,150 ; *W.* 17,275
169**Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.*15,683
F. R. Holmes, *C.* 14,814
W. Ramage, *L.* 1,847

Rusholme,
M. 17,000 ; *W.* 14,225.
170**Capt. J. H. Thorpe*, O.B.E., *C.* 11 765
F. E. M. Sutton, *L.* 6,421
A. E. Wood, K.C., *Lab.* 6,397
Withington. *M.* 15,775; *W.* 13,250
171 *Dr. T. Watts, C.*.....11,678
E. D. Simon, *L.* 11,008

MIDDLESBROUGH.

East. *M.* 17,608 ; *W.* 11,297
172 *J. W. Brown, C.*..... 8,885
Martin Conolly, *Lab.* 7,607
*Col. P. Williams, *L.* ... 6,295
West, *M.* 21,053 ; *W.* 14 395
173**T. Thomson, L.* ... .16,811
Dr. D. H. Levick, *N.L.* 7,422

MORPETH, *M.* 26,623 ; *W.* 16,475
174**John Cairns*, M.B.E., *Lab.*..... 15,026
F. C. Thornborough, *L.*10,007
C. S. Shortt, *C.* 6,045

NELSON AND COLNE,
M. 25,086 ; *W.* 18,759
175 *A. Greenwood, Lab.* ...17,718
J. H. S. Aitken, *L.*.....11,542
F. N. Wainwright, *C.*... 7,286

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
M. 17,743 ; *W.* 12,557
176**Col. J. C. Wedgewood*, D.S.O., *Lab.* 14,503
Albert Shaw, *N.L.*..... 9.573

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

Central, *M.* 20,537 ; *W.* 14,307
177 *C. P. Trevelyan, Lab.* 13,709
*Sir G. Renwick, Bt., *C.* 8,639
J. Dodd, *L.* 2,923

East, *M.* 19,048 ; *W.* 12,655
178 *J. N. Bell, Lab.* 10,084
*Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* .., 6,999
G. Stone, *N.L.* 6,273
North, *M.* 18,585 ; *W.* 14,402
179**N. Grattam Doyle, C.*...14,931
Dr. R. W. Simpson, *L.* 8,017
R. J. Wilson, *Lab.*..... 1,435
West, *M.* 19,247 ; *W.* 13,717
180 *D. Adams, Lab.*.....11,654
Capt. C. B. Ramage, *N.L.* 11,499
Hon. R. D. Denman, *L.* 3,367

NORTHAMPTON,
M. 25,449 ; *W.* 19,273
181**Rt. Hon. C. A. McCurdy*, K.C., *N.L.* 19,974
Miss M. Boudfield, *Lab.*14,490
Henry Vivian, *L.* 3.753
NORWICH, *M.* 33,104 ; *W.* 27,055
182**Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, N.L.* 31,167
183**Comm. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton Young*, D.S.O., D.S.C., *N.L.* 31,151
H. E. Witard, *Lab.* ...15,609
G. F. Johnson, *Lab.* ...14,490

NOTTINGHAM.

Central, *M.* 17,851 ; *W.* 15,460
184 *Capt. R. Berkeley, L.* 14,480
*A. R. Atkey, *C.* 14,459
East, *M.* 16,847 : *W.* 13,763
185**J. P. Houlton, C.* 12,082
E. Atkin, *L.* 8,170
South, *M.* 16,845 ; *W.* 13,106
186**Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.* 15,158
H. Mills, *Ind.* 4,708
West, *M.* 17,329 ; *W.* 13,003
187**A. Hayday, Lab.* 10,737
G. H. Powell, *C.*..... 6,050
Alec. Rea, *L.* 5,163
OLDHAM, *M.* 40,827 ; *W.* 29,756
188 *Lt.-Col. Sir E. W. M. Grigg*, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *N.L.* ...24,762
189 *W. J. Tout, Lab.*.....24,434
S. Smethurst, *C.*.....23,200
W. T. Davies, *L.*..... 9,812
Lady Emmott, *L.* 6,186
OXFORD, *M.* 13,410 ; *W.* 11,844
190 *Frank Gray, L.* 12.489
*J. A. R. Marriott, *C.*... 8,683

PLYMOUTH.

Devonport, *M.* 17,595 ; *W.* 13,673
191**Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke*, K.B.E., *C.* 10,459
Maj. L. H. Belisha, *L.* 8,538
Paym. Lt.-Comdr. R.B. Bates, *Lab.* 5,742
Drake. *M.* 19,522 ; *W.* 16,323
192**Sir A. S. Benn*, K.B.E., *C.*11,698
J. Gorman, *Lab.*..... 8,359
Maj. J. Robins, *L.* 6,594
Sutton, *M.* 20,700 ; *W.* 16,996
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*...13,924
Capt. G. Brennan, *Lab.*10,831
Dr. H.W. Bayly, *Ind.C.* 4,643

PORTSMOUTH.

Central, *M.* 20,661 ; *W.* 16,034
194 *F. J. Privett, C.*..... 7,666
Sir T. Fisher, K.B.E., *N.L.* 7,659
*Sir T. A. Bramsdon, *L.* 7,129
A. G. Gourd, *Lab.* 6,126

North, *M.* 19,949 ; *W.* 15,287
195**Sir B. Faile, Bt., C.*.....14,168
A. Henderson, junr., *Lab.* 6,808
T. H. F. Lapthorne, *L.* 4,368

South, *M.* 21,060 ; *W.* 18,366
196**Maj. H. R. Cayzer, C.*....19,960
Lt.-Gen. Sir H. M. Lawson, K.C.B., *L.*.... 9,080

PRESTON, *M.* 32,233 ; *W.* 25,720
197**T. Shaw*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 26,259
198 *Col. J. P. Hodge, L* ...24,793
*Col. Hon.G. F.Stanley, C.M.G., *C.* 22,574
A. R. Camm, *C.* 20,410

READING, *M.* 25,843 ; *W.* 19,160
199 *Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan*, C.B., *C.* 16,082
Derwent Hall Caine, *Lab.* 14,322
H. D. Roome, *L.*..... 7,212

RICHMOND (SURREY), *M.* 18,684 ; *W.* 16,035
200 *H. Becker, Ind.C.* 12,075
*Cliffo. d Edgar, *C.* 6,032
Mrs. Corbett Ashby, *L.* 5,765

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,373 ; *W.* 20,410
201 *S. Burgess, Lab.*.....15,774
*A. J. Law *C.* 13,006
Ramsay Muir, *L.*.....11,894

ROCHESTER.
Chatham, *M.* 18,191 ; *W.* 13,334
202**Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, C.* 11,335
Sir A. J. Callaghan, LL.D., *L.* 10,682
Gillingham, *M.* 17,150 ; *W.* 12,410
203**G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *C.* 12,425
Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G., *Lab.* 8,944

ROSSENDALE, *M* 20,162 ; *W.*15,391
204 *Maj D. Halstead, C.* 12,881
Gilbert W. Jones, *Lab.*11,029
R. D. Holt, *L.*..... 6,327

ROTHERHAM, *M.*25,667 ; *W.*15,436
205**Maj. P. A. Kelley*, C.B.E., *Ind.* 17,093
J. Walker, *Lab.* 16,449

ST. HELENS, *M.*27,870 ; *W.* 16,256
206**J. Sexton*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 20,731
E. Wooll, *C.* 14,587

SALFORD
North, *M.* 20,281 ; *W.* 14,499
207**Ben Tillett, Lab.*.....11,368
S. Finburgh, *C.* 11,349
J. C. Jolly, *L.* 4,660
South, *M.* 21,409 ; *W.* 14,842
208**Rt. Hon. Sir M. Barlow*, K.B.E., *C.*.....*unop.*
West, *M.* 19,023 ; *W.* 13,976
209**Lt.-Cr. P. W. Astbury, C.*12,130
A. Law, *Lab.*.....8,724
Sir W. Milligan, M.D., *L.* 6,174

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,283 ; *W.* 13,388
210 *C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ...16,206
*T. W. Casey, *N.L.* 7,562
Brightside, *M.* 22,280 ; *W.* 14,594
211 *A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Lab.* 16,692
*Rt. Hon. Sir Tudor Walters, *N.L.* 10,949
Central, *M.* 20,557 ; *W.* 13,870
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, C.* .....*unop.*
Ecclesall, *M.* 16,650 ; *W.* 12,567
213**Rt. Hon. Sir S. Roberts, Bt., C.* .....*unop.*
Hallam, *M.* 17,315 ; *W.* 13,313
214 *Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes*, G.C.B., K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 13,405
C. S. Rewcastle, *L.*..... 9,173
Hillsborough, *M.*21,228 ; *W.* 14,863
215 *W. Alexander, Co-op.*...15,124
*Arthur Neal, *N.L.*.....11,799
Park, *M.* 17,817 ; *W.* 12,504
216**Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson*, D.S.O., *N.L.* ...11,542
R. Morley, *Lab.* 10,578
SMETHWICK, *M.*20,491; *W.* 13,641
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ...13,141
A. H. A. Simcox, *C.* ...12,759

SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 43,183 ; *W.* 32,133
218 *Col. E. K. Perkins, C.* 22,054
219 *Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 20,351
T. Lewis, *Lab.*.....14,868
Dr. E. H. Stancomb, *Ind.*14,192
*Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Philipps, K.C.B., D.S.O., *N.L.* 11,576
*Rt. Hon. W. Dudley Ward, *N.L.* 9,318

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, *M.* 22,979 ; *W.* 19,620
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 17,920
H. G. Walker, *L.* 11,039

SOUTHPORT, *M.* 18,315 ; *W.* 15,521
221**Lt.-Col. G. D. White, C.*13,733
Sir John Brunner, Bart., *L.* 12,668

SOUTH SHIELDS, *M.* 30,916 ; *W.* 21,189
222 *E. A. St. A. Harney*, K.C., *L.* 15,760
W. Lowther, *Lab.* 15,735
*J. Havelock Wilson, C.H., C.B.E., *N.L.* ... 8,121

STOCKPORT, *M.* 35,065 ; *W.* 27,945
223**H. Fildes, N.L.*..... 35,421
224**W. Greenwood, C.* 33,842
S. F. Perry, *Lab.*.....17,059
J. C. H. Robinson, *Lab.*16,126

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, *M.* 22,993 ; *W.* 14,998
225**Capt. J. B. Watson, N.L.*12,396
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 11,183
Maj. R. S. Stewart, *L.* 9,041

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 17,312 ; *W.* 12,047
226 *A. MacLaren, Lab.* ...11,872
S. Malkin, *N.L.* 11,659
Hanley, *M.* 19,030 ; *W.* 13,306
227 *H. Parker, Lab.*.....10,742
*J. A. Seddon, C.H. *Ind.* 6,312
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 4,942
Stoke, *M.* 23,127 ; *W.* 16,075
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *N.L.* 16,685
John Watts, *Lab.* 10,522

SUNDERLAND,
M. 42,645 ; *W.* 31,368
229 *Walter Raine, C.*.....28,001
230 *Luke Thompson, C.*.....24,591
*Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt., K.C., *N.L.* 19,053
D. B. Lawley, *Lab.*.....13,683
Dr. V. H. Rutherford, *Lab.* 13,490
Maj. L. A. Common, *L.*13,036

TOTTENHAM.
North, *M.* 19,866 ; *W.* 15,618
231 *R. C. Morrison, Lab.* ...10,250
C. D. Roberts, *C.*..... 8,392
C. Baker, *N.L.* 4,181
F. Bartle, *Ind.* 395
South, *M.* 19,551 ; *W.* 15,277
232**Maj. P. B. Malone, C.* 9,993
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ... 8,241
A. M. Matthews, *L.* ... 4,081

TYNEMOUTH, *M.* 16,920 ; *W.* 11,109
233 *Maj. A. West Russell, C.*11,244
Comdr. H. J. Craig, *L.* 6,787
G. H. Humphrey, *Lab.* 5,362

WAKEFIELD, *M.* 14,193 ; *W.* 9,767
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.*.....10,416
A. Bellamy, C.B.E., *Lab.* 9,798

WALLASEY, *M.* 21,411 ; *W.* 18,326
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C.*17,508
Artro Morris, *L.* 9,984

WALLSEND, *M.* 22,291 ; *W.* 14,375
236 *Patrick Hastings*, K.C., *Lab.* 14,248
*Maj. Hon. C. Lowther, *C.*11,425
T. G. Graham, *L.* 2,908
*M. T. Simm, *N.L.* 1,840

WALSALL, *M.* 26,442 ; *W.* 18,567
237 *Pat Collins, L.* 14,674
Lady Cooper, *C.*.....14,349
Robert Denison, *Lab.* 8,946

WALTHAMSTOW.
East *M.* 17,522 ; *W.* 12,614
238**Sir L. S. Johnson, C.* ... 9,178
W. B. Steer, *Lab.* 6,382
Dr. H. B. Brackenbury, *L.* 4,043
West. *M.* 18,148 ; *W.* 13,562
239 *V. La T. McEntee, Lab.* 8,758
*C. Jesson, *N.L.* 6,253
Maj. H. E. Crawfurd, *L.* 5,228

WARRINGTON, *M.* 21,328 ; *W.* 12,879
240 *Capt A. C. Reid, C.* ...15,394
J. Gregory, *Lab.*.....13,570

WEDNESBURY, *M.* 20,695 ; *W.* 16,806
241**A. Short, Lab.*.....16,087
H. G. Williams, *C.* ... 15,982

WEST BROMWICH, *M.* 19,683 ; *W.* 13,085
242**F. O. Roberts, Lab.* ...14,210
H. E. Parkes, *C.*.....11,263
A. J. G. Edwards, *L.*.... 2,622

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 20,895 ; *W.* 14,707
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 12,321
F. G. Penny, *C.* 7,140
Silvertown. *M.* 19,598 ; *W.* 13,513
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 11,874
C. G. Lewis, *C.*..... 4,361

Stratford, *M.* 19,253 ; *W.* 13,677
245 *T. Groves, Lab.* 10 017
*C. E. L. Lyle, *C.* 8,641
A. H. Scott, *L.* 2,704
Upton, *M.* 18,100 ; *W.* 13,813
246 *H. D. R. Margesson,* M.C., *C.* 10,196
B. W. Gardner, *Lab.*... 7.268
J. C. Nicholson, *L.* ... 4.692
WIGAN, *M.* 24,606 ; *W.* 15.323
247*J. A. Parkinson, *Lab.*20,079
A. E. Baucher *C.* 15,436

WILLESDEN.

East. *M.* 22,196 ; *W.* 18,465
248*Sir H. Mallaby-Deeley, *Bart., C.* 12,525
H. Johnstone, *L.* 11,211
West, *M.* 22,156 ; *W.* 16,631
249 *G. J. Furness, C.* 13,328
S. P. Viant, *Lab.* 12,529

WIMBLEDON.

M. 20,338 ; *W.* 17,339
250*Sir Joseph Hood, Bart., *C.*.....16,751
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L.*.... 6,627

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilston, *M.* 17,896 ; *W.* 12,856
251 *Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury,* D.S.O., *C.* 12,297
J. Baker, *Lab.*.....10,392
East, *M.* 18,819 ; *W.* 12,562
252*G. R. Thorne, *L.* 11,577
C. H. Pinson, *C.*..... 9.410
W. T. A. Foot, *Lab.* ... 3,076
Rev. J. A. Shaw, *N.L.* 1,169
West, *M.* 23,024 ; *W.* 16,425
253*Sir R. Bird, *Bart., C.* 17,738
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.*...15,190

WORCESTER, *M.*12,308 ; *W.* 11,386
254 *R. R. Fairbairn, L.* ...10,143
Maj. Hon. H. Lygon, *C.* 9,370

YORK, *M.* 22,681 ; *W.* 17,051
255*Sir *J. G. Butcher, Bt.,* K.C., *C.* 15,163
Elliott Dodds, *L.* 10.105
T. H. Gill, *Lab* 8,838

ENGLISH COUNTIES.
(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford. *M.* 18,387 ; *W.* 15,205
256 *S. R. Wells, C.* 13,460
*Rt. Hon. F. G. Kellaway, *N.L.* 5,714
A. Sells, *Lab.* 5 477
Lady Lawson, *L.* 2,075
Luton, *M.* 21,171 ; *W.* 16,459
257 *Sir J. P. Hewett,* G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., *C.*13,301
H. Arnold, *L.* 10,137
P. Alden, *Lab.* 7,107
Mid, *M.* 17,053; *W.* 12,915
258 *F. C. Linfield, L.* 11,874
*Maj. Max G. Townley, *C.* 9,137

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon. *M.* 15,438 ; W. 11,120
259*A. Thomas Loyd, *C.* 10,507
A. E. Lessing, *L.* 9,967
Newbury. *M.* 17,320 ; *W.* 13,484
260*Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown, *C.* 12,322
J. H. Stranger, *L.* 9,144
Windsor, *M.* 20,912 ; W. 16,533
261*A. A. Somerville, *C.* ...17,504
C. B. Crisp, *L.*..... 7,087

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury. *M.* 20,880 ; *W.* 15,867
262*Maj. L. de Rothschild, O.B.E., *C.* 13,406
T. Keens, *L.* 12,835

Buckingham

M. 20,378 ; *W.* 15,884
263*Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., *C.* 13,751
O. Connellan, *Lab.* ... 7,343
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Hobhouse, Bart., *L.* 6,789
Wycombe. *M.* 25,776 ; *W.* 19,173
264*Col. W. B. du Pré, *C.*...15,627
Lady Terrington, *L.* ...11,154
S. Stennett, *Lab.* 4,403

CAMBRIDGE.

M. 21,280 ; *W.* 15,356
265 *Harold Gray, C.* 9,846
A. E. Stubbs, *Lab.*..... 9,167
*Rt. Hon. E. S. Montague, *N.L.* 6,942

CHESHIRE.

Altrincham. *M.* 25,217 ; *W.* 19,868
266*Maj. Sir G. C. Hamilton, *C.*.....19,361
R. Alstead, *L.*.....11,692
G. Benson, *Lab.*..... 4,930

City of Chester,

M. 15,858 ; *W.* 11,301
267 *Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C.* 11,938
G. Muff, *Lab.* 5,414
J. Banks, *L.*..... 4.688
Crewe, *M.* 21.875 ; *W.* 15,284
268 *E. G. Hemmerde,* K.C., *Lab.* 15,311
*Sir J. Davies, *N.L.* ...14,756
Eddisbury. *M.* 13,257 ; *W.* 9,129
269*Maj. H. Barnston, *C.*...*unop.*
Knutsford. *M.* 20,438 : *W.* 14,564
270 *Brig.-Gen. E. Makins,* C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 15,650
P. Butlin, *L.* 11,388
Macclesfield, *M.* 21,224 ; *W.* 17,021
271*J. R. Remer, *C.* 15,825
T. Artemus Jones, K.C., *L.* 10,477
A. J. Penston, *Lab.* ... 6,584
Northwich. *M.* 24,155 ; *W.* 15,701
272 *Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C.* 15,454
J. Williams, *Lab.* 13,066

Stalybridge and Hyde,

M. 24,426 ; *W.* 18,782
273 *Lt.-Col. J. P. Rhodes,* D.S.O., *C.* 17,216
J. L. Tattersall, *L.*.....10,265
P. H. Ward, *Lab.* 7.578
Wirral. *M.* 20,212 ; *W.* 13,938
274*Gershom Stewart, *C.*...12.888
C. S. R. Dodds, *L.*..... 8,014
J. E. C. Grant, *Lab.* ... 4,363

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 18,995 ; *W.* 14,270
275*Isaac Foot, *L.* 14,292
Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Poole, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 12,467
Camborne, *M.* 17.978 ; *W.* 16,119
276*Capt. *A. H. Moreing, N.L.* 8,191
Leif Jones, *L.* 7,922
T. Proctor, *Lab.* 4,512

Northern, *M.* 16,268 ; *W.* 12,780
277*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., *L.* .....*unop.*

Penryn and Falmouth,

M. 20,708 ; *W.* 16.589
278 *Capt. D. Shipwright, C.*11,566
Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 8,879
J. Harris, *Lab.* 4,482
G. Hay Morgan, K.C., *N.L.* 2,129
St. Ives, *M.* 15,702 ; *W.* 13,859
279 *J. A. Hawke,* K.C., *C.* 10,388
*Sir C. J. Cory, Bt., *N.L.* 9,016

CUMBERLAND.

Northern, *M.* 12,898 ; *W.* 8,816
280 *Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard, C.* 8,815
Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L.* 8,544

Penrith and Cockermouth,

M. 11.932 ; *W.* 9,065
281 *Levi Collison, L.*..... 9,114
*Maj.-Gen. Sir H. C. Lowther, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 8,736
Whitehaven. *M.* 16,213 ; *W.* 11,310
282 *T. Gavan Duffy, Lab.* 10 935
*J. A. Grant, *C.* 8,956
H. K. Campbell, *L.* ... 4 209
Workington, *M.* 19,176 ; *W.* 12,613
283*Tom Cape, M.B.E., *Lab.* 14,546
L. E. Gaunt, *C.*..... 12,064

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 19,175 : *W.* 12,938
284*J. G. Hancock, *L.* 12,494
O. P. Wright, *Lab.* ... 7,942
Chesterfield, *M.* 20,933 ; *W.* 13 482
285*B. Kenyon, *L.* .....*unop.*
Clay Cross, *M.* 19,478 ; *W.* 11,309
286 *C. Duncan, Lab.* 13,206
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, *L.* 6,294
*T. T. Broad, *N.L.* 3,294
High Peak, *M.* 19,222 ; *W.* 15,020
287*Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, *Bart., C.* 14,892
Frank Anderson, *Lab.* 7,698
Hon. Lady Barlow, *L.* 5,802
Ilkeston, *M.* 18.241 ; *W.* 12,496
288 *G. H. Oliver, Lab.* 9,432
*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seeley, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *N.L.*... 8,348
W. Marshall Freeman, *C.* 5,841

North-Eastern,

M. 19 872 ; *W.* 15,811
289 *Frank Lee, Lab.* 9.357
*J. Stanley Holmes, *L.* 9,352
Capt. C. Waterhouse, *C.* 8,879

Southern, *M.* 25,553 ; *W.* 17,619
290 *H. D. Lorimer, C.* 14,664
S. Truman, *Lab.*.....10,201
Maj. Goronwy Owen, D.S.O., *N.L.* 9,585
Western, *M.* 17,341 ; *W.* 12,390
291*Charles P. White, *L.* 13,061
Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., *C.*.....12,971

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple. *M.* 17,893 ; *W.* 14,654
292 *Basil E. Peto, C.* 13,793
*Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 13,619

Honiton, *M.* 15,823 ; *W.* 13,723
293**Maj. A. C. Morrison-Bell, C.* 12,972
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 10,404

South Molton.
M. 16,486 ; *W.* 11,985
294**Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, Lunop.*
Tavistock, *M.* 15,700 ; *W.* 11,671
295 *M. Thornton, L.*.....11,708
*Lt.-Com. C. Williams, *C.* 9,757
Tiverton. *M.* 15,221 ; *W.* 12,231
296 *H. W. Sparkes, C.* 10,304
*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 10,230
F. Brown, *Lab.* 1,457
Torquay, *M.* 18,635 ; *W.* 17,182
297**Col. C. R. Burn*, O.B.E., *C.* 14,676
Capt. P. G. Thompson, *L.* 13,425
Totnes, *M.* 22,332 ; *W.* 18,085
298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 16,532
T. H. J. Underdown, *L.* 15,032

DORSET.
Eastern, *M.* 17,480 ; W. 14,317
299 *Ralph Hall Caine, Ind.C.* 12,513
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* ... 6,913
*Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O. 6,061
Northern, *M.* 14,008 ; *W.* 10,451
300 *J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L.* 10,805
Cecil Hanbury, *C.* 9,869
Southern, *M.* 15,901 ; *W.* 12,248
301 *Maj. R. D. T. Yerburgh, C.* 12,121
F. Maddison, *L.*..... 4,657
H. Paveley, *Lab.* 4,394
Western, *M.* 13,468 ; *W.* 10,417
302**Maj. W. P. Colfox, C.* 11,649
T. Duke, *Lab.*..... 7,101

DURHAM.
Barnard Castle.
M. 12,534 ; *W.* 7,956
303 *Capt. J. E. Rogerson, C.* 8,271
*J. E. Swan, *Lab.*..... 8,052

Bishop Auckland.
M. 20,646 ; *W.* 13,203
304**B.C. Spoor*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 13,546
E. Atherley-Jones, *N.L.* 12,019
Blaydon. *M.* 21,431 ; *W.* 12,934
305 *W. Whiteley, Lab.* 14,722
Col. F. R. Simpson, *C.* 7,963
F. W. Cook, *N.L.* 4,606

Chester-le-Street.
M. 23,610 ; *W.* 14,023
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 20,296
Lt.-Col. D. F. Todd, *C.* 9,335
Consett, *M.* 23,497 ; *W.* 13,481
307 *Rev. H. Dunnico, Lab.*14,469
*Aneurin Williams, *L.*... 9,870
S. R. D. Wilson, *C.* ... 6,745
Durham. *M.* 18,210 ; *W.* 11,991
308 *J. Ritson, Lab.* 14,068
*Maj. J. W. Hills, *C.* ...11,396

Houghton-le-Spring.
M. 20,725 ; *W.* 13,530
309**R. Richardson, Lab.*....14,611
Capt. W. Shaw, *C.* 7,555
J. E. Johnston, *L.* 5,958

Jarrow, *M.* 23,615 ; W. 14,881
310 *R. J. Wilson, Lab.*.....17,208
Col. C. H. Innes-Hopkins, *C.* 10,166
E. J. Young, *L.* 4,522
Seaham, *M.* 24,913 ; *W.* 14,836
311 *Sidney Webb, Lab.*.....20,203
Capt. T. A. Bradford, D.S.O., *C.* 8,315
*Maj. E. Hayward, *L.*... 5,247
Sedgefield, *M.* 17 424 ; *W.* 10,664
312 *J. Herriotts, Lab.* 9,796
E. Waddington, *C.*..... 9,057
C. H. Brown, *L.* 3,561

Spennymoor,
M. 20,415 ; *W.* 13,097
313 *J. Batey, Lab.* 13,766
Capt. A. Eden, *C.* 7,567
T. E. Wing, *L.*..... 6,046

ESSEX.
Chelmsford, *M.* 20,083 ; *W.* 15,045
314**Rt. Hon. E. G. Pretyman, C.* 11,267
S. W. Robinson, *L.* ... 6,380
Mrs. C. Rackham, *Lab.* 3,767
Colchester, *M.* 16,954 ; *W.* 12,783
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Bt., G.B.E., C.* 13,142
Capt. R. L. Reiss, *Lab.* 10,045
Epping. *M.* 22,205 ; *W.* 18,004
316**Br.-Gen. R. B. Colvin, C.B., C.* 15,300
G. G. Sharp, *L.* 10,228
Harwich, *M.* 16,361 ; *W.* 12,071
317 *A. E. Hillary, L.* 10,566
Capt. G. Strutt, *C.*..... 9,792
Maldon, *M.* 16,893 ; *W.* 12,359
318 *Maj. E. Ruggles-Brise, C.* 10,337
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 6,085
James Parish, *L.* 5,470
Romford, *M.* 23,280 ; *W.* 17,317
319**A. E. Martin, N.L.* ...14,070
Emil Davies, *Lab.* 9,967

Saffron Walden,
M. 18,227 ; *W.* 13,547
320 *W. Foot-Mitchell, C.* ... 9,844
W. Cash, *Lab.*..... 6,797
Lt.-Col. W. Harbinson, *N.L.* 3,097
Dr. R. Wilson, *L.* 2,853

South-Eastern,
M. 24,992 ; *W.* 17,414
321**Lt.-Col. F. Hilder, C.* 13,522
P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* 11,459

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 20,404 ; *W.* 15,514
322**Thomas Davies, C.*.....16,463
W. R. Robins, *Lab.* ... 9,195

Forest of Dean,
M. 17,044 ; *W.* 11,642.
323**James Wignall, Lab.*....10,820
A. G. C. Dinnick, *Ind.C.* 5,996
Mrs. Coombe Tennant, *N.L.* 3,861
Stroud. *M.* 20,228 ; *W.* 15,866
324 *S. W. Tubbs, C.* 14,723
C. P. Allen, *L.*..... 9,041
S. E. Walters, *Lab.* ... 5,081
Thornbury, *M.* 20,131 ; *W.* 14,524
325 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.* 10,682
*A. Rendall, *L.* 10,578
J. H. Alpass, *Lab.*..... 5,479

HAMPSHIRE.
Aldershot, *M.* 13,557 ; *W.* 11,515
326**Viscount Wolmer, C.*....10,952
H. Ainger, *L.* 5,296

Basingstoke,
M. 19.474 ; *W.* 13,890
327**Sir A. Holbrook, C.* ...12,514
Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*..... 6,780
S. Ledbury, *Lab.* 3,035
Fareham. *M.* 19,576 ; *W.* 14,904
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.*.....17,008
Lt.-Col. C. H. Hoare, D.S.O., *Lab.* 6,245
New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 20,836 ; *W.* 15,912
32c**Col. W. W. Ashley, C. unop.*
Petersfield, *M.*16,876 ; *W.* 12,997
330**Col. W. G. Nicholson, C.* 12,600
Maj. D. Leigh Aman, *Lab.* 7,036
Winchester.
M 19,447 ; *W.* 14,598
331**Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy*, O.B.E., *C.* 14,173
A. W. Haycock, *Lab.*... 7,555

HEREFORD.
Hereford. *M.* 15,677 ; *W.* 12,097
332**Samuel Roberts, C.* ... 13,138
J. Dodd, *Lab.* 4,094
Leominster, *M.* 14,931 ; *W.* 11,251
333 *E. W. Shepperson, C.* 10,978
G. Le M. Mander *L.*.... 9,658

HERTFORD.
Hemel Hempstead,
M. 14,701 ; *W.* 11,926
334**J. C. C. Davidson*, C.B., *C.* 11,847
J. Clynes, jun., *Lab.*... 5,726
Hertford, *M.* 18,906 ; *W.* 14,178
335**Rear-Adm. Murray F. Sueter, C.* 11,406
T. Greenwood, *L.*..... 6,534
Hitchin, *M.* 17,728 ; *W.* 14,228
336**Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil*, K.C., *C.* 13,124
Skene Mackay, *Lab.* ...8,049
St. Albans, *M.* 19,742 ; *W.* 15,778
337**Lt.-Col. F. E. Freemantle*, O.B.E., M.D., *C.*14,594
J. W. Brown, *Lab.* ...10,662
Watford, *M.* 19,924 ; *W.* 15,595
338**D. Herbert, C.*.....12,040
J. J. Mallon, *Lab.*..... 8,561
R. A. Bateman, *L.* ... 3,896

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 24,404 ; *W.* 17,112
339**W. S. Royce, Lab.* 12,489
Sir H. Fairfax Lucy, Bart., *C.* 11,898
E. S. Agnew, *L.*..... 7,535

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,333 ; *W.* 11,810
340 *C. K. Murchison, C.* ...10,079
Mrs. Scott Gatty, *L.* 5,123
Major Freyer, *Lab.* ... 4,697

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 21,660 ; W. 15,306
341 *N. Coates, Ind.C.* 13,552
*Capt. C. R. Coote, D.S.O., *N.L.* 7,359
Capt. W. G. Hall, *Lab.* 5,688

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,563 ; *W.* 20,074
342 *Sir E. Chatfeild-Clarke, L.* 12,202
Lt.-Col. J. T. Perowne, *C.*.....10,620
Col. A. C. T. Veasey, *Ind.* 7,661
H. C. Shearman, *Lab.* 3,756

KENT.
Ashford, *M.* 20,999 ; *W.* 15,055
342* *Maj. S. S. Steel, C.* ...15,638
Basil Noble, *Lab.* 1,977
Canterbury, *M.* 18,692 ; *W.* 15,756
344* *Ronald McNeill, C.* ...13,954
Lt.-Col. J. H. Lang-Sims, *Lab.* 5,630
Chislehurst, *M.* 16,180 ; *W.* 12,256
345 *R. C. Nesbit, C.* 11,801
D. M. Mason, *L.*..... 6,256
Dartford, *M.* 27,578 ; *W.* 19,544
346 *G. W. S. Jarrett, N.L.*16,662
*J. E Mills, *Lab.*.....14,744
Miss Alison Garland, *L.* 2,175
Dover, *M.* 20,878 ; *W.* 16,732
347 *Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 18,150
*Col. Sir T. A. Polson, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Ind.* 8,054
L. J. Stein, *L.* 2,985
Faversham, *M.* 23,393 ; *W.* 16,763
348* *Lt.-Col. G. C. H. Wheler, C.B.E., C.* 13,675
Rev. S. Morgan, *Lab.* 11,096
Gravesend, *M.* 18,653 ; *W.* 13,319
349* *Sir A. Richardson, C.* 8,165
G. Isaacs, *Lab.* 7,180
H.E. Davis, *Anti-Waste* 4,796

Isle of Thanet,
M. 19,907 ; *W.* 18,593
350* *Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.* 16,116
Maj. A. J. Suenson-Taylor, *L.*.....10,226
Maidstone, *M.* 18,528 ; *W.* 14 388
351* *Com. C. Bellairs, C.* ... 8,028
G. Foster Clark, *L.*.. ...8,895
Hugh Dalton, *Lab.* ... 8,004
Sevenoaks, *M.* 17,701 ; *W.* 13.299
352* *Sir T. J. Bennett, C.I.E., C.* 12,045
L. A. Goldie, *Lab.* 6,849
Tonbridge, *M.* 19,502 ; *W.* 13,041
353* *Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., C.*.....14,797
J. T. Davies, *Lab.* 7,665
A. C. Crane, *L.* 5,472

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.
Grantham, *M.* 20,779 ; *W.* 14,876
354 *R. Pattinson, L.*.....11,723
*Lt.-Col. E. Royds, O.B.E., *C.*.....11,295
J. H. Tones, *Lab.* 5,332
Rutland and Stamford,
M. 15,402 ; *W.* 11,582
355 *C. H. Dickson, C.* 10,278
F. Eccles, *Lab.* 7,236
E. Clarke, *Agric.* 4,471

LANCASHIRE.
Chorley, *M.* 20,626 ; *W.* 15,209
356* *Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., C.* .....*unop.*
Clitheroe, *M.* 18,612 ; *W.* 14,782
357 *Capt. W. Brass, C.*.....15,586
*A. Davies, *Lab.*.....12,911
Darwen, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 13,979
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bart., C.* 12,218
F. Hindle, *L.* 11,944
John McGurk, *Lab.* ... 4,528
Farnworth, *M.* 19,818 ; *W.* 14,788
359 *T. Greenall, Lab.* 13,391
*Capt. E. A. Bagley, *C.* 10,037
E. Rudd, *L.* 5,927
Fylde, *M.* 22,549 ; *W.* 15.760
360 *Lord Stanley, M.C., C. unop.*
Heywood and Radcliffe,
M. 22,653 ; *W.* 18,315
361 *Lt.-Col. A. England, C.M.G., D.S.O., N.L.* 19,016
*W. Halls, *Lab.* 15,334
Ince, *M.* 19,986 ; *W.* 11,992
362* *Stephen Walsh, Lab.* ...17,332
E. Lascelles Fleming, *C.*..... 8,257
Lancaster, *M.* 19,500 ; *W.* 15,221
363 *J. E. Singleton, K.C., C.*.....19,571
A. Fenner Brockway, *Lab.*..... 9,043
Lonsdale, *M.* 16,114 ; *W.* 12,147
364 *Capt. M. N. S. Kennedy, C.*.....12,030
H. Maden, *L.*..... 5,790
T. M. Scott, *Lab.* 4,024
Middleton and Prestwich,
M. 21,357 ; *W.* 15,677
365* *Sir R. Adkins, K.C., N.L.* 14,832
M. B. Farr, *Lab.* 10.505
Mossley, *M.* 22,769 ; *W.* 17,709
366* *A. Hopkinson, Ind.* ...15,953
M. E. Mitchell, *L.*.....11,376
Newton, *M.* 15,941 ; *W.* 9,769
367* *Robert Young, O.B.E., Lab.*.....12,312
Dr. H. B. Bates, *C.* ... 8,214
G. S. Clarke, *Ind.* 1,618
Ormskirk, *M.* 18,226 ; *W.* 11,725
368 *F. N. Blundell, C.* 11.921
*James Bell, *Lab.* 8,374
Royton, *M.* 20,008 ; *W.* 15,311
369* *Sir W. H. Sugden, C.* 12,383
W. Gorman, *L.* 11,295
J. Battle, *Lab.* 5,776
Stretford, *M.* 22,529 ; *W.* 16,308
370* *Sir T. Robinson, N.L.* 19.185
A. H. Turner, *Lab.* ... 8,733
Waterloo, *M.* 15.394 ; *W.* 12,352
371* *Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., C.* 12,967
Mrs. Stewart Brown, *L.* 6,300
Westhoughton,
M. 18,993 ; *W.* 12,358
372* *R. J. Davies, Lab.*.....14,846
James Tonge, *N.L.* ...11,927
Widnes, *M.* 19,678 ; *W.* 12,106
373 *Dr. C. C. Clayton, C.* 14,679
*Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, *Lab.* 12,897

LEICESTERSHIRE.
Bosworth, *M.* 20,165 ; *W.* 13,772
374 *Maj. T. G F. Paget, C.*11,251
C. J. Bundock, *Lab.* ... 8,740
Hon. H. D. McLaren, C.B.E., N.L. 2,511
Harborough, *M.* 16,133 ; *W.* 12,461
375* *Major Sir Keith Fraser, Bt., C.* 9.356
J. W. Black, *L.* 6,427
W. J. Baker, *Lab.* 6,205
Loughborough,
M. 19,153 ; *W.* 12,995
376 *Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., N.L. unop.*
Melton, *M.* 17,853 ; *W.* 13,290
377* *Col. Sir C. E. Yate, Bt., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.* 13,341
A. Richardson, *L.* 11,550

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).
Brigg, *M.* 18,494 ; *W.* 12,191
378 *Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bt., C* 15,463
D. J. Quibell, *Lab.*..... 9,185

Gainsborough,
M. 16,159 ; *W.* 11,060
379* *Maj. J. E. Molson, C.* 9,015
J. E. Seaverns, *L.* 7,216
James Read, *Lab.* 4,884

Horncastle, *M.* 13,943 ; *W.* 10,542
380 *S. Pattinson, L.*.....10,797
Lord Fermoy, *C.*..... 9,158

Louth, *M.* 16,263 ; *W.* 12,205
381* *Mrs. Ma garet Wintringham, L.* 11,609
Sir Alan Hutchings, K.B.E., *C.* 10,726

MIDDLESEX.
Acton, *M.* 16,477 ; *W.* 13.948
382* *Sir H. Brittain, K.B.E., C.*.....10,208
Miss Mary Richardson, *Lab.* 5,342
N. Dixey, *L.* 4,877
Brentford and Chiswick,
M. 15,453 ; *W.* 12,507
383* *Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, C.*.....10,150
Mrs. O. Strachey, *Ind.* 7,804
Enfield, *M.* 17,032 ; *W.* 12,960
384 *Maj. T. Fermor-Hesketh, C.* 11.725
G. Lathan, *Lab.* 9.820
Finchley, *M.* 16,610 ; *W.* 14,233
385* *Lt.-Col. J. R. Pretyman-Newman, C.* ...11,883
T. A. Robertson, *L.* ...10,440
Harrow, *M.* 19,533 ; *W.* 16,059
386* *O. E. Mosley, Ind. C.*...15,290
*Lt.-Col. C. L. A. Ward-Jackson, *C.* 7,868
Hendon, *M.* 10,629 ; *W.* 16,929
387* *Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Lloyd Greame, K.B.E., M.C., C.* 14,702
J. D. Young, *L.* 5,650
C. L. Latham, *Lab.* ... 4,669
Spelthorne, *M.* 20,575 ; *W.* 16,278
388* *Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...12,849
Major A. G. Church, D.S.O., *Lab.* 7,015

Twickenham,
M. 20,399 ; *W.* 16,674
389* *Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C. ...unop.*
Uxbridge, *M.* 18,343 ; *W.* 13,286
390 *Comm. C. D. Burney, C.M.G., R.N., C.* 12,391
W. J. Brown, *Lab.*... ... 7,292
Lt.-Col. F. S. Evans, *N.L.* 3,844

Wood Green,
M. 25,810 ; *W.* 21,343
391**G. Locker-Lampson, C.* 21,937
H. Tudor Rhys, *Lab.* 9,411

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 18,673 ; *W.* 13,531
392**Capt. M. Falcon, C.* ... 9,270
H. M. Seely, *L.* 8,962
G. Hewitt, *Lab.*..... 4,361

King's Lynn,
M. 20,171 ; *W.* 14,960
393**Sir N. P. Jodrell, C.*... 9,867
R. B. Walker, *Lab.* ... 8,683
Lt.-Col. G. G. Woodwark, C.B.E., *L.* 7,970

Northern, *M.* 17,497 ; *W.* 13,059
394 *Noel E. Buxton, Lab.* 12,004
Capt. R. B. Crewsdon, *C.* 10,975

Southern, *M.* 18,796 ; *W.* 13,530
395 *Maj. T. W. Hay, C.* ...12,734
*George Edwards, *Lab.* 10,159

South-Western,
M. 18,889 ; *W.* 13,416
396**Sir R. Winfrey, N.L.* ...10,432
W. B. Taylor, *Lab.* ... 8,655

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 17,401 ; *W.* 12,986
397**Capt. Hon. E. A. Fitzroy, C.*.....13,055
W. J. Rogers, *Lab.* ... 8,850

Kettering, *M.* 20,506 ; *W.* 14,518
398 *Owen Parker, C.* 14,333
*A. E. Waterson, *Co-op.* 14,204

Peterborough,
M. 20,334 ; *W.* 15,059
399**Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey, Bart., C.*.....13,560
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 8,668
G. O. Nicholls, *L.* 6,290

Wellingborough,
M. 19,105 ; *W.* 13,715
400 *G. H. Shakespeare, N.L.* 14,995
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.*.....11,057

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
M. 16,662 ; *W.* 12,474
401 *Capt. Hilton Philipson, N.L.* 11,933
Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, *L.* 7,354

Hexham, *M.* 15,681 ; *W.* 10,691
402**Maj. D. C. Brown, C.* 9,369
V. H. Finney, *L.*..... 6,486
G. W. Shield, *Lab.*..... 5,050

Wansbeck, *M.* 28,158 ; *W.* 18,196
403 *G. H. Warne, Lab.* ...16,0 2
R. White, *C.* 11,149
Maj. J. Neal, *N.L.*..... 5,197
M. Davey, *L.* 3,134

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw *M.* 18,735 ; *W.* 12,767
404**Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, Bart.*, K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 12,944
H. J. Odell, *Lab.* 10,502

Broxtowe, *M.* 23,003 ; *W.* 15,472
405**G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...11,699
C. E. Tee, *N.L.* 11,328

Mansfield, *M.* 25,470 ; *W.* 16,393
406 *A. J. Bennett, L.* 16,192
*W. Carter, *Lab.*.....14,917

Newark, *M.* 17,130 ; *W.* 12,647
407 *Marq. of Titchfield, C.* 15,423
H. Nixon, *Lab.* 8,378

Rushcliffe, *M.* 20,940 ; *W.* 16,353
408**H. B. Betterton,* C.B.E., *C.*.....14,822
Norman Angell, *Lab.* 11,261

OXFORD.

Banbury, *M.* 20,035 ; *W.* 15,112
409 *Maj. A. J. Edmonson, C.*.....12,491
J. H. Early, *L.* 7,885
Capt. E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* 6,463

Henley, *M.* 17,948 ; *W.* 13,298
410**Capt. R. Terrell, C.* ...11,545
Sir H. Rew, K.C.B., *L.* 10,204

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,457 ; *W.* 10,349
411**Viset. Windsor, C.* 11,787
E. C. Bryce, *N.L.* 5,979

Oswestry, *M.* 18,785 ; *W.* 13,138
412**Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, C.*.....12,837
Capt. R. Sidebottom, *L.* 6,660
T. Morris, *Lab.* 6,150

Shrewsbury, *M.* 14,974 ; *W.* 10,904
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.*...10,999
J. Sunlight, *L.*..... 9,401

The Wrekin. *M.* 19,709 ; *W.* 13,135
414 *Howard S. Button, C.* 11,852
R. E. Jones, *Lab.* 10,603

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, *M.* 17,142 ; *W.* 13,515
415**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., C.* 11,240
W. E. Morse, *L.* 11,121
Lt. Col. T. S. Beauchamp-Williams, *Lab.* 1,598

Frome, *M.* 20,649 ; *W.* 15,049.
416**P. A. Hurd, C.* 15,017
Capt. E. Gill, M.C., *Lab.* 14,311

Taunton, *M.* 16,031 ; *W.* 13,536.
417 *J. Hope Simpson, L.*...13,095
*Rt. Hon. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen, *C.* 10,182

Wells, *M.* 15,424 ; *W.* 12,102
418 *R. Bruford, C.*.....10,210
A. L. Hobhouse, *L.* ... 7,156
L. Smith, *Lab.* 4,048

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 19,170 ; *W.* 17,064
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 15,552
F. Murrell, *L.* 12,678

Yeovil, *M.* 19,326 ; *W.* 14,995
420**Lt.-Col. Hon. A. Herbert, C.* 15,468
W. T. Kelley, *Lab.* ... 9,581

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 20,778 ; *W.* 14,151
421**Col. John Gretton,* C.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*

Cannock, *M.* 23,890 ; *W.* 14,880
422 *W. M. Adamson, Lab.* 9,880
*J. Parker, C.H., *N.L.* 9,116
A. S. Abrahamson, *L.* 7,928

Kingswinford,
M. 23,026 ; *W.* 15,317
423**C. H. Sitch Lab.* 15,232
G. H. Beyfus, *N.L.* ...14,313

Leek, *M.* 19,298 ; *W.* 12,821
424**W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...12,857
Enoch Hill, *C.* 12,473

Lichfield, *M.* 18,423 ; *W.* 12,011
425**Col. Sir T. Courtenay Warner, Bt., N.L.* ...10,594
W. J. French, *Lab.* ... 9,316

Stafford, *M.* 14,351 ; *W.* 9,597
426**Capt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C.* 10,990
Will Holmes, *Lab.*.... 7,672

Stone, *M.* 16,563 ; *W.* 10,993
427 *J. Q. Lamb, C.* 7,742
G. Townsend, *L.*..... 7,198
W. L. Steel, *Ind.* 5,243

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 10,183 ; *W.* 13,396
428**A. Lyle-Samuel, L.* ...10,556
G. Howard, *N.L.* ... 7,025

Lowestoft, *M.* 19,793 ; *W.* 15,219
429 *G. S. Reaitoul, C.* 14,154
B. C. Beauchamp, *N.L.* 6,205
R. Mellanby, *Lab.*..... 4,511

Woodbridge,
M. 18,287 ; *W.* 13,350
430 *Sir Arthur Churchman, Bart., C.* 12,396
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* ... 9,476

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 17,360 ; *W.* 13,225
431**Lt.-Col. Hon. W. E. Guinness,* D.S.O., *C. unop.*

Sudbury, *M.* 15,121 ; *W.* 11,074
432 *Col. H. Mercer, C.* 7,298
*Maj. S. G. Howard, C.B.E., *N.L.* 5,410
E. W. Tanner, *L.* 2,813

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 22,478 ; *W.* 17,442
433**Col. Sir P. W. Richardson,* O.B.E., T.D., *C.*...14,081
Samson Clark, *L.* 9,228

Eastern. *M.* 13,671 ; *W.* 11,398
434 *J. F. W. Galbraith, C.* 12,498
Mrs. E. R. Pease, *Lab.* 3,667

Epsom, *M.* 19,334 ; *W.* 15,611
435**Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., C.*.....16,249
Dr. Somerville Hastings, *Lab.* 6,571

Farnham, *M.* 19,650 ; *W.* 15,330
436**A. M. Samuel, C.* 14,557
T. H. Marshall, *Lab.*.... 5,312

Guildford, *M.* 21,870 ; *W.* 17,217
437 *Sir H. Buckingham,* C.B.E., *C.* 18,045
W. Bennett, *Lab.* 7,514

Mitcham, *M.* 17,669 ; *W.* 14,258
438**Dr. T. C. Worsfold, C.* 10,934
A. E. Bennetts, *L.*..... 5,898

Reigate, *M.* 18,587 ; *W.* 15,226
439 *Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill,* C.B., *C.* .....*unop.*

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 16,508 ; *W.* 14,773
440**R. S. Gwynne,* K.C., *C.* 14,601
E. Duke, *L.* 9,550

East Grinstead,
M. 21,465 ; *W.* 17,199
441**H. S. Cautley,* K.C., *C.* 15,981
Tom Crawford, *Lab.* ... 6,527

Lewes, *M.* 14,534 ; *W.* 11,267
442* *Lt.-Col. W. R. Campion*, D.S.O., *C.*.....11,345
H. M. Black, *Lab.* 5,328

Rye, *M.* 16,164 ; *W.* 13,326
443* *Lt.-Col. G.L.Courthope*, M.C., *C.* 10,922
George Ellis, *L.* 7,485

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 24,847 ; *W.* 18,685
444* *Sir W. B. M. Bird, C.* 19,494
Lt.-Comm. R. Hope, *Lab.*..... 6,752

Horsham and Worthing, *M.* 24,493 ; *W.* 19,862
445* *Earl Winterton, C.* .....*unop.*

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 29,271 ; *W.* 18,505
446* *Henry Maddocks*, K.C., *C.* 12,765
J. Stevenson, *Lab.* 10,842
T. Slack, *L.* 9,730

Rugby, *M.* 19,139 ; *W.* 13,507
447 *Capt. Euan Wallace C.*11,934
Maj Hon. G. Peel, *L.*. 8,196
Capt. T. H. Holt Hughes, *Lab.* 4,940

Tamworth, *M.* 21,512 ; *W.* 15,352
448* *Sir P. W. Newson, Bt., C. unop.*

Warwick and Leamington, *M.* 24,194 ; *W.* 18,841
449* *Rt. Hon. Sir E. Pollock, Bt.*, K.B.E., K.C., *C.*...*unop.*

WESTMORLAND, *M.* 17,173 ; *W.* 13,343
450* *Col. J. W. Weston, C* .. *unop.*

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 15,754 ; *W.* 11,928
451 *A. J. Bonwick, L.* 10,494
*George Terrell, *C.* 10,003
W. R. Roberts, *Lab.*... 1,098

Devizes, *M.* 14,436 ; *W.* 10,501
452* *Lt.-Col. W. C. H. Bell*, D.S.O., *C.* 9,598
Lady Currie, *L.* 6,576

Salisbury, *M.* 16,622 ; *W.* 12,289
453* *Hugh Morrison, C.*.....11,882
Lieut. E. Brown, M.C., *L.*.....11,559

Swindon, *M.* 19,371 ; *W.* 13,629
454 *R. Mitchell Banks*, K.C., *C.*.....14,886
J. Compton, *Lab.* 11,502

Westbury, *M.* 16,471 ; *W.* 12,839
455 *C. W. Darbyshire, L.* 9,903
*Brig.-Gen. G. L. Palmer, C.B., *C.* 9,262
George Ward, *Lab.* ... 4,572

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 14,117 ; *W.* 11,323
456* *Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* 11,192
Sardius Hancock, *L.* ...5,749

Evesham, *M.* 16,573 ; *W.* 12,103
457* *Cdr. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, C.* 11,502
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 7,715

Kidderminster, *M.* 23,279 ; *W.* 17,416
458 *J. S. Wardlaw Milne, C.*19,711
J. H. Bruce, *Lab.* 9,203

Stourbridge, *M.* 26,754 ; *W.* 18,337
459 *D. P. Pielou, C.*.....18,200
*Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson, *L.* 16,949

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 16,198 ; *W.* 12,187
460 *Rear-Adm. Sir Guy R. Gaunt*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.*.....12,012
T. D. Fenby, *L.* 11,419

Holderness, *M.* 15,905 ; *W.* 11,516
461 *Maj. W. A. Bowdler, L.*11,479
*Capt. A. Stanley Wilson, *C.* 10,200

Howdenshire, *M.* 14,846 ; *W.* 10,129
462* *Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, C.* 10,748
J. H. Winn, *Agric.* ... 7,021

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 25,379 ; *W.* 17,73?
463* *Sir Park Goff, C.* .....13,36?
Sir C. Starmer, *L.* 11,668
Harry Dack, *Lab.* 10,483

Richmond, *M.* 17,834 ; *W.* 12,996
464* *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, C.unop.*

Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 20,422 ; *W.* 18,424
465 *Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.*16,358
S. P. Turnbull, *L.* 13,262

Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 16,421 ; *W.* 11,283
466* *E. R. Turton, C.*.....*unop.*

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 20,254 ; *W.* 13,828
467* *Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* .....*unop.*

Colne Valley, *M.* 23,268; *W.* 17,456
468 *Philip Snowden, Lab.* 12,614
Thomas Brooke, *C.*.....11,332
*F. W. Mallalieu, *L.* ... 8,042

Doncaster, *M.* 22,667 ; *W.* 14,643
469 *W. Paling, Lab.*.....13,437
Brig.-Gen. Sir R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley, K.B.E., C.B., *C.*..... 8,279
*R. Nicholson, *N.L.* ... 7,161

Don Valley, *M.* 20,115 ; *W.* 12,060
470 *T. Williams, Lab.* 9,903
*Jas. Walton, *N.L.* 5,797
J. H. Freeborough, *L.* 5,322

Elland, *M.* 19,901 ; *W.* 15,244
471 *W. C. Robinson, Lab.*....10,590
Sir R. N. Kay, *N.L.* 10,160
*Capt. G. T. Ramsden, *C.* 8,039

Hemsworth *M.* 19,063 ; *W.* 10,58?
472* *John Guest, Lab.* 14,255
Dr. F. W. Crossley-Holland. *N.L.*..... 8,317

Keighley. *M.* 20,941 ; *W.* 16,064
473 *H. B. Lees Smith, Lab.*13,918
W. A. Brigg, *L.* 9,262
C. H. Foulds, *C.* 6,955

Normanton, *M.* 20,402 ; *W.* 11,671
474* *Fred Hall, Lab.* 16,040
E. G. Bearcroft, *N.L.* 5,855

Penistone, *M.* 20,843 ; *W.* 13,555
475 *W. M. R. Pringle, L.*.... 8,924
*W. Gillis, *Lab.*..... 8,382
Col. C. Hodgkinson, *C.* 7,600

Pontefract, *M.* 19,061 ; *W.* 12,686
476 *T. Smith, Lab.*..... 9,111
Joshua Scholefield, K.C., *C.* 8,455
*W. Forrest, *N.L.* 5,879

Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 18,219 ; *W.* 14,287
477 *Maj. F. H. Fawkes, C.* 12,396
*A. R. Barrand, *L.* 8,439
P. Myers, *Lab.*..... 5,818

Ripon, *M.* 19,409 ; *W.* 16,387
478* *Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, C.*.....*unop.*

Rother Valley, *M.* 21,962 ; *W.* 13,351
479* *T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...*unop.*

Rothwell, *M.* 22,070 ; *W.* 14,157
480* *William Lunn, Lab.*....17,831
A. N. Braithwaite, *C.* 10,580

Shipley, *M.* 20,352 ; *W.* 16,429
481* *Sir H. Norman Rae, N.L.* 12,201
A. Davy, *L.* 11,160
W. McKinder, *Lab.* ... 6,674

Skipton, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 15,713
482* *Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, C.*.....13,257
Lt.-Col. Sir H. Verney, Bart., D.S.O., *L.* 10,228
Tom Snowden, *Lab.* ... 8 239

Sowerby, *M.* 19,653 ; *W.* 15,364
483 *W. A. Simpson-Hinchcliffe, C.* 11,710
A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 8,144
J. A. Ogden, *Lab.* 7,496
F. Roebuck, *N.L.* 2,023

Spen Valley, *M.* 23,000 ; *W.* 17,107
484 *Rt. Hon Sir J. A. Simon*, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.* 13,306
*Tom Myers, *Lab.* 12,519
W. O. R. Holton, *C.* ... 8,104

Wentworth, *M.* 25,894 ; *W.* 15,385
485* *G. H. Hirst, Lab.* .....*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 8,603 ; *W.* 530
486* *Rt. Hon. Lord A. Cecil, C.* 3,185
487* *Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman*, K.B.E., *C.* 2,170
Prof. G. Murray, *L.* ... 1,594

CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 9,061 ; *W.* 1,738
488* *J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *C.* 4,192
489 *J. R. M. Butler, Ind.* 3,453
Prof. C. E. Sorley, *C.*.. 1,018

LONDON, *M.* 8,412 ; *W.* 2,311
490 *Sir Sidney Russell Wells, C.*..... 3,833
Prof. A. F. Pollard, *L.* 2,180
H. G. Wells, *Lab.* 1,427

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
M. 3,098 ; *W.* 869.
491* *Sir M. Conway, C.* ... 1,053
492* *Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, N.L.* 1,009
J. Strong, *Ind.* 813
L. S. Woolf, *Lab.* 366
W. B. Faraday, *Ind. C.* 206
S. C. Lawrence, *Ind. C.* 50

Wales.

WELCH BOROUGHS.

CARDIFF.

Central, *M.* 21 499 ; *W.* 15,827
493**J. C. Gould, C.* 13,88-
J. E. Edmunds, *Lab.*... 8,16-
C. F. Sanders, *L.* 5.732
East, *M.* 16,733 ; *W.* 12,799
494 *L. Lougher, C.*..... .. 8,804
Sir H. Webb, *L.*..... 7.622
A. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 7,506
South, *M.* 16,777 ; *W.* 12,256
495**Sir J. H. Cory, Bt., C.* 7.929
Lt.-Col. B. C. Freyberg, *V.C.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *L.* 6,996
Maj. D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 6,831

CARNARVON DISTRICT.

M. 12,798 ; *W.* 11,249
496**Rt. Hon. D. L. Georg'*, O.M., *N.L.* ..... *unop.*

MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, *M.* 27,775 ; *W.* 17,510
497 *G. H. Hall, Lab.* 20.784
C. B. Stanton, *N.L.* ...15.487
Merthyr, *M.* 22.187 ; *W.* 14.327
498 *R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 17,515
Sir R. Mathias, Bart., *Ind.* 13.552

NEWPORT, *M.* 25,018 ; *W.* 16,951
499**Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 19.019
W. J. Bowen, *Lab.* 16.000

RHONDDA.

East, *M.* 24,466 ; *W.* 14,050
500 *Maj. D. Watts-Morgan,* C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.*....17.146
F. W. Heale, *N.L.*.....14.025
West, *M.* 21,818 ; *W.* 12.814
501**Will John, Lab.*.....18,001
Gwilym Rowlands, *C.* 10,990

SWANSEA.

East, *M.* 16,380 ; *W.* 10.865
502 *David Williams, Lab.* 11,333
E. Harries, *N.L.* 10.926
West, *M.* 18,212 ; *W.* 12,966
503**Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., N.L.* 9,278
W. A. S. Hewins, *C.*.... 8,476
W. Samuel, *Lab.*..... 8,401

WELCH COUNTIES.

ANGLESEY, *M.* 15,862 ; *W.* 11,503
504**Brig.-Gen. Sir Owen Thomas, Ind.* 11,929
*Sir Robert Thomas, Bart., *N.L.* 10,067

BRECON AND RADNOR, *M.* 23,251 ; *W.* 15,504
505 *W. A. Jenkins, N.L.*....20,405
E. T. John, *Lab.*..... 9,850

CARDIGAN, *M.* 17,324 ; *W.* 15,371
506**Capt. E. Evans, N.L.* 12,825
R. H. Morris, *L.*.....12,310

CARMARTHEN.

Carmarthen, *M.* 20,504 ; *W.* 15,709
507**John Hinds, N.L.* 12.530
Hon. G. Coventry, *C.* 8,805
D. Johns, *Agric.*..... 4,775
H. Llewelyn-Williams, *L.* 3,847
Llanelly, *M.* 30,240 ; *W.* 18.555
508 *Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.*28,213
G. C. Williams, *N.L.*....15,947

CARNARVON.

M. 21,627 ; *W.* 15.823
509 *R. T. Jones, Lab.* 14,016
*Maj. C. E. Breese, *N.L.* 12,497

DENBIGH.

Denbigh, *M.* 17,648 ; *W.* 13,755
510 *Sir J. C. Davies, N.L.* 12,975
Hon. Mrs. Brodrick, *C.* 9,138
Ll. J. Williams, *L.*..... 1,974
Wrexham, *M.* 24,208 ; *W.* 15,238
511 *R. Richards, Lab.* 11.940
E. R. Davies, *N.L.* ...10,842
Maj. R. C. G. Roberts, *C.*.....10,508

FLINT, *M.* 27,928 ; *W.* 19.971
512**Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry,* D.S.O., *N.L.* 16.854
A. L. Jones, *C.*.....15.080
Rev. D. G. Jones, *Lab.* 6,163

GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon, *M.* 21,471 ; *W.* 13.245
513 *J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab.*.....14.315
S. H. Byass, *C.*.....11,111
*Maj. J. Edwards, D.S.O., *N.L.*..... 5.328
Caerphilly, *M.* 22,603 ; *W.* 13.192
514**Morgan Jones, Lab.*.....16,082
Maj. A. McLean, *C.* ...12.057
Gower, *M.* 19,859 ; *W.* 13,226
515**D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ...13,388
F. W. Davies, *L.*.....11,302

Llandaff and Barry, *M.* 23,109 ; *W.* 15.589
516**Maj. W. Cope, C.*.....13.129
J. A. Lovat Fraser, *Lab.* 9.031
J. C. Meggitt, *L.* 7.577
Neath, *M.* 26,777 ; *W.* 16,861
517 *W. Jenkins, Lab.* 19.564
*J. Hugh Edwards, *N.L.*13,130
Ogmore, *M.* 24,660 ; *W.* 15,013
518**Vernon Hartshorn,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 17,32-
J. W. Jones, *N.L.* 7,468
Mrs. D. C. Edmondes, *C.* 6,577
Pontypridd, *M.* 25,575 ; *W.* 15,512
519**T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab.* 14.884
Sir Rhys Williams, K.C., *N.L.*..... 8,657
Maj. G. Jones, *C.* 7,994
MERIONETH, *M.* 13,857 ; *W.* 9,902
520**H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,903
J. J. Roberts, *Lab.* ... 7,070

MONMOUTH.

Abertillery, *M.* 21,349 ; *W.* 12,921
521**George Barker, Lab.* ....*unop.*
Pedwelty, *M.* 21,213 ; *W.* 12,528
522**Charles Edwards, Lab.* 17,270
Cant. C. E. Bagram, *C.*10,132
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,674 ; *W.* 12,445
523**Evan Davies, Lab.* 16,947
M. Morgan, *C.*..... 8,951
Monmouth, *M.* 17,574 ; *W.* 12,205
524**C. L. Forestier-Walker, C.*..... *unop.*
Pontypool, *M.* 19,915 ; *W.* 12,524
525**T. Griffiths, Lab.* 10.778
Sir T. G. Jones, K.B.E., *C.* 8,480
Sir R. Connell, K.B.E., *L.* 7,360

MONTGOMERY, *M.* 13,857 ; *W.* 9,902
526**Col. David Davies, L.* .*unop.*

PEMBROKE, *M.* 24,962 ; *W.* 18,290
527 *Maj. G. Lloyd George, N.L.* 21,569
W. Jenkins, *Lab.* 9,703

WELCH UNIVERSITY, *M.* 858 ; *W.* 365

528**T. A. Lewis, N.L.* 497
Rt. Hon. Sir E. J. Ellis-Griffith, Bt., K.C., *L.* 451
Miss O. A. Wheeler, *Ind.* 309

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS.

ABERDEEN.

North, *M.* 21,679 ; *W.* 14,227
529**F. H. Rose, Lab.* 10,958
W. Mackenzie Cameron, *N.L.* 6,615
James Johnston, K.C., *L.*..... 2,113
South, *M.* 21,961 ; *W.* 16,499
530**F. C. Thomson, C.* 13,208
Sir C. E. Mallet, *L.* ... 9.573

AYR DISTRICT, *Electors*, 35,346
531**Sir J. L. Baird, Bart.,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....11.179
*P. W. Raffan, *L.* 7,402
J. M. Airlie, *Lab.* 6,533

DUMBARTON DISTRICT, *M.* 20,218 ; *W.* 11,568
532 *D. Kirkwood, Lab.* ...16,397
*J. Taylor, O.B.E., *N.L.*..... 9.017

DUNDEE, *M.* 43,304 ; *W.* 35,033
533 *E. Scrymgeour, Ind.* 32,578
534 *E. D. Morel, Lab.* 30,292
D. J. Macdonald, *N.L.*22,244
*Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill, C.H., *N.L.* 20,466
R. R. Pilkington, *L.* ... 6.681
W. Gallacher, *Com.* ... 5,906

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT, *M.* 17,927 ; *W.* 11,766
535 *W. McL. Watson, Lab.*11,615
*J. Wallace, *N.L.* 11,451

EDINBURGH.

Central, *M.* 17.386 ; *W.* 13,305
536**W. Graham, Lab.* 12,876
Col. Sir G. McCrae, D.S.O., V.D., *N.L.* ... 9,371
East, *M.* 15,243 ; *W.* 10,945
537**J. M. Hogge, L.* 10,551
Col. S. McDonald, *N.L.* 7,088
North, *M.* 19,746 ; *W.* 16,112
538**Patrick J. Ford, C.*.....14.805
P. H. Allan, *L.* 9,165
South, *M.* 16,357 ; *W.* 16,117
539 *Sir Samuel Chapman, C.*.....14,843
Mrs. Buchanan Alderton *L.*..... 7,408
West, *M.* 19,020 ; *W.* 15,077
540 *Vivian Phillips, L.*.....12.355
*Maj. J. G. Jameson, *C.*11,689

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 23,621 ; *W.* 14,359
541 *J. Maxton, Lab.*..... ..17,890
*A. MacCallum Scott, *N.L.* 10,198

Camlachie, *M.* 22,937 ; *W.* 14,382
542 *Rev. C. Stephen, Lab.*...15,181
*Sir H. J. Mackinder, *C.*11,459
W. C. Smith, *L.* 1,896
Cathcart, *M.* 20,160 ; *W.* 14,133
543 *Capt. J. P. Hay, Lab.* 9,137
Sir Andrew Duncan, *N.L.*..... 9,104
R. Macdonald, *C.* 8,661
Central, *M.* 25,497 ; *W.* 16,832
544*Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, C.* 15,437
E. R. Mitchell, *Lab.*...12,923
Sir G. Paish, *L.* 2,518
Gorbals, *M.* 24,969 ; *W.* 15,796
545 *G. Buchanan, Lab.* ...16,479
J. E. Harper, *N.L.* ... 8,276
J. Maclean, *Com.* 4,027
E. J. Robertson, *L.* ... 1,456
Govan, *M.* 19,822 ; *W.* 11,830
546*Neil Maclean, *Lab.* ...15,441
Miss Helen Fraser, *N.L.* 9,336
Hillhead, *M.* 14,977 ; *W.* 11,821
547*Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 12,272
Maj. E. J. Donaldson, *L.* 7,313
Kelvingrove, *M.* 24,098 ; *W.* 15,604
548 *W. Hutchison, C.* 13,442
Capt. R. Roxburgh, *L.*11,094
Maryhill, *M.* 20,631 ; *W.* 13,691
549 *J. W. Muir, Lab.* 13,058
*Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, *Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*....10,951
Mrs. Burnett Smith, *L.* 5,617
Partick, *M.* 17,229 ; *W.* 11,147
550 *Sir John Collie*, C.M.G., M.D., *N.L.* 11,754
Sir D. Stevenson, Bt., *L.* 6,282
Pollok, *M.* 17,481 ; *W.* 13,205
551*Col. Sir John Gilmour, *Bart.*, D.S.O., *C.* 14,920
A. B. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 5,753
T. R. Anderson, *L.* ... 2,658
St. Rollox, *M.* 23,654 ; *W.* 14,785
552 *J. Stewart, Lab.*.....16,114
J. B. Couper, *C.*.....10,343
J. A. Fleming, *L.* 2,025
Shettleston, *M.* 19,604 ; *W.* 11,884
553 *J. Wheatley, Lab.*.....14,695
T. B. W. Ramsay, *N.L.* 9,704
G. Aldred, *Com.*..... 470
Springburn, *M.* 18,383 ; *W.* 13,105
554 *G. D. Hardie, Lab.* ...15,771
*F. A. Macquisten, K.C., *C.*.....10,311
Tradeston, *M.* 22,773 ; *W.* 13,187
555 *T. Henderson, Lab.* ...14,190
*Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson, M.C., *C.*.....9,977
C. D. B. Murray, *L.* ... 1,310
GREENOCK, *M.* 19,594 ; *W.* 13,714
556*Col. Sir G. P. Collins, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ...10,520
A. Geddes, *Com.*..... 9,776
J. Denholm, *C.* 8,404
KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, *M.* 18,977 ; *W.* 13,757
557 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchinson*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *N.L.* 12,762
*Tom Kennedy, *Lab.*...12,089

LEITH, *M.* 22,731 ; *W.* 17,700
558*Capt. Wedgwood Benn, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.*.....13,971
A. M. Macrobert, *C.*.... 7,372
R. F. Wilson, *Lab.* ... 6,567
MONTROSE DISTRICT, *M.* 11,867 ; *W.* 12,409
559*J. Leng-Sturrock, *N.L.* 8,407
J. Carnegie, *Lab.* 7,944
PAISLEY, *M.* 22,413 ; *W.* 15,586
560*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L* 15,005
J. M. Biggar, *Co.-op.*...14,689
STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT, *Electors*, 28,986.
561 *H. Murnin, Lab.* 11,073
*Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald, *N.L.*... 9,717

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE CENTRAL, *M.* 18,933 ; *W.* 12,187
562*Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E., *L.* 9,779
R. W. Smith, *C.*..... 6,481
Eastern, *M.* 19,176 ; *W.* 12,210
563 *F. Martin, L.* 8,018
* Sir W. H. Cowan, *N.L.* 5,227
Kincardine and Western, *M.* 13,529 ; *W.* 9,386
564*Lt.-Col. Hon. A. C. Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., *L.* 6,274
W. Mitchell, K.C., *N.L.* 3,767
ARGYLL, *M.* 31,765 ; *W.* 12,770
565*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland, K.C.B., *N.L.* ... 9,848
Harry Watt, *L.* 6,897
AYR AND BUTE.
Bute and Northern, *M.* 21,343 ; *W.* 13,951
566*Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 14,368
John Paton, *Lab.* 9,323
Kilmarnock, *M.* 19,844 ; *W.* 12,485
567*Hon. A. Shaw, *N.L.*...12,991
R. Climie, *Lab.* 10,752
South Ayrshire, *M.* 17,344 ; *W.* 10,352
568*James Brown, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,511
Sir W. Reid, M.B.E., *N.L.* 9,180
BANFF.
M. 16,647 ; *W.* 11,373
569*Sir Charles C. Barrie, K.B.E., *L.* .....*unop.*
BERWICK AND HADDINGTON, *M.* 20,158 ; *W.* 13,409
570 *Maj. W. Waring, N.L.* 6,342
Robert Spence, *Lab.*... 5,842
Henderson Pringle, *L.* 4,422
*Maj. J. D. Hope, *N.L.* 3,300
CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND, *M.* 13,626 ; *W.* 8,659
571 *Sir A. Sinclair, Bt., N.L.* 7,715
*Sir R. L. Harmsworth, Bt., *L.* 5,803
DUMBARTON, *M.* 20,767 ; *W* 14,057
572*Sir W. Raeburn, *C.* ...13,407
W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ...12,216

DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,414 ; *W.* 14,128
573 *Dr. W. A. Chapple, L.*13,296
Maj H. Keswick, *C.*....11,055
FIFE.
Eastern, *M.* 17,487 ; *W.* 15,100
574 *J. D. Millar, K.C., L.* 12,697
*Col. Sir A. Sprot, Bart., C.M.G., *C.* 9,987
Western, *M.* 19,802 ; *W.* 12,605
575*Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, *Lab.* .....*unop.*
FORFAR, *M.* 13,363 ; *W.* 10,122
576 *James Falconer, L.* ... 8,567
*Capt. W. T. Shaw, *C.*... 7,171
GALLOWAY.
M. 16,639 ; *W.* 12,517
577 *Maj. C. R. Dudgeon, L.*12,406
Rt. Hon. W. Watson, K.C., *C.* 10,557
INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
Inverness, *M.* 20,203 ; W. 12,672
578*Sir M. Macdonald, 9,756
K.C.M.G., C.B., *N.L.*
A. M. Livingstone, *L.* 8,785
Ross and Cromarty. *M.* 15,156; *W.* 5,539
579*Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson, K.C., *N.L.* 5,923
John Macdonald, *L.*... 4,521
Western Isles. *M.* 12,387 ; *W.* 7,962
580 *Sir W. Mitchell Cotts, Bt.*, K.B.E., *N.L.* .. 6,177
*Dr. Donald Murray, *L.* 5,238
LANARK.
Bothwell, *M.* 20,522 ; *W.* 11,196
581*J. Robertson, M.B.E., *Lab.* 13,872
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, *C.*10,484
Coatbridge, *M.* 19,319 ; *W.* 10,279
582 *J. C. Welch, Lab.* 12,038
*Lt.-Col. A. L. H. Buchanan, O.B.E., *C.* 9,724
D. P. Blades, *L.* 2,802
Hamilton, *M.* 17,472 ; *W.* 10,138
583*Duncan Graham, *Lab.*12,365
Sir H. S. Keith, *C.*..... 9,089
Lanark, *M.* 17,719 ; *W.* 11,806
584*Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., *C.* 12,005
Thomas Dickson, *Lab.* 9,812
Motherwell, *M.* 20,710 ; *W.* 11,140
585 *J. T. Walton-Newbold, *Com.* 8,262
Hugh Ferguson, *Orange* 7,214
John Maxwell, *L.* 5,359
Capt. J. Colville, *N.L.* 3,566
Northern, *M.* 19,880 ; *W.* 11,027
586 *J. Sullivan, Lab.* 10,349
*Robt McLaren, *C.*..... 7,957
J. C. Carroll, *L.* 3,569
Rutherglen, *M.* 20,766 ; *W.* 12,607
587 *W. Wright, Lab.*.....14,629
J. Train, *N.L.*.....11,440
LINLITHGOW.
M. 23,114 ; *W.* 12,781
588 *E. Shinwell, Lab.* 12,625
*James Kidd, *C.*..... 8,963
J. L. Orr, *L.*..... 5,605

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Northern, *M.* 14,624; *W.* 10,007
589 *G. A. C. Hutchison, C.* 7,416
A. Clarke, *Lab.* 6,942
E. R. Macnab, *L.* 3,770
Peebles and Southe n, *M.* 13,762; *W.* 9,447
590 *J. Westwood, Lab.*..... 6,394
A. Crawford, *C.* 5,992
*Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., *L.* 5,337

MORAY AND NAIRN, *M.* 13,965; *W.* 10,682
591**T. M. Guthrie, N.L.* ...6,263
James Scott, *L.* 5,832

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, *M.* 14,646; *W.* 9,372
592 *Maj. Sir R. C. Hamilton, Bt., L.* 4,814
Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E., *N.L.*..... 4,189

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western, *M.* 13,953; *W.* 10,912
593**James Gardiner, N.L. unop.*
Perth, *M.* 19,409; *W.* 15,695
594 *A. N. Skelton, C.* 11,387
W. Henderson. *L.*..... 5,874
W. Westwood, *Lab.* ... 4,657
R. Gourlay, *N.L.* 2,689

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 17,443; *W.* 11,051
595 *Robert Nichol, Lab.* ... 9,708
Sir F. Lobnitz, K.B.E., *C.*..... 9,158
*J. Johnstone, *L.* 4,013
Western, *M.* 16,744; *W.* 11,851
596 *Robert Murray, Lab.*11,787
*Col.SirJ.W.Greig,C.B., K.C., V.D., *N.L.* 10,051

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK.
M. 18,921: *W.* 14,150
597 *Sir Thomas Henderson, N.L.* 1c.356
Sir A.H.Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *L.*..... 9,698

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern, *M.* 19,842; *W.* 12,616
598 *L. MacN. Weir, Lab.* 10,312
C. M. Aitchison, *L.* ... 7,379
*Maj. Ralph Glyn, *C.* ... 6,888
Western *M.* 14,170; *W.* 8,788
599 *T Johnston. Lab.* 9 919
*Sir Harry Hope, *C.* ... 8,104

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, 27,322

(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600**D. M. Cowan, N.L.* ... *unop.*
601**Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., C.* ... *unop.*
602 *Sir George Berry, LL.D., F.R.S.E., C.* .....*unop.*

Northern Ireland.

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the number of Members to be returned by constituencies in Northern Ireland to serve in the Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is 13, distributed as under:—

Borough Members	4
County Members	8
University Member	1
Total	13

BOROUGHS.

BELFAST.
East.
603**Capt. H Dixon,* O.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
North.
604**T. E. McConnell,* C.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
South.
605**Thomas Moles, C.* .....*unop.*
West.
606**R. J. Lynn, C.* .....*unop.*

COUNTIES.

ANTRIM.
607**Capt. C. C. Craig, C. unop.*
608**Maj. Rt. Hon. H. O'Neill, C.* .....*unop.*

ARMAGH.
609**Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen,* K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* .....*unop.*

DOWN.
610**Maj.-Gen. Rev. J. R. Simms,* C.B., C.M.G., D.D., *C.* .....*unop.*
611**D. D. Reid, C.* .....*unop.*

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE.
Electors, 95,468.
612 *T. J. S. Harbison, N.* 45,236
613 *Cahir Healy, S.F.* ... 44,817
J. A. Pringle, K.C., *C.* 38,640
W. E. D. Allen, *C.* ... 38,589

LONDONDERRY.
Electors, 62,111.
614**Hon. Sir M. Macnaghten,* K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 30,743
Capt. E L. Macnaghten, *Anti Partitionist*9,861

UNIVERSITY.

QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
615**Sir William Whitla, C. unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (*re-elected* Nov 20, 1922) The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax (1921) £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700
Chairman of Committees (Vacant) £2,500
Deputy Chairman (Vacant) £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (*before the Dissolution*), Rt. Hon. Sir Fred. George Banbury, Bart., M.P.; Rt. Hon. Charles Wm. Bowerman, M.P.; Rt. Hon. John Wm. Wilson, M.P.; Thomas Power O'Connor, M.P.; John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C., M.P. .....*unpaid*

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B., Palace of Westminster £3,000
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, M.B.E. £1,800
Second do., Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,000
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie..... £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F.R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J.W.G. Bond £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis; F. C. Holland; R. P. Colomb; Bryan Fell; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart.; F.C. Bramwell; C.R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton.....each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode; A. W. M. Bull; F. W. Metcalfe; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham; N. L. Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H. Edenborough; D. H. Beves .....each £150 to £600

Accountant, J. Luxford .....£400 to £650
Assist. do., C. L. Watson .....£200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset.....£800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. ...£650
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, C.B., K.C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto ..... £400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson..... *fees*
Deputy do., H. A. Stevens .....
Official Reports (*Editor*), W. Turner Perkins £550 to £600
Do. (*Asst. Editor*), T. H. Parr .....£400 to £450

SECOND SESSION, 1921.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.—The shortest Session within modern times, and one of the most memorable in its results, was opened on *Dec.* 14, 1921, for the purpose of giving assent to the Articles of Agreement signed by the representatives of the Government and the Irish Delegation, by which it was hoped, as the King expressed it in his speech from the Throne, that "the strife of centuries may be ended, and that Ireland, as a free partner in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire, will secure the fulfilment of her national ideals." Three days later the Treaty was ratified by large majorities—by 166 to 47 in the House of Lords and by 401 to 58 in the House of Commons—and on *Dec.* 19 Parliament was prorogued. For so historic an occasion Viscount Morley emerged from his retirement and moved the Address in reply, which was seconded by Lord Dunraven, while in the other Chamber Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. George Barnes respectively moved and seconded the Address. The Prime Minister on the opening day reviewed the Treaty and declared that the pledge that Ulster would not be coerced had been kept, announcing that the boundaries would be readjusted by a Commission. Ireland, he declared, would henceforth be able to take her partnership in the Empire, not only without loss of self-respect but with an accession of honour to herself and glory to her nation. The opposition was led in the Upper Chamber by Lord Carson, who denounced the proposals as treachery, and in the Commons, by Colonel Gretton, while support was afforded by Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain and the Lord Chancellor, the amendments being defeated by the figures given above and the Address in each House agreed to.

SESSION, 1922.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—Accompanied by the Queen, the King on *Feb.* 7 opened the new Session in State, and in his Speech from the Throne outlined a legislative programme of comparatively small importance. The Treaties signed as a result of the Washington Conference for peace in the Pacific, and for relief from the burden of armaments were referred to with satisfaction, and on the subject of Ireland the King declared that the final establishment of the Irish Free State as a partner in the British Commonwealth was anxiously awaited throughout the world. With regard to the reductions in the public expenditure the Speech agreed that retrenchment upon so great a scale must involve hardship, but in a time of great industrial depression it was a necessity of the situation that economy should be practised by all, and in every direction. In the Upper Chamber the Earl of Pembroke moved and Lord Clwyd seconded the Address in reply, and after the rejection by 46 to 39 of an amendment moved by Lord Londonderry respecting the integrity of Northern Ireland this was agreed to on the following day. The Address in the Commons was moved by Capt. D. H. Hacking and seconded by Capt. Ernest Evans. Replying to the debate, the Prime Minister described the Washington Conference as one of the greatest achievements for peace in the history of the world, and said that the new Irish constitution would be framed by representatives of the Irish people themselves. Amendments on the subject of unemployment, the Geddes reports and unrest in India were rejected, and the Address was agreed to on *Feb.* 14.

THE IRISH TREATY.—Although the question of Ireland's new constitution was not reached during the first part of the Session, Parliament had to deal with the new situation created by the Treaty. On *Feb.* 9 Mr. Chamberlain presented a Bill "to give the force of law to certain Articles of Agreement for a Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland and to enable effect to be given thereto." Moving the second reading on *Feb.* 16 Mr. Churchill explained that the Bill enabled the Provisional Government to hold an election under favourable conditions at the earliest moment. He emphasized that the Government did not recognise, and never would recognise an Irish Republic. The Bill would secure an adequate constituent assembly. For generations, he said, they had been floundering in the Irish bog, but at last they thought they had set their feet upon a pathway. If Britain continued to march forward along that path, the day might come when Britain would find at her side Ireland united, a nation and a friend. An amendment moved by Captain Craig on behalf of Ulster was defeated by 302 to 60 on *Feb.* 17, when the Bill was read a second time. The Committee stage was opened on *March* 2 and completed on *March* 6, a Government amendment providing that the Parliament of South Ireland should be dissolved and steps taken for a general election not less than four months from the passing of the Bill being carried. The rejection was moved by Mr. Ronald McNeill on the third reading on *March* 8, but by 295 to 52 the Bill was sent to the Upper Chamber. The debates in that House were characterised by considerable bitterness but only slight amendments were made, and a compromise being reached regarding these, the Royal Assent was accorded on *March* 31. During a subsequent discussion on Ireland, Mr. Churchill on *June* 26 declared that if the anarchy were not put down the Imperial Government would regard the Treaty as having been violated and they would take no steps to carry out or legalise its further stages.

THE BUDGET.—In introducing his Budget on *May* 1 (*see p.* 496) and announcing a reduction in the income tax rate and a new duty on tea, coffee and cocoa, Sir Robert Horne claimed that his proposals provided, within the limits of legitimate and prudent finance, as much relief from the burden of taxation as was possible and in a form in which it was thought that the relief would be most efficacious. It was his belief that they would create new hopes and fresh enterprise in the vast organisations by which the nation's business was done and upon which the prosperity of our finance depended. Mr. Asquith said he gravely doubted whether the Chancellor had a surplus, even on paper, and declared that Sir Robert had made up his surplus by borrowing. The Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time on *May* 8. The second reading was secured on *May* 29 after the defeat by 163 to 21 of a motion for its rejection. On *June* 28 the Committee stage was completed, and when the third reading took place, Sir Robert said that so far his estimates had been entirely justified, and in some instances had been rather exceeded by the revenue.

THE GEDDES COMMITTEE.—The Chancellor of

the Exchequer on *March* 1 outlined the Government's intentions regarding the recommendations of the Geddes Committee on national expenditure. He said he asked the Committee to suggest reductions in public expenditure to the amount of £100,000,000, and they had recommended reductions of £86,000,000, some £66,000,000 of which was concerned with the three fighting services and education. The Government had come to the conclusion that they could not put into operation the proposals of the Committee for the reduction of teachers' salaries and the exclusion from schools of children below the age of six years, and the reductions adopted therefore amounted to £6,500,000 out of £18,000,000 recommended. As to the Navy the reduction proposed was £21,000,000 in addition to any savings resulting from the Washington Conference. The Admiralty had offered a saving of £21,000,000, including savings from the Washington Conference. The reductions recommended in the Army Estimates totalled £22,500,000 and the War Office had suggested a reduction of £17,000,000. The Air Ministry proposed a reduction of £3,000,000 against a recommended reduction of £5,500,000. The Ministry of Labour was reducing its expenditure by £8,000,000; the Ministry of Health by £2,100,000; and the War Pensions Administration by £6,000,000. Summing up, Sir Robert Horne said that the Government accepted reductions of £64,000,000, which included £11,000,000 attributable to the possible savings as a result of the Washington Conference, compared with the Geddes Committee's recommendation of £86,000,000, exclusive of what might follow the conversations at Washington but including savings of £15,000,000, which were unspecified, a total of £71,000,000. Later the Government experienced an unimportant defeat on a Bill arising out of the recommendations of the Geddes Committee, a motion for the adjournment of the debate on the second reading of a measure proposing that teachers should contribute towards their pensions pending the result of an enquiry being carried by 151 to 148 on *May* 16. A select committee found that the Government had made no undertaking that the existing Superannuation Act should not be modified while the Burnham scale of salaries remained in force, and on Mr. Fisher agreeing to accept an amendment limiting to two years the period for which the Bill would run, the second reading was secured and the measure was subsequently placed on the Statute Book.

Second Chamber Reform.—The Government's scheme for the reform of the House of Lords was outlined in a series of resolutions moved by Viscount Peel on *July* 18 with a view to ascertaining the opinions of the Peers in order that a bill might be drafted. The resolutions provided that the House should be composed of approximately 350 members, consisting of Peers of the Blood-Royal, Lords Spiritual and Law Lords, members elected, either directly or indirectly, from the outside, hereditary peers elected by their order, and members nominated by the Crown, in each case for a term of years. While the House would not have power to amend or reject money Bills, the resolutions laid down that the decision as to whether a Bill was or was not a money Bill should be decided by a joint standing committee of the two Houses presided over by the Speaker. The proposals were discussed at some length and further progress was postponed.

The Cattle Embargo.—By a free vote the House of Commons decided on *July* 24 for the removal of the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle, the Administration being as divided in opinion as the private members. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen urged the retention of the embargo, declaring that this was the view not only of the Ministry of Agriculture but of the great bulk of the agriculturists of England and Wales. Mr. Churchill spoke in favour of the removal and the Prime Minister voted with the majority. Mr. Lloyd George subsequently announced that the Government accepted the decision of the House as a mandate to deal at the earliest possible convenience with the problem, and added that legislation would be required to give effect to the change of policy.

National Insurance Changes.—Further legislation was necessary to meet the new situation with regard to health and unemployment insurance, three Bills on the subject being passed. The first, dealt with early in the Session, provided for an increase in the rates of contributions for health insurance. The second was concerned with unemployment insurance, maintaining the former level of benefits and continuing the provision of the Temporary Dependents' Act. The last modified the second measure as a result of urgent representations made by Boards of Guardians in areas in which there was much unemployment by reducing the "gap" between benefits.

The Bestowal of Honours.—As a sequel to a series of protests against certain of the Birthday Honours the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson on *July* 17 moved the appointment of a Select Committee of both Houses to consider the methods of submitting names of persons for dignities and honours for the consideration of the King and to report what changes, if any, were desirable in order to secure that they should only be given as rewards for public services. The Lord Chancellor and the Prime Minister proposed as an alternative the appointment of a Royal Commission to consider and advise on the procedure to be adopted to assist the Prime Minister in making recommendations to the Sovereign, and in each House this amendment was agreed to after lively debates, during which charges were made against two of the new peers, subsequently withdrawn in the case of one of the recipients.

The New Summer Time.—Owing to the cessation of the power to decree Summer Time by Order in Council a Bill dealing with the matter was passed. Explaining the situation in moving the second reading in the Commons on *June* 14, Mr. Shortt said he thought that the large majority of people in this country were in favour of Summer Time, but opinion differed as to the period. He had been much impressed by the points made by those who represented agriculture, and he was prepared to agree that in future there should be some curtailment of the period previously fixed. A motion for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 207 to 26 and the second reading was agreed to. After being considered by a Standing Committee, the measure received the Royal Assent on *July* 20, the period for Summer Time being fixed to extend from the third Sunday in April to the day after the third Saturday in September.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows :—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

The bonus additions were at their height in March, 1921, when they followed the Index figure average of 165, and the annual cost of the scheme in the Civil Service was £45,000,000. From Sept. 1, 1921, there was a reduction of 7 twenty-sixths ; from March 1, 1922, a further reduction of 5 twenty-sixths ; and from Sept. 1, 1922, a further reduction of 4 twenty-sixths. Each twenty-sixth reduction in the Civil Service salaries and wages represents about £1,250,000 annually. In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced :—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700 ; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800 ; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900 ; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below :—

Annual Salaries.

Salary.	Annual Bonus.		
	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	Sept., 1922.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
90	148 10	94 10	76 10
150	195 6	124 6	100 12
200	233 7	148 10	120 4
300	290 9	184 17	149 12
400	347 12	221 4	179 1
500	404 14	257 11	208 9
600	461 16	264 10	214 2
700	518 19	280 14	227 4
800	576 1	293 5	237 8
900	633 3	302 4	244 12
1,000	690 6	307 9	248 18
1,458	750 0	301 11	244 4

Weekly Wages.

Wages.	Weekly Bonus.		
	March, 1921.	March, 1922.	Sept., 1922.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 0	23 0	14 8	11 10
15 0	24 0	15 9	12 9
16 0	26 0	16 9	13 7
20 0	33 0	21 0	17 0
30 0	49 0	31 6	25 6
40 0	61 0	39 2	31 8
50 0	69 0	44 0	35 7
60 0	76 0	48 10	39 6
70 0	84 0	53 8	43 5
80 0	91 0	58 2	47 1
90 0	97 0	61 9	50 0
100 0	102 0	65 5	52 11

COST OF SOCIAL SERVICES.

£300,611,595 was expended in Great Britain in 1921 on the various social services, mainly under the heads of Pensions, Education, Poor Relief, and Insurance. A great expansion has taken place in these services in the last ten years, while certain services have been added during the period. In 1901 the aggregate expenditure in England and Wales was £31,692,259, and in 1891 it was £20,111,331. In 1921 the receipts from which the expenditure was met amounted in England and Wales to £276,273 681, towards which rates contributed £64,440,950 and Parliamentary votes and grants £169,525,905, while other income comprising contributions, fees, interest, rents, &c., produced £42,306,826. Details for England and Wales, and a summary for Scotland, are shown in the opposite column :—

Service.	1911.	1921.
Education	£29,294,000	£76,404,849
War Pensions	...	90,923,820
Poor Relief	15,023,130	31,924,954
Natl. Insurance, Health	...	26 394,000
Unemployment	...	9,701,027
Old Age Pensions	6.299,931	18.326,408
Public Health	1,850,000	4,890,000
Lunacy	1,487,000	2,730,000
Child Welfare	...	1,904,174
Housing	747,000	1,430,000
Reformatories	205,088	726,087
Mental Deficiency	...	320,000
Unemployed Act	183,585	74,403
Inebriates Act	21,909	25,187
Totals	£55,111,643	£265,774,909
Scotland : All services	7,883,457	34,836,686
Grand totals	£62,995,100	£300,611,595

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (*See* pp. 257–8.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W 1.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 91) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1922–3, £1,847,736.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries,° Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Arthur Sanders, Bart., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., C. T. Houghton.

Parliamentary do., *unp.*

Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister of Fisheries, The Earl of Ancaster, O.B.E. £1,200

Private Sec., D. B. Toye O.B.E.

Permanent Secretary, °Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., R. H. Franklin.

Chief Scientific Adviser, °Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. £2,200

Private Sec., H. H. Parker.

Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Welch Secretary, Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1 000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B. (*Principal Assistant Secretary*, £1,200 to £1,500), H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. T. A. Dobson; H. L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, F. A. Jones, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Principals, A. Dunbar; R. R. Enfield; Maj. E. Garnsey; Major A. S. Gaye; H. H. Judson; G. F. Middleton M.B.E.; P. W. Millard; E. L. Mitchell; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; H. G. Richardson; C.W. Sabin; Maj. Wynn Thomas; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; H. R. Ward; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*)..... £700 to £900

First Class Clerks, R. H Hooker; A. G. L. Rogers; G. W. Sneyd-Lloyd, I.S.O., O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800

Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber; W. R. Black; R. H. Franklin; A. M. Lowe; H. Meadows; F. K. Milsom; B. W. Phillips; A. W. Street, M.C.; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepeer; V. E. Wilkins..... £200 to £500

Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey ... £850 to £1,000

Deputy Finance Officer, P. J. Langley, M.B.E. £550 to £700

Chief Veterinary Inspector, J. R. Jackson M.R.C.V.S. £700 to £900

Assistant Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M. M.R.C.V.S. ..... £500 to £700

Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E.... *unp.*

Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. £500 to £700

Director of Plant Diseases, J. C. F. Fryer, M.A. £700 to £900

Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800

Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Senior or Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry; G. P. Berry; °E. G. Haygarth Brown; A. B. Bruce; A. V. Campbell; P. A. Francis, M.B.E.; *Small Live Stock Officer*, G. C. Gough; E. T. Halnan; W. H. Hogg; P. J. L. Kelland; P. S. Lawrie; W. G. Wragg ..... £500 to £700

Live Stock Commissioner, F. N. Webb £850

Superintending Live Stock Officers, G. T. Dixon; R. N. Jones; P. A. Mytton..... £500 to £700

Director of Land Acquisition S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,100

Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety £800

District Land Commissioners, D. G. Barnard; J. H. Diggle; E. O. Fordham; F. Horne, O.B.E.; W. T. Howes, M.B.E.; F. E. N. Rogers; T. H. Sutton £800 to £800

Deputy Commissioners, A. Allsebrook (£600); S. Fitch ..... £500 to £600

Chief Drainage Engineer, C. H. J. Clayton, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, D.SC. £1,200

Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss-Blundell, C.B.E. (*temp.*) ..... (*inclusive*) £1,000

Principal Naturalists, J. O. Borley, O.B.E., M.A.; R. W. Dodgson, M.D. ..... £650 to £750

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany, A. W. Hill, SC.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Director, Major T.F. Chipp, M.C. £600 to £800

Keeper, Herbarium & Library, A. D. Cotton £500 to £700

Curator of Gardens, W. J. Bean ..... £250 to £600

Keeper of Museums, J. M. Hillier ..... £250 to £600

Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory, L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. ..... £250 to £600

Assistants, J. Aikman K. W. Braid, W. Dallimore J. H. Holland, F.L.S. J. Hutchinson S. A. Skan, T. A. Sprague, W. B. Turrill, W. N. Winn, C. H. Wright, A.L.S. ..... £250 to £600

Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield..... £250 to £600

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton.

Director-General, Col. E. M. Jack, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

Executive Officer Lt.-Col. A. J. Wolff, D.S.O., R.E.

Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—
Publications, (vacant).
Control Lt.-Col. J. E. E. Craster, O.B.E., R.E.
Small Scale, Trigonometrical, &c., (vacant).
Levelling, (vacant).
Stores Capt. E. H. M. Clifford, M.C., R.E.
Map Branch, Capt. J. G. Withycombe.

Staff Officers:—
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F. C. Bagley.
Research Officer, H. L. P. Jolly, M.A.

Division Officers:—
Edinburgh, Major F. B. Legh. O.B.E., M.C., R.E.
York, Lieut. B. T. Godfrey-Faussett, M.C., R.E.
Bristol Capt. C. L. Y. Parker, R.E.
Norwich Lieut. J. R. T. Aldous, M.C., R.E.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* pp. 269–270).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,
Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish Section.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Charles Harold Athill, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Norroy, William Alexander Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

York, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Bluemantle, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.
Portcullis, George Rothe Bellew.
Rouge Dragon, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Rouge Croix, Capt. Henry R. C. Martin.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CABINET SECRETARIAT,*
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones ... £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, Cyril Longhurst, C.B.; R. B. Howorth (*Seconded from the Treasury*); Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G. (*Seconded from the Foreign Office*) ..... each £1,120
Principals, T. St. Q. Hill; Pembroke Wicks, C.B.E. (*temp.*); Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*)..... each £700
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E. £500
Asst. do., F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E. £450

Committee of Imperial Defence,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.; Comm. H. R. Moore, D.S.O., R.N.; Maj. L. A. Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,
Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, J. F. Mills £2,500
Second Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, C. F. Ritchie £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner (Unpaid), George Locker-Lampson, M.P.

Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, E. Macpherson; J. E. C. Adams; H. D. S. Leake; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rocke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart ..... £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith ..... £400 to £500
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson; S. E. Turner ... £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, L. T. Ford; C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; J. C. G. Pownall; G. E. L. Pardington £200 to £500
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham ..... £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST
(Government Laboratory),
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1922-1923, £49,113.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. ..... £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists, *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; J. Fox, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.Sc., F.I.C. ..... £700 to £850
Chemists, Class 1, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; *W. Williamson; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc, F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C. ..... £450 to £650
Staff Officer, W. Davie ..... £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks ..... £300 to £400
Chemists, Class II., °G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.I.C.; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. E. Byles, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. R. Ennos B.A., B.Sc.; J. Kirk, °F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.Sc.; °A. H. Rheinlander, B.Sc., A.I.C.; E. A. Nurse, B.Sc., A.I.C.; °J. Stephenson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., B.Sc.; A. F. Weiss, B.Sc., A.I.C.; R. Sutcline, M.A., A.I.C.; *J. King, A.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.Sc.; J. W. Pooley, B.Sc., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton B.Sc.; P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., A.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.Sc. ..... £225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE ARBITRATION BOARD,
Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed by H.M. Government at the beginning of 1917 as a standing tribunal "to deal by way of conciliation or arbitration with questions arising with regard to claims for increased remuneration made by classes of employees of Government Departments."

Members, C. A. Russell, K.C.; Sir W. Guy Granet; Harry Gosling, C.H.
Secretary, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,200

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, and character, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1921-22, £77,190.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1 200
Assist. Secs., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry; T. L. Hedley £550 to £700

* Status of this office is under consideration by the Cabinet.

° At Custom House Branch.

COLONIAL OFFICE. Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £146,993 for 1922-23.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £5,000
Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. ; J. E. Stephenson.
Assist. Priv. Secs. (*Appointments*), Maj. R. D. Furse, D.S.O. ; A. F. Newbolt ; G. N. Irby.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir James Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, S. M. Campbell.
Parliamentary, The Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, E. B. Boyd.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. J. Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,200 ; Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G. ; C. T. Davis, C.M.G. ; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*temp.*) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Personal Adviser to the Secretary of State on Business Questions, Sir James Stevenson, G.C.M.G.
Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, C. Strachey, C.B. ; A. E. Collins, C.M.G. ; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G. ; J. F. N. Green ; T. C. Macnaghten, C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman, Oversea Settlement Committee*) ; A. Fiddian ; W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., O.B.E. ; E. R. Darnley ; A. J. Harding, O.B.E. ; H. R. Cowell ; E. J. Harding, C.M.G. ; Maj. H. W. Young, D.S.O. (*temp.*) ; R. V. Vernon (*temp.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe ..... £900 to £1,000
Principals E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O. ; H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. ; A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E. ; J. E. W. Flood ; O. G. R. Williams ; R. A. Wiseman ; C. W. Dixon, M.B.E. ; H. N. Tait ; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E. ; J. A. Calder ; H. F. Downie ; A. Cooke ; H. Beckett ; H. T. Allen ; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E. ; G. A. Jones ; C. J. Jeffries ; A. J. Dawe ; R. W. Bullard, C.I.E. (*temp.*) ; F. J. Howard, O.B.E. (*temp.*) ; L. B. Freeston (*Acty.*) ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals J. J. Paskin, M.C. ; J. E. Stephenson ; C. R. Price ; S. M. Campbell ; E. B. Boyd ; J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. ; W. C. Hankinson, M.C. ; A. B. Acheson ; P. Liesching ; E. A. Simson, A.F.C. ; M. E. Antrobus ; L. J. Barnes, M.C. ; G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C. ; A. Bevir ; S. L. Holmes, M.C. ; G. H. Creasy ; A. L. Ayton ; N. E. Archer (*temp.*) ; T. I. K. Lloyd (*temp.*) ; G. F. Seel (*temp.*) ; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C. (*temp*) ; J. B. Sidebotham (*temp.*) ; R. R. Sedgwick (*temp.*) ..... £200 to £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett, I.S.O. ..... £500 to £600
Librarian, W. Scott ..... £400 to £500
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook ..... £300 to £500
Supt. of Printing, T. Wilson, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500
Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson ..... £400 to £500
Supervisor of Copying, A. W. J. May ..... £300 to £400
Staff Officers, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E. ; J. A. Smith, M.B.E. ; S. R. Pughe ; W. R. Shipway ; E. E. Wilkinson ; J. Hunter ; M. Jewell ; J. H. Emmens ; F. H. Harper, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Medical Advisers: London—Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. ; Lt.-Col. W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.
Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., D.P.H.
Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. D. G. Marshall, M.B., I.M.S. (*retd.*).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher ; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. £450 to £600
Junior Clerks, W. H. Smith ; J. B. Hewlett ; C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*) ..... £200 to £400

Oversea Settlement Committee

(late Government Emigration Committee),

3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W.C.2.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee."

President, Committee of Management, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Vice-Chairman, do., T. C. Macnaghten, C.B.E.
Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Imperial Institute.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (*see* page 584), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire.

Executive Council, Hon. E. F. L Wood, M.P. (*Chairman*) ; P. W. L. Ashley, C.B. ; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P. ; Sir Edward Brockman, K.C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Sir Edward Davson ; Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S. ; A. Fiddian ; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S. ; Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; M. F. Headlam ; D. O. Malcolm ; R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. ; Sir Owen Philipps, G.C.M.G., M.P. ; Sir James Stevenson, Bart., G.C.M.G. ; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S. ; The High Commissioner for Australia ; The High Commissioner for Canada ; the High Commissioner for New Zealand ; the High Commissioner for Newfoundland ; the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute :—

Committee for Canada.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (*Chairman*) ; J. G. Colmer, C.M.G. ; Sir Robert Kindersley, G.B.E. ; J. H. Plummer ; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*) ; Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E. ; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, R.N., C.M.G. ; E. V Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (*Chairman*) ; W. Acton Adams, J.P. ; Sir J. Coates ; G. F. Gee ; R. D. D. McLean ; Alexander Michie ; Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G. ; W. H. Montgomery, C.B.E. ; R. H. Nolan, C.B.E.

Committee for South Africa (including Rhodesia).

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*) ; A. Canham ; D. O. Malcolm ; C. W. S. Maude ; W. Mosenthal ; W. Soper, M.A.

Committee for India.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*) ; Sir Charles Armstrong ; Sir Thomas Bennett, M.P. ; Sir Manchérjee Bhownaggree K.C.I.E. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Cable ; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. ; Sir John G. Cumming, K.C.I.E. ; Sir Cecil Graham ; H. H. The Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I. ; J. Wardlaw Milne ; Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E. ; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are numerous Advisory Technical Committees, including Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, Rubber, &c., and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Director, Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.
Assistant Secretary, H. F. Lascelles, B.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., H. Brown; E. Goulding, D.SC.; S. E. Chandler, D.SC. (*actint*); R. Allen, M.A.
Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.SC.; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.
Colonial and Indian Collections.
Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2; *Shipping Office*, 130 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 122).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel; Lt.-Col. J. H. F. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500
Secretary, H. F. Smith, O.B.E. £1,000
General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £800 to £1,000; H. C. Ransom, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Finance do., C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Pay & Checking do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; H. K. Purcell £550 to £700
Stores do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; J. A. Blackwood £550 to £700
Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; F. M. Pearson £550 to £700
Shipping do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £750 to £850; E. A. Nattriss £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do., W. Erant, M.I.C.E. £850 to £1,000
Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. £850 to £1,000
Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, A.M.I.C.E. £900 to £1,050

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,
Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. In 1830 the Customs business of Ireland was transferred to London. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

THE BOARD.
Chairman, Sir Horace Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., H. S. Gregory.
Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries, A. J. Dyke, C.B.E.; William Young £1,200 to 1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W. E. H. Rhydderch.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.
Assist. Secs., C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; E. H. Hodgson, O.B.E.; E. A. Lidbury; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; W. H. Pascoe; H. W. Trotter, C.B.E.; W. Christian (*Actg*) £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. S. Bertenshaw; E. S. Birt; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; C. J. Flynn; A. E. Greene; J. H. Higginson; T. J. D. Large; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; R. H. Ryder; J. A. Short; J. S. Sutton; J. W. Train; A. Redman (*Actint*) £700 to £900
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsch; A. Turk £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, R. H. Davis; W. S. Douglas; A. H. Garrett; H. S. Gregory; C. W. Hardisty; E. H. Hart; E. H. Kenney; C. A. Marsden; H. S. Marshall; G. A. Pilgrim; T. F. Randall; W. E. H. Rhydderch; F. N. Roberts; S. Robinson; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker £200 to £500
Senior Staff Officer, C.M. Woodford, M.B.E. £500 to £600
Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E.
Librarian, B. R. Leftwich £500 to £600
Staff Officers, S. M. Capon; H. E. Clark; E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E.; E. J. Denney; A. W. Hume, M.B.E.; A. E. Walker £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS.
Solicitor, Benjamin Hawkins £1,500 to £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson £1,000
Chief Clerks, A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. J. Beattie; F. Dart; T. G. Gibson; C. V. Walker £550 to £700

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.
Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O. £1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., J. J. Foley; P. Miller £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, J. McC. Adams; C. H. Bater; J. Forbes, M.B.E.; H. Genochio; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; J. O'Callaghan; A. Woodward £900 to £1,000

MEDICAL OFFICER.
Surgeon Commander, W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison £750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; T. G. F. Clancy; J. W. Dobie; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; W. Le Vack, M.B.E.; A. H. Mathews; P. McIntyre; A. E. Miles; A. R. Potts; T. Pound; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, R. Barnard; W. J. T. Bartlett; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. H. Chandler; T. J. Clarke; J. Crozier; A. P. Easton; J. J. Edmunds; G. F. Eperon; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; F. W. Loveless; H. G. McDiarmid; F. H. Meade; S. H. Quayle; W. G. Rose; S. H. Strong; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.
Controller, J. E. Hagger £900
Deputy Controller, C. L. Jones, M.B.E. ...£600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, L. W. Andrew; C. Curran; R. Robinson £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C. Clarke; T. Kelly; J. Newson; G. D. Olding; P. H. Pring; W. W. Watson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.
Principal, H. V. Reade, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, A. D. Webb £700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J. Byrne; G. Rutledge £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.
Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, M.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Inspector, C. Smith £600 to £650
Asst. Inspectors, E. J. Andrews; J. G. Fitzsimons (*Unattached*); J. W. Connaway (*Unattached*) £450 to £550

STORES BRANCH.
Superintendent, J. B. Hardie £550 to £650
Deputy do., J. J. Jackson £400 to £500

LONDON PORT.
Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,200
Asst. Collector (*1st Class*), E. C. Eldred, O.B.E. £800 to £850
Do. (*2nd Class*), J. B. O'Sullivan; T. B. Smith; E. W. Thew; E. White £650 to £750
Surveyors (*Long Room*), S. W. F. Hart; H. McClare; W. Parkinson; J. H. Profit; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade £500 to £600
Surveyors (*Outdoor*), L. Arundel; E. M. Atkins; J. Beard; C. L. Blyth; H. E. Bramwell; F. Briggs; G. H. Brooks; P. Carey; R. W. Cass; J. J. Coghlan; J. J. Curtin; D. F. Doran; P. Drake; H. H. Fryer; E. H. Harris; D. J. Hennessy; J. H. Hornsby; A. R. Howlett; S. Jeffers; J. R. Keeley; J. King; P. T. A. Livingstone; J. McCaw; R. R. McGowan; R. H. Millea; T. O'Brien; R. Ockenden; F. J. Read; T. Rogers; J. P. Tonkin £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (1st Class), W. Donaldson ..... £600 to £650
Do. (2nd Class), F. Paisley; T. W. Pounder ..... £450 to £550

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O..... £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sidney Webb, LL.B.; Sir Walter Wheeler Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner..... £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock.

DISPOSAL AND LIQUIDATION COMMISSION,

Caxton House West, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Howard Frank, Bt., K.C.B.
Private Sec., Maj. T. C. Wells, O.B.E.
Joint Secretaries, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E.
Asst. Sec., T. W. Smith, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Disposal Board.

Chairman, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputy do., W. L. Hichens.
Other Members, H. C. Cole, C.B.E.; R. L. Corbett, C.B.E.; F. Lindsay Fisher F.C.A.; Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir L. B. Friend, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir William Larke, K.B.E.; Sir Maurice Levy, Bart; C. L. Morgan, C.B.E.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Hon. F. V. Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E.; M.V.O., M.P.
Secretary, H. Claughton, O.B.E.

Liquidation Board.

Chairman, Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.
Other Members, L. J. Coates; Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.; F. J. H. Palmer.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1921, was £194,020, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £154,229; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £6,824. The Payments include £39,045 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate: £47,306. Deductions under various Acts; £45 898, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,126, Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C. (*Attorney General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.V.O.; Walter Peacock, C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, Sir Hugh Molesworth St. Aubyn, Bart.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Lancaster was elected into a Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1359, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of his son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1847, and amounted to £112,584 in the year ended December 31, 1920. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £61,694; Royalties and Dues, £31,980. Expenditure: £9,464, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £32,089, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £7,613, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £12,372, Expenses of Management. The sum of £45,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor (ad interim), The Lord President of the Council.
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick.
Vice-Chancellor, R. B. Lawrence, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assistant Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dists., J. B. Blackburne and A. E. Stainthal, Joint Registrars.
Do. Liverpool Dist., Roger W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welch and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1919, 1920 and 1921.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Forward.....	£496,000	£528,000	£490,000
Estates	1,529,000	1,552,000	1,523,000
Dividend and Interest..	767,000	758,000	839,000
	£2,792,000	£2,838,000	£2,652,000

Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.	£1,858,000	£1,916,000	£1,955,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &c....	326,000	552,000	356,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Securities written down	—	—	—
Balance forward	496,200	528,000	261,000
	£2,792,000	£2,838,000	£2,652,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; 2 Judges of the Admiralty Division; Earl Beauchamp, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.

Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.

Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.

Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Gregg; G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.

Establishment Officer and Head of Registry, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); F. C. Marillier; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. A. Morgan.

Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster S.W.1.

Architects, Messrs. Caröe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.

Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell.

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £461,285 in 1922-23, with £381,817 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P., *President* (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Private Secs. to President, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E. (Principal) £700 to £900 + (additional) £200; L. G. Duke (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £100.

Parliamentary Private Sec. to President, ...*unpd.*

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, Bart., K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., S. S. G. Leeson (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec., ...£1,200
Private Sec.,

Second Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. £2,200

Permanent Secretary of Welch Department, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary .....£700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, C. W. Maudslay .....£700 to £900

Technical and Continuation Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis ... .£700 to £900

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Douie ...£200 to £500

Universities, Training Colleges, Pensions, etc., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Staff Officer, H. E. Mann (Principal) .....£700 to £900

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. .....*unpd.*

Secretary, *R. F. Young (Principal) .....£700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; F. E. Douglas; W. C. Eaton; J. G. Milne; A. P. Oppé; G. N. Richardson; C. E. Sykes .....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; A. Maxwell-Lyte; G. D. Rokeling; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; D. Vesey, O.B.E.; T. H. H. Walrond (*acting*); R. S. Wood; †R. F. Young ...£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; J. H. Burrows; A. McL. Currie; R. Heath; B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Rhodes; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam; E. N. Strong; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E.; C. L. Bayne; R. Cohen; P. Wilson .....£200 to £500

Welch Department.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Alfred T. Davies, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, ‡J. E. Talbot.....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. J. Finny; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600; H. E. Weston.....£200 to £500

Universities, Training of Teachers, Pensions, and Ex-Service Students' Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Medical Assessor, §¶Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

Assistant Secretaries, R. E. S. Hart; ‖J. E. Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Principal, H. B. Jenkins.....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals. A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; J. Wilkie .....£200 to £500

PENSIONS.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ...£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

EX-SERVICE STUDENTS.

Principal, S. H. Wood, M.C. .....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; D. O. Cochrane .....£200 to £500

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore.....£1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, H. N. E. West £850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; J. G. Rhodes £750 to £850

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, F. H. Oates, C.B. ...£1,200

Principal, E. G. Howarth (*Chief Clerk*) ...£700 to £900

° See also under Territorial Divisions.
† See also under Consultative Committee.
‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.
§ See also under Medical Branch.
‖ See also under Welch Department.
¶ Also Chief M.O., Min. of Health.

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, W. R. Barker, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., W. G. B. Ritchie; H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistants, E. L. Hopkins; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E., £550 to £700; A. C. Dawes; B. L. Gordon, M.C. £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer,*† Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; W. H. Fawkes; J. R. Warburton ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, D. W. Corrie, M.B.E., £450 to £600; G. N. Flemming; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; G. G. Williams ..... £200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Advisor, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D., M.S.†
Medical Staff Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. £850 to £1,000
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.; R. P. Williams, M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £600 to £800

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200
Librarian and Information Officer, A. E. Twentyman £700 to £900

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay ..... £600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall ..... £400 to £500

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) GENERAL.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E.; F. H. Bate; W. J. Kemp; W. C. Maynard; J. W. Minister, £650 to £750; W. G. Lambert, £550 to £700; W. Binks; W. J. Moulton, I.S.O.; E. G. Westell, £550 to £650; F. Barber ..... £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, L. J. Bayley; A. Brown; A. Burch; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; R. J. Harry, M.B.E.; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; J. S. Jackman; W. H. R. Light; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E.; B. G. Mason; J. A. Mauger, M.B.E.; W. R. Mills; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; A. J. Pitman, O.B.E.; S. W. Steele; H. C. Tasker; W. B. Trethowan; C. A. West ..... £400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

Officer in Charge of Accounts, J. B. Poore, £750 to £850
Assistant Officer in Charge of Accounts, E. Kirk, £650 to £750
Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; F. J. Gardner; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens £550 to £650
Assistant Accountants, F. Dark; T. Faint; C. E. Hain; W. C. H. Hutchins; R. V. Sturt, £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down; W. W. Kennerley; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. ..... £450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E.; Miss M. A. H. Gudgeon; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Stevens, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Inspectorate.

(A) England.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Cape§; H. J. Dean§; G. H. B. Grindrod§; W. J. Hands, C.B.E.; J. F. Leaf§; H. J. R. Murray§; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton ..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspector, F. T. Howard§ ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £500 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright*; J. L. Brockbank; J. H. Brown; G. W. Buckle; A. F. Butler, O.B.E.; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; J. H. Ford; E. Glasgow; H. Gordon; P. L. Gray; J. E. Hales; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Leicester; G. R. B. Loch; J. McInnes; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt*; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer*; J. J. Steele; J. C. Stobart; G. K. Sutherland; E. R. Swanston; H. R. Sweeting; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; W. B. Urwin; J. W. Veysey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young ..... £500 to £900
Assistant Inspectors, E. G. Baker, C. W. S. Hudson, J. G. Saltmarsh £320 to £520; G. H. Acton; H. W. Allam; T. W. Balmer; E. Barraclough; J. A. Barrow; A. G. Bate; E. E. Bessey; F. C. Bishop; J. F. Blocksidge; J. L. Brown; H. Bryett, O.B.E.; W. W. Burley; H. L. Burrows; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; C. K. Clague; J. Cooke; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; F. Cornes; W. E. Crabb; R. J. Daniell; F. W. Dee; G. J. B. Denning; W. H. Dolman; E. J. Edwards; W. C. England; D. G. Evans; C. D. Forth; F. C. R. Frost; T. G. Germain; J. W. Gofton; H. E. B. Green; H. Grime; G. Gummer; P. E. Hadley; R. F. Harding; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; A. W. Holton; A. Horne; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; E. E. Jefferis; W. Jewsbury; H. J. Larcombe; J. McL. McGregor; R. E. Marsden; G. W. Matthews; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; M. C. Morris; G. Neil, M.C.; F. Northrop; J. W. Page; H. N. Parker; J. Payne, O.B.E.; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; T. Reed; W. Reep; J. Reeves; S. Rossiter; W. H. J. Salt; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterley, O.B.E.; C. H. Setterington; J. Sinkings; E. J. Smith; P. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; S. Steele; C. H. Stevens; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; S. Taylor; V. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; W. S. Threlfall; W. T. Tregear; T. H. Vickers; H. Vigrass, O.B.E.; E. J. R. Walsh; A. F. Watts; F. J. Webb; G. H. Wheeler; F. Whiteley; E. C. Whitworth; H. Wilkinson; T. Williams; T. R. Williams, O.B.E.; H. G. Wilson; F. G. Witts; W. E. Wright ..... £300 to £500

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, D. A. Macnaughton; T. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; F. S. Marvin; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; A. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.; E. C. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; I. T. Pritchard; A. B. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway ..... £500 to £900

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, A. Abbott £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; J. P. Laws; F. H. Spencer £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, H. E. Boothroyd; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Cressey; J. E. Dalton; W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. B. D. Edwards; W. Elliott; A.

* See also under Universities, &c., Branch.
† Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
‡ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
§ See also under Training Colleges.

* See also under Training Colleges.

Harris; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennessey; E. L. Hummel; E. J. W. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; A. J. Margetson; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; C. F. Smith; S. H. Stelfox; A. E. H. Tutton; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley.....£500 to £900

All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

Chief Inspector (vacant) .....£850 to £1,000
Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; F. W. Burrows; A. Kidd; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards....£500 to £900

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, H. Ward, £1,200
Inspectors, A. S. Bright*; F. W. Cape*; Miss C. E. Carpenter; Mrs. L. M. Dale; H. J. Dean*; Miss R. H. Greenall†; Capt. F. H. Grenfell†, D.S.O., R.N.; G. H. B. Grindrod*; F. T. Howard*; Miss A. E. E. Koetter†; J. F. Leaf*; Miss E. P. McCall; Miss R. L. Monkhouse; H. J. R. Murray*; Miss N. M. Palmer†; W. Scutt*; G. T. Shaw‡; W. K. Spencer.*

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Staff Inspector, Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N.§ £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; Maj. A. E. Syson, £500 to £900; Miss A. B. Ash; Miss E. R. Clarke; Miss C. S. Ferguson; Miss R. H. Greenall§; Miss A. E. E. Koetter§; Miss N. M. Palmer§; Miss E. M. Perry.....£300 to £500

MUSIC.

Principal Inspector, A. Somervell £1,000
Inspector, G. T. Shaw§ .....£500 to £900

WOMAN INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark.....£850 to £1,000
Woman Staff Inspectors, Misses K. M. Baines; B. M. Cunnington; E. A. Ford; K. Manley, O.B.E.; R. L. Monkhouse§; H. Sillitoe .....£550 to £650
Inspectors, Misses E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash†, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, E. F. Boulton, G. Bowen, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter§, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, E. R. Clarke†, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, B. M. Dunn, E. Dutton, C. S. Ferguson,† A. M. Fergusson, F. L. Gauntlett, M. Goodall, R. H. Greenall,§† D. M. Hammonds A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. G. Henry, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter,† E. Loveday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. P. McCall,§ E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer,§† N. Peel, E. M. Perry,† A. G. Philip, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, H. B. Smith, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Taun, L. E. Theedam, W. M. L. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., D. S. Whitaker, H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, Mrs. L. M. Dale§ .....£300 to £500

(B.) Wales.

Inspectors, R. E. Hughes, £500 to £950; A. J. Jones, O.B.E., D. E. Jones; H. Price; W. Roberts; R. Rhydderch; B. B. Skirrow; G. P. Williams; W. Williams .....£500 to £900
Woman Inspectors, Misses M. E. Ellis; M. J. Rowlands .....£300 to £500
Assistant Inspectors, A. Taylor, £320 to £520; J. Bowen; C. P. Clayton M.C.; D. T. Davies; M. H. Davies, M.C.; J. Evans; W. H. Evans; J. E. Hooson; W. C. R. Johns; J. E. Jones; J.W. Lewis; T. Owen, M.C.; A. G. Prys-Jones; C. Reos; D. Thomas, O.B.E.; J. Thomas; W. J. Williams .....£300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal, Professor W. Rothenstein, M.A. £1,000
Registrar and Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, M.A., F.S.A. £400 to £500
Professors, R. Anning Bell, A.R.A.; A. B. Fite, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E.; F. Derwent Wood, R.A. £250
Master of Method, F. C. Richards, A.R.C.A. £250

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.
Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Harry Haward.
Commissioners, H. Booth, O.B.E.; W.W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; A. Page, M.I.E.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, M.INST.C.E.
Asst. do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.
Senior Staff Officers, M. J. Collins; W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE
(*see* Oversea Settlement Committee, p. 214).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,
Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

The Comptroller and Auditor General was appointed by Letters Patent under 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 § 1866, in place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer and the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, whose duties were handed over to him. The main functions of the office are: (1) Exchequer:—To authorise Issues from the Exchequer, not exceeding the amounts sanctioned by Parliament; to authorise borrowings in case of deficiency; to examine the daily Exchequer accounts of the Banks of England and Ireland, and the accounts of the Consolidated Fund. (2) Audit of Public Accounts:—To ascertain that money expended has been applied to the purpose for which the grant of Parliament was intended to provide; that the expenditure is supported by proper evidence of payment, and generally to verify the correctness of the Accounts and to report to Parliament thereon. The net expenses of the Department were estimated at £159,000 in 1922–23.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Secretary, F. W. Gladwin.
Secretary, F. N. Dixon £1,200
Directors of Audit, T. B. Pearson; P. A. N. Nicholls, I.S.O.; A. C. Hayward; S. Hopping, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; A. J. Knowlden; J. Putnam; E. H. Weaver.....£750 to £850
Registrar, Librarian and Editor, A. C. R. Carter £550 to £700
Senior Auditors, R. J. Watson; G. F. Davis; A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. Ll. Davies, M.B.E.; T. E. Jenner; R. J. Redfern; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolf; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; A. W. Hargreaves; G. T. V. Steer; J. E. Luxford; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; P. J. Aslin; C. M. Knowles, LL.D.; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; F. C. Cooke; J. W. Balmford, M.B.E.; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell; N.W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt; C. P. Isaac; J. M. Fisher; W. V. Egbers; F. H. Way.....£550 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* .....£250 to £500

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), three Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, seven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £244,679 in 1922–23

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Most Hon. the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.....£5,000
Private Secs., R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; A. W. Keith-Falconer (*Parliamentary*).
Diplomatic Sec., F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.

* See also under Elementary Schools.
† See also under Physical Exercises.
‡ See also under Music.
§ See also under Training Colleges.

Asst. Private Secs., A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E. ; R. G. Leigh, O.B.E.
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Eyre A. Crowe, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Ronald McNeill, M.P.; Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., A. D. Cooper, D.S.O. ; A. Mullins, C.B.E.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., £2,200 ; Hon. Ronald Lindsay, C.B., C.V.O. ; C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O. £1,200 to £1,500
Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant do., H. W. Malkin, C.M.G., £900 to £1,000 ; Montagu Shearman .....£700 to £900
Finance Officer, Sir F. G. A Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300
Counsellors, V. A. A. H. Wellesley, C.B. ; R. A. C. Sperling, C.M.G. ; Hon. C. H. Tufton, C.M.G. ; J. D. Gregory, C.M.G. ; R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O. ; G. H. Villiers ; M. W. Lampson, C.M.G., M.V.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.B.E. £1,200
1st Secretaries, E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G. ; L. Oliphant, C.M.G. ; G. R. Warner ; E. F. Gye ; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O. ; S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. ; P. A. Koppel, C.B.E. ; O. G. Sargent ; R. L. Craigie ; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G. ; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan ; H. J. Seymour ; C. W. Orde ; F. E. F. Adam ; O. St. C. O'Malley ; D. J. M. D. Scott ; G. N. M. Bland ; B. C. Newton ; C. H. Smith ; E. G. F. Adam.....£700 to £900
2nd and 3rd Secretaries, L. Collier ; A. W. Rendel ; A. D. Cooper, D.S.O. ; V. C. W. Forbes ; T. M. Snow ; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E. ; R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E. ; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin ; R. F. Wigram ; E. M. B. Ingram O.B.E. ; C. E. S. Dodd ; J. S. Dodds ; D. V. Kelly, M.C. ; N. H. H. Charles, M.C. ; P. Leigh-Smith ; W. Strang ; V. A. L. Mallet ; T. A. Shone ; C. W. Baxter, M.C. ; R. Dunbar, M.C. ; P. M. Roberts ; I. A. Kirkpatrick ; V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck ; A. V. Yencken, M.C. ; A. W. G. Randall, O.B.E. ; N. M. Butler ; E. O. Coote ; J. H. Le Rougetel ; G. D. H. F. Carnegie, M.C. ; R. I. Baird ; J. M. Troutbeck ; C. F. A. Warner ; J. C. S. Bennett, M.C. ; Sir J. L. Dashwood, Bart. ; C. J. Norton ; E. H. Carr £200 to £500
Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck £400
Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department. William H. Robinson, C.B.E. .....£700 to £900
Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E. £550
Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E. ; L. R. Sherwood .....£550 to £700
Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, O.B.E. ; T. J. W. Wilson ; H. G. Kelsey ; E. H. Rance ; S. K. Millar .....£400 to £500 ;
Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull ; C. H. Haines ; J. C. Thomson ; G. J. White ; W. C. Scott ; J. G. Baillie ; D. V. Staines ; E. A. Netting ; E. Williams ; A. H. Keighley ; W. J. Lanham ; J. K. O'Donoghue ; G. R. Ranken ; T. J. F. Kenny.....£100 to £400
Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. .....£800 to £1,000
Assistants, E. Parkes, O.B.E., £550 to £700 ; R. C. Dickie, O.B.E. ; W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O. ; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (*Registrar*) .....£500 to £600
Technical Assistant (*Treaty Dept.*), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Staff Officers, C. S. Nicoll ; O. Monk, M.B.E. ; E. W. Light, M.B.E. (£400 to £500) ; John Gritton, M.B.E. ; H. A. Slade ; J. H. Mears ; F. Gritton ; J. F. French, M.B.E. ; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E. ; W. T. Harrower ; A. F. Orchard ; H. S. Blank .....£300 to £450
Minor Staff Officers and 2nd Division Clerks, A. E. Airey ; S. H. Gellatly ; R. C. Cox ; W. J. Uwins ; F. T. Campion ; F. H. Cleobury ; W. W. Pate ; H. Ward ; E. H. Oldham ; H. K. Grey ; E. G. Adams.
Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. .....£450 to £550
King's Messengers, Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O. ; Maj. A. F. Custance ; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400 ; A. Hay, O.B.E. (£700 *incl.*) ; G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E. ; R. G. Leigh, O.B.E. ; R. W. Cotesworth ; H. E. Eastwood ; O. H. d'A. Steward ; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan ; C. E. Jesser-Davies ; J. S. Mellor ; J. U. Alexander ; J. S. Oldham ; G. K. Baynes (£400 to £650 *incl.*) ; D. W. Wilton (*actg.*).
Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey ; Jervis Wright ; M. E. Ling ; C. E. Johnson ; R. D. Rust ; E. J. Berry ; H. Welham .....each £130 to £200
Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright £200 to £250

Passport Office.

1, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Asst. do., James W. Stafford, M.B.E. .....£550 to £700
Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown £400 to £500
Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.B.E. ; R. Bloore ; A. J. Hubbert, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500
2nd Divn. Clerk, H. Jones.
Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant...£400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in the United Kingdom. The act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1921-22 was £400,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland, M.P. ; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton ; L. Forestier-Walker, M.P. ; T. B. Ponsonby, D.L. ; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E. ; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham ; Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell, Bt.
Assistant Commissioners, Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 2) ; John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).
Secretary, A. G. Herbert.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17, North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Act, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Net expenses, 1922-23, £37,246.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow ; John Fox, O.B.E. ; Digby L. F. Koe .....£850 to £1,000
Principal Legal Assistant, H. P. Harker £550 to £700
Heads of Branches.
Legal, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. .....£550 to £700
Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter £700
Establishment and Account, G. T. Knecht, I.S.O. £500 to £600
Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning .....£500 to £600

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.
Secretary, E. E. Beare.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, A. Balfour; Douglas Veale £500
Parliamentary Secretary, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. £1,500
Private Secretary, H. H. George, M.C. £750
First Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £750
Second Secretary, Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B. ... £2,200
Private Secretary, R. Stanton £750
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper £100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £1,500 to £1,800
Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. (*unpaid*).
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmonger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, Sir A. Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. R. Forber, C.B.E., and S. P. Vivian (*also Registrar General*) £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; A. B. Maclachan; H. O. Stutchbury; F. L. Turner, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary to Consultative Councils, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000
Principals, P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley £600 to £750
First Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), C. E. Royds. £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; H. H. George, M.C.; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; T. I. K. Lloyd; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward ..... £200 to £500
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod ..... £650 to £750

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., E. Hackforth ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; J. M. Hendrie; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, E. W. Baynes, O.B.E.; C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; R. K. Cowperthwaite; J. C. Dixon; H. Greer; G. S. Mackay; A. W. Neville; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark; V. H. Coleman; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; A. Elms; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; N. A. Guttery; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Moffrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill; G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent; E. Bambridge; M. Milledge, M.B.E.; M. Polson; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner ..... £300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General.
E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Maslin, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Account-General*); R. P. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath; D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; R. T. Hogg; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, O.B.E. ... £450 to £550
Regional Finance Officers G. J. Allen M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; E. C. Blight; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; T. A. Rigden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; A. J. Bridgwater; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; G. E. Danbury; A. W. Davis; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Gilmour; J. W. Graves; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; W. Maginn; P. C. Marks; E. H. C. Newby (*Acting Accountant*); F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. F. Butler £300 to £400

Establishment Division.

Director of Establishments, Sir Alfred Woodgate, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. N. Ure ..... £700 to £900
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E. M. Beaver £300 to £400

Intelligence Division.

Acting Director, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000
Head of Foreign Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. £600 to £800
Head of Publicity Branch, Basil Clarke.. £600 to £800

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Miss Janet M. Campbell, M.D., M.S.; F. J. H. Coutts, M.D.; A. W. J. Macfadden, C.B. M.B.; R. J. Reece, C.B., M.D.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. £1,200 to £1,400
Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; S. A. M. Copeman, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.; Miss Emilie C. Creaser, M.B.; Miss Barbara M. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.D.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. Fairley, M.D.; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D.; M. Greenwood, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; F. Griffith, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D.; G. C. Hancock, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; F. W. Higgs, C.B.E., M.D.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; Lieut.-Col. S. P. James, M.D.; A. A. Jubb, M.D.; R. Bruce Low, M.R.C.S.; J. Spencer Low, C.B.E., M.B.; H. A. Macewen, O.B.E., M.B., F.R.S.E.; G. F. McLeary, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; A. Macphail, M.B., C.M., M.D.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S.; E. P. Manby, M.D.; A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S.; E. P. Pearse, C.B.E., M.D.; A. E. Quine, M.B., F.R.C.S.;

G. Duffan, M.D., F.R.C.S.(ed.); H. M. Richards, M.D.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; W. V. Shaw, O.B.E., M.D.; A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Hon. F.R.C.S.(ed.); E. L. Sturdee, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; Miss Jane H. Turnbull, C.B.E., M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P.; F. N. White, C.I.E., M.D.; Lieut.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.; G. W. Monier Williams, O.B.E. M.C., PH.D., F.I.C.; D. J. Williamson, M.D.; W. P. Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. £600 to £1,100

Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Crosse, M.R.C.S.; A. Fulton, M.B.; C. H. Milburn, O.B.E., M.B.; H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., M.D. £1,600

Medical Officers (Outdoor), G. Ashton, M.D., M.R.C.S.; F. J. Blackley, M.D.; S. A. Bontor, M.D.; T. M. Carter, O.B.E., M.D.; W. Davidson, M.B.; W. Duncan, O.B.E., M.B.; J. G. Duncanson, M.B.; C. W. Eustace, M.C., M.D.; R. A. J. Harper, M.D.; A. Heath, M.D., F.R.C.S.; A. Linnell, M.R.C.S.; M. G. McElligott, F.R.C.S.; D. G. Newton, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. Orton, M.D.; R. Paterson, M.B.; B. A. Richmond, M.D.; W. Rigby, M.B.; B. M. H. Rogers, M.D.; J. Dill Russell, M.B., F.R.C.S.; H. L. Rutter, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.; E. W. Selby, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.; G. K. Smiley, O.B.E., M.B.; M. R. Taylor, M.R.C.S.; F. B. Thornton, M.B.; H. A. Whitcombe, M.B., ch.B.; E. H. Willock, M.R.C.S.; C. Rawdon Wood, M.D.; R. T. Worthington, M.B.....£1,000 to £1,400

Medical Officer (tempy.), Lt.-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., M.B.

Nurse Inspectors, Miss E. M. Burnside, O.B.E.; Miss E. G. Colles; Miss T. Montagnon; Miss J. F. O'Brien; and Miss M. A. Quinlan .....£200 to £350

Government Lymph Establishment,
Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Elkall, M.D. .....£500 to £800

Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.S.; O. K. Wright, M.R.C.S. .....£300 to £450

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £1,500 to £1,800

Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; E. J. Maude £1,000 to £1,200

Chief Clerks, L. G. Dawson; G. R. Hill...£750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerk, H. C. Talbot.....£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, R. C. S. Ashworth; P. A. Currie; and J. F. Hall .....£200 to £500

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General Inspectors, W. D. Bushell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; J. Evans; A. J. Hayward, M.C.; G. A. F. Hervey, O.B.E.; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E.; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E.; C. F. Roundell, C.B.E.; G. R. Snowden; J. W. Thompson; W. J. T. Turton, O.B.E.; Hon. G. Walsh .....£600 to £900

Asst. Gen. Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E. £500

Superintending Woman Inspector and Assistant General Inspector, Miss L. W. Wamsley £400 to £450

Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss M. K. Lea; Miss E. Humphreys Roberts £250 to £350

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, PH.D., F.I.C. £1,000

Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, H. J. Bailey, O.B.E., F.I.C.; A. C. Carter, F.I.C.; W. A. Damon, A.I.C.; E. M. Fletcher; R. D. Littlefield, F.I.C.; F. N. Sutton, F.I.C. .....£500 to £800

Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn.....£1,000

Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. A. Ward.....£400 to £550

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Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J. Brown; E. M. Cohen; M. M. Dalglish; E. M. Gardner; C. S. Howse; D. M. Jennings; M. D. Jesse; A. K. Leach; E. A. McCleverty; E. J. D. Morrison; M. B. Murby; A. E. Otter; E. E. Page; E. G. Roe; H. Todd; B. S. Whitehouse; E. G. Woodgate £300 to £400

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley; W. H. Thurman .....£500 to £700

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E. .....£400 to £600

Pharmacist, R. D. Hutchinson.....£350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, C.B., M.INST.C.E. £1,450

Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. Norton, C.M.G., R.E. £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.INST.C.E.; H. E. Byrne, M.INST.C.E.; R. C. Cox, M.INST.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.INST.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.INST.C.E.; A. G. Drury, M.INST.C.E., F.S.I.; R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; H. R. Hooper, M.INST.C.E.; M. K. North, M.INST.C.E.; C. H. Roberts, M.INST.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E.; Major J. Stewart, O.B.E., R.E., M.INST.C.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.INST.C.E.; F. G. Williams, A.M.INST.C.E. .....£600 to £1,000

Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert M.B.E., PH.D., F.I.C. £600 to £1,000

Architect.

Architect, B. T. Kitchin, F.R.I.B.A. .....£800 to £1,000

Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson; E. Hardwick-Terry; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A. .....£500 to £600

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Inspectors of Audits, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E.; H. Locke; J. Orchard; H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simner ...£1,000

District Auditors (Metropolis), A. C. Roberts (*Technical Adviser on Audit matters*), £1,300; H. Lyon; A. Q. Twiss.....£700 to £850

Senior Auditors, W. A. Ayton; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; E. G. Easton; W. W. Griffith; J. E. Hughes; W. M. Hunt; C. V. W. Lucas; E. S. Mills; H. W. Oliver; R. T. L. Parr; M. D. Propert; P. T. Turner; F. M. Wheatley; H. D. Wraith £700 to £850

Auditors, F. M. Adams; W. L. Brett; O. E. B. Brigden; H. F. Buckland; L. M. Burrell; E. R. M. Castle; A. W. Chamberlin; N. Cross; W. W. Dolby; J. H. Easton; A. E. Ellis; C. W. O Gibson; G. L. Gibson; H. R. S. Godfrey; H. W. W. Grain; G. St. J. Hibbert; E. W. Hicks; H. W. Magrath; H. S. Millett; B. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; J. E. Pughe-Jones; C. W. Paddon; W. F. M. Provis; W. Robbs; H. V. C. Roe; B. Snow; G. G. H. Stone; L. P. Walker; H. H. Walrond; E. H. V. Weigall; H. C. M. White; R. G. Woodyatt.....£500 to £675

Housing Technical Staff.

Director of Housing, J. Walker Smith, M.INST.C.E. £1,200

Chief Town Planning Inspector, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A.

Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler...£600 to £800

Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; C. T. Clifton, M.INST.C.E.; W. H. Collin; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; E. Leonard, F.S.I.; H. S. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £400 to £600

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REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE
(ENGLAND AND WALES),
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1542, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. The expenses of the Office, including the Census Office, for 1922–23 were estimated at £239,252. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £22,100.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian (*See* Ministry of Health)

Private Sec., H. G. Dowden.

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Statistical Officer, G. F. Williams ..... £300 to £400

Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell ..... £300 to £400

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. Maxwell.

Asst. Private Sec., H. R. Boyd, C.B.E.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, K.C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., G. R. A. Buckland.

Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., H. C. Prestige.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B. (*Legal*), £2,200; Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. (*Permanent Deputy*) £1,800

Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B.; A. J. Eagleston; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

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Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley ..... £550 to £700

Assistant do., L. C. Labram ..... £400 to £500

Clerk for Statis. Returns, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. £550

Library & Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £400 to £500

Supt. of Registry, C. A. Bradford ..... £400 to £500

Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell ..... £400 to £500

* Lent to another Department.

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £400 to £500
Chief Clerk, Reformatory and Industrial Schools Dept., E. J. Metters ..... £400 to £500
Principal Staff Officer, do., W. A. Hermon £400 to £500
Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,713 males and 1,725,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,625; in 1920 the numbers were 3,969,923 males and 2,157,783 females, a total of 6,127,706. In 1921 there were 92,565 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 951 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., £900; and Miss C. I. S. Smith, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *Home Office*; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol*; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds*; J. E. Harston O.B.E., *Manchester*; E. F. May, *Liverpool*; T. Brown, *Glasgow*; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E, *Birmingham*; John Law, *Leeds*, £600 to £800 (two), and £750 to £850; Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E., *London*; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leicester* ..... £550 to £700
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,000; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office*; S. A. Henry, M.D., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.D., *Glasgow*; Miss E. M. Hewitt, M.B.E., M.D., *Home Office* £500 to £800
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*; W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow* £400 to £650
Engineering Inspectors G. S. Taylor, O.B.E., £600 to £800; C. W. Price, L. C. McNair, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., C. F. Hunter, *Home Office* ..... £400 to £650
H.M. Inspectors (Class Ia), W. H. Seal,† *Manchester West*; G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds South*; T. O. Edwards, *Cardiff*; Joseph Law, *Blackburn*; F. J. Parkes, *Central London*; J. Hilditch,† *Swansea*; W. Buchan,† *Liverpool South*; J. H. Crabtree, *Bolton*; T. C. Butler,† *West London*; H. Verney,† *South London*; E. V. Clark, *Finsbury*; A. Wolfe,† *Sheffield*; W. B. Lauder,† O.B.E., *Glasgow*; H. J. Peacock, *Manchester East*; T. C. Taylor,† *Leicester*; A. F. J. Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. D. Kirkwood, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley, *Stoke-on-Trent*; J. Owner, *Bristol*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; D. F. Young, *Dundee*; R. Eatock, *Gateshead*; J. H. Warren, *Derby*; J. L. Edwards, *Woolwich*; L. Ward,† O.B.E., *Birmingham East*; W. F. Ireland, *Wolverhampton*; C. F. R. Johnston, *East London*; (*Class Ib*), W. J. B. Davis, *Croydon*; E. L. Allhusen, *Edinburgh*; H. W. Younger, *Southampton*; S. R. Bennett, *Stockton-on-Tees*; G. E. Duckering,* F. G. Mudford, *Northampton*; G. L. Crampton, *Renfrewshire*; H.H.C. Thomas, *Preston*; R. U. Shaxby, *South Essex*; A. B. Franklin, *Barrow-in-Furness*; T. Porteus, *Huddersfield*; D. R. Wilson,* *Home Office*; W. K. Beard, *North-East London*; W. E. Harding, *Plymouth*; S. Hird, *Stockport*; H. R. Rogers, *Coventry*; G. G. Sumner, *Wakefield*; A. W. Garrett, *Liverpool North*; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Keighley*; C. E. Whitelaw, *Richmond*: H. Topham, M.B.E., *West Cheshire*; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*; D. T. C. Eva, *Yeovil*; C. C. Plumbe, *Rotherham*; M. K. Pedlar, *Exeter*; H. Clarke, *Burnley*; L. D. Hooper, *Worcester*; F. E. Pollard, *Oldham*; B. J. Cook, *Ipswich*; A. C. Lowe, *Wigan*; A. Fotheringham, *Newport*; W. H. Mead, *Gloucester*; R. G. Broadhead, *Ayr*; W. Turner, *Reading*; J. S. Young, *Aberdeen*; C. B. Roos, *Maidstone*; H. E. Chasteney, *North Midland Division*; R. A. Goddard, *Brighton*; F. W. Sedgwick, *Stirling*; H. A. Hepburn, *Birmingham West*; W. Barrett, *Rochdale*; C. J. Paterson, *Lincoln*; E. M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Halifax*; D. Timothy, *Carmarthen*; J. Whiteside, *Norwich*; C. G. Gates, *Warrington*; H. W. Atkinson, *Cambridge*; D. Menzies, *Scotland Division* £350 to £550; £28 to £650
Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Sadler, *London*; Miss H. C. Escreet, *Manchester*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, *Glasgow*; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Birmingham*; Miss A. M. Ahrons, *Leeds* £350 to £550
Women District Inspectors, Miss A. E. Smith, *Birmingham South*; Miss I. M. S. Keely, *North-West London*; Miss M. C. Anderson, *Luton*; Miss E. Sanderson, *Ashton-under-Lyne*; Hon. Miriam Pease, *Nottingham*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Leeds North*; Miss K. H. Mellor, *North London* ..... £350 to £450
Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, *Blackburn* ..... £350 to £550
36 Inspectors (Class II.) ..... £200 to £350
17 Women Inspectors ..... £200 to £350
27 Inspectors' Assistants ..... £150 to £250
Assist. Inspectors of Particulars (4) ..... £150 to £350

* Lent to another Department.
† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Maj. H. Coningham; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E. ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E. Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E., *Northern and Western District*; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E., *Southern and Eastern District*... £600 to £750
Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *Liverpool*; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., *London*; J. W. Oldfield, *Newcastle*; R. C. Follett, M.B.E., *Hull*; G. E. Marshall, *Dover*; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Home Office*; H. D Patterson, O.B.E., *Southampton* ..... £450 to £550
Chief Immigration Officers T. M. Blagg, *London*; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Southampton*; W. R. Perks, *Folkestone*; C. E. Adams, *Plymouth*; W. N. Norris, *Harwich*; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Hull*; C. Nethercott, *Dover*; W. S. Chapman, *Liverpool*; F. J. Ralfe, *Newhaven*; E. A. P. Pym, *Tyne Ports*... £320 to £400
Immigration Officers (68) ..... £200 to £300
Assistant Immigration Officers (7) ..... £120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson £400

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.; Lt.-Col. P. S. Lelean, C.B., C.M.G. £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ..... £800 to £1,000
Inspectors Cl. I., W. H. Bulley, I.S.O.; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. £450 to £700
Inspector Cl. II., R. Macdonald ..... £250 to £450
Woman Inspectors, Miss J. I. Wall, £250 to £350; Mrs. C. E. B. Russell (*temp.*) £250
Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £500 to £700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. ..... £400 to £500

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, C.B. £1,500
Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, S. R. Dyer, M.D.; Alexander Patterson, M.C. £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *unp.*
Secretary Inspector, A. J. Wall, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Inspectors, J. R. Farewell; Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.B.E.; M. H. M. Lamb, £600 to £900; G. B. Griffiths, M.D. (*Medical*) ..... £780 to £880
Chaplain Inspector, Rev. J. Haworth..... £600 to £700
Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £700 to £900

Assist. do., T. J. Welsh.....£300 to £400
Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall.....£550 to £700
Comptroller of Stores and Manufactures. H. T. Cotton £550 to £700
Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. J. Maxwell (*Secretariat*); F. Bassett (*Stores*); J. C. Hepworth (*Accounts*) ...£400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), Whitehall, S.W. 1.

COUNCIL.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland.
Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. Rose (*Official Representatives*); W. Waters Butler; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle.
Secretary A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Senior Clerks, J. Orbell; P. R. Higgins ...£550 to £700

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E.....£5,000
Private Secretary, S. K. Brown (*allnce.* £300).
Parliamentary do., Earl of Stamford .....*unp.*
Assistant Private Secretary, R. T. Peel, M.C. (*allnce.* £150)
Political A.D.C. (*allnce.* £150) Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Fredk. W. Duke, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., A. Dibdin (*allnce.* £150).
Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, J. G. Laithwaite (*allnce.* £150).
do. do. Parly., Viscount Ednam, M.C., M.P.
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. £2,200
Assist. Under Sec., Sir Malcolm C.C. Seton, K.C.B. £1,500
Controller of Finance, H.F. Howard, C.S.I., C.I.E. £2,400

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Sir Charles S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; Sir William D. Sheppard, K.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir Edmund George Barrow, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.; Sir J. B. Brunyate, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sahibzada Aftab Ahmed Khan; Bhupendra Nath Basu; F. C. Goodenough; Sir M. N. Hogg; Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I.; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.....each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B.
Deputy do., P. H. Dumbell (*allnce.* £100).
Reading Clerk to Council, G. G. Dixon (*allnce.* £50).
Deputy do., A. W. Thomson (*allnce.* £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, W. Gauld; W. Johnston, M.C. (*allnce.* £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION.

SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.; S. F. Stewart, C.I.E. ..... each £1,200
Industries & Overseas, Sir L. J. Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. £1,200
Commerce & Revenue, E. J. Turner, C.B.E.....£1,200
Political and Secret, *Sir J. E. Shuckburgh*, K.C.M.G., C.B.; L. D. Wakely (*Acting*) £1,200
Public Works, W. Stantiall £1,200
Judicial and Public, John E. Ferard, C.B.E.....£1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000
Registrar and Superintendent of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Principals, C. E. Baines; *S. K. Brown*; R. H. A. Carter; W. E. Croft; V. Dawson, C.I.E.; P. H. Dumbell (*Asst. Sec.*); H. W. Garrett; F. E. Grist; E. S. Hopkins; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; F. W. H. Smith (*Asst. Sec.*); H. J. Tozer; W. H. Turner, M.C. (*acting*); J. C. Walton, M.C. (*Asst. Sec.*) £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* £900 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, G. H. Baxter; R. S. Brown; *A. Dibdin*; G. G. Dixon; R. E. Field; C. A. Forsythe; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; F. S. Hill, I.S.O.; W. Johnston, M.C.; *J. G. Laithwaite*; G. W. F. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; *R. J. Peel*, M.C.; C. H. Silver; W. D. Tomkins; A. T. Williams .....£200 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell .....£550 to £700
Clerk for Special Duties, Indo-European Telegraph Section, C. Slocombe .....£500 to £600
Officer in Charge of Central Telegraph Section, E. W. Sutton.
Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill ...£400 to £500
Special Post—Financial Department, J. Roxburgh £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith.....£850 to £1,000
Deputy do., W. Kelley .....£750 to £850
Acting do., *do.*, J. W. Clough.
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs (*acting*); G. E. Young £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman; G. W. Hearn (*acting*); R. A. Janes; S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; W. Matthews; W. Robertson; A. G. Salisbury; S. C. Schofield; W. H. Staniforth (*acting*); E. T. C. B. Walkden .....£400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Executive Officer, W. H. Swain, O.B.E. £1000
Superintending Executive Officers, R. H. Headley, M.B.E.; J. Putnam .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C. (*acting*); A. W. Thomson £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, E. W. Jolliffe; G. F. Tinney £350 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, P. J. Patrick.
Director of Forest Studies, Major A. M. F. Caccia, C.B., M.V.O.
Editors, India Office List, C. H. Silver; W. T. Ottewill .....(*allowance*) £50
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £1,000
Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph (*P. W. D.*), R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £1,200
Asst. to do., M. G. Simpson.
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D., M.A. £600
Assist. do., C. A. Storey.....£400
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier £1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten .....£450 to £600
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman £200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Surg.-Gen. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., M.D., I.M.S. (retd.) £800
Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. C. T. Hudson, C.M.G., I.M.S. (*retd.*), £450; Sir Leonard Rogers, I.M.S. (*retd.*) £300
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Major-Gen. Sir John Steevens, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £500
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden .....£400 to £500
Members of Nursing Board, Miss M. G. Montgomery; Miss A. M. Waterhouse, C.B.E.
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. J. H. L. Archer, R.A.
Asst. do., Major R. S. de W. Waller, R.A.
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, G. Deuchars.....£1,000
Deputy do., J. H. Lovell.
Staff Officers attached to Military Dept., Col. A. W. H. M. Moens, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Maj. J. R. V. Sheston, D.S.O., M.C.
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. £575

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £1,200
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball.....£850 to £1,000
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body; A. F. T. Campbell; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer £550 to £700

Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna. £400 to £500

High Commissioner for India,
42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India (vacant) £3,000
Secretary (and Acting High Commissioner), J. W. Bhore, C.B.E.
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow
Private Secretary, W. H. Mather (tempy.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery £700 to £900
Assistant Principal, F. J. Adams ..... £400 to £500

STORE DEPARTMENT, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Director-General, Thomas Ryan, C.I.E. Deputation Allowance
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett ..... £800 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels ..... £550 to £750
Assistant Controllers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; J. L. Jenkin; A. W. Ward ..... £400 to £500
Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; H. S. Briggs ..... £400 to £500
Shipping Director, Capt. T. G. Segrave, C.B.E., R.N.R. £600
Superintendent of the India Store Depot, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., F. E. Benest ..... £650 to £800
Senior Supervisors, F. W. Sharp; G. Cuttle; S. A. Collins; H. J. Shurlock ..... £500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; J. P. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. J. Bennett ..... £400 to £500
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas. ..... £450 to £600
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis ..... £450 to £600
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. £350 to £500
Chemist, J. R. Acton ..... £350 to £500
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Col. J. J. Pratt £200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller..... £300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

Troop Service.

Chief Accounting Officer and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E. £850
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. ..... £650 to £850
Senior Clerk, E. Aucott..... £550 to £750
Acting Junior Clerk, R. W. Reay..... £200 to £500
Higher Executive Officers, A. Charlton; E. L. De Beaurepaire; (acting) H. W. Martin ....£400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT,
42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, O.B.E., £750; and T. Quayle, M.A., D.Litt..... £600 to £800

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER,
60 Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.
Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E.
Director, Rear-Adm. W. Savory, M.V.O., R.N. (*Director of Transport, Admiralty*).
ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT, 46 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII., c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1922–23 are estimated at £7,154,781.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry.....*amp.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax,
York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner (vacant) £1,500
Special Commrs., R. J. Martin; M. B. R. Sturgis; W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders £1,200
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall; W. Brown I.S.O.; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; F. N. Whittle; A. R. Reeves; G. H. Whybrow £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. Tapply; W. E. Bickford; W. A. Jennery; C. W. J. Morgan; A. R. Clark; H. W. Crapp; W. H. Chick; E. C. Bircham; W. T. Dickinson; J. F. Park; C. Smith; R. P. Jago; E. E. Beare; W. A. McKears; C. M. May; J. W. Barker ..... £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A. Culley..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, W. A. Collins; W. Watson; J. Lintott; A. C. Jarvis; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; H. B. Haynes; A. H. Willott; F. Lee; W. P. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; G. G. Greenfield; E. H. Harrison; J. Ashford; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; C. Lambert; A. H. Goldsmith; H. E. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; T. F. Orchard; A. W. Caddy; G. W. Catchpole; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G. Richardson; W. A. Stuart; P. Eke; J. Robertson; J. Key; A. P. P. Chalke; A. F. Butler; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; C. F. Webber; D. Tuft; F. H. Spear; L. T. Cunningham; W. J. Jones; P. B. B. Hunt; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell ...£400 to £500
Staff Clerks, S. W. Fox; V. E. Gatesman £300 to £400

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries (and Director of Establishments), F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny; C. G. Spry £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, C.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell; C. J. Gregg .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; J. Hutton; J. Berry; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; F. Minter, I.S.O.; C. C. Gallagher; T. Cope (*acting*) ..... £700 to £900
Administrative Cadets, S. G. H. Bürger; C. F. Haynes; H. F. Williams; G. E. Thompson; E. L. Nettleton; G. L. Watkinson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. E. D. Hodges; F. D. Steen; J. B. Sidebotham; E. H. Ritson; E. P. Donaldson £200 to £500
Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. F. D. S. Anderson £525
Staff Clerk, W. E. H. Cotsell ..... £300 to £400
Advisory Accountants, H. H. Bailes, A.C.A.; E. Basnett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; E. H. Payton, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; R. Larkman, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A. £500 to £800
Junior Accountants, W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A. ..... £350 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, W. H. Coates £1,000
Assistant Director (acting), A. Nelson ....£700 to £900
Senior Clerk, A. L. Beck ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, A. B. Tucker ..... £400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., H. R. Spiers ..... £750 to £850

Principal Clerks, J. E. Howe; F. W. P. French ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, V. de M. Alexandre; H. de P. Gauvain; W. Willby; E. W. West; W. C. Newbold ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, F. B Short; E. Denniford; E. Weatherhead; A. M. P. Dawson; W. J. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; L. H. Rider, O.B.E.; C. Cozens..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, G. Elliott ..... £300 to £400

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell; A. E. Goodwin £1,200
Principal Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), A. S. Twort; A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. McIver; A. C. Alcock; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, O.B.E.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; E. A. Eborall; A. H. Towle, O.B.E.; C. F. Baker; C. F. Rawson; J. Mitchell; H. W. Burt; A. K. Turner; C. H. Thew; W. Philipson; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E.; C. C. Scott; E. B. Hunton, O.B.E.; J. Sandison; C. H. Rand; F. Hole; J. A. Fowler; R. Eyres; W. D. Carey; W. F. Atkins..... £1,000
Senior Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), W. T. Edwards; F. Marriott; D. C. Lethem; W. H. Faulkner; T. F Buchan; H. Biggart; A. J. Jenkins; W. S. Watkins; J. T. Young; W. E. Cox; D. H. R. Adamson; J. P. Hughes; S. J. Wood; J. McGowan, O.B.E.; D Dunham; G. W. Gordin; W. E. Diggines; J. A. Hill, F. S. Towle; G. H. Hyett; R. Robinson; H. C. Surfleet; A. E. Lacey; J. W. Whitwell; W. Dey; J. H. Ellison; G. W. Bruce; H. J. Towle; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; W. G. H. Chelmick; P. O. Nolder; C. E. Garland; H. W. Guest; T. W. Macleod; H. G. Cook; L. W. Green; A. W. Loach; G.B.Blunden; S. H. Smythe; R. H. Johnstone; C. A. Nash..... £750 to £900
Inspectors (*Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office*), J. Campbell, M.B.E.; J. Lilley; G. H. Cross; D. Johnstone; W. A. Elliott; A. J. Browning; Y. E. Dale; A. G. Morley; C. J. Robinson; H. J. Devitt; J. B. Yallop; W. S. L. Dalgleish; A. R. Sheaves; H. M. Brice; G. J. Craddock; F. L. McAdam; W. J. Bird; E. Prendergast; L. G. White; C. F. Lawrence; A. B. Osborne; R. Hindsley; G. Beck; S. R. Dealler; J. V. McCreath; B. A. Nash; H. O. Hughes; W. O. Bishop; A. W. M. Dickson; G. Vaughan; G. H. Kerry; W. R. John; A. K. Henriksen; T. H. Shaw; A. Road; W. A. Tiley; A. G. Kneeshaw; J. H. Rodd; W. E. Daw; J. Thompson; E. Atkinson; G. N. Wrightson; R. W. Smith; R. A. Lucking; T. Dunsmore; H. G. L. Hussey; C. T. Cheese; F. E. Seldon; F. Smeed; W. L. Peto; M. B. Clayson; V. Y. Timbrell; F. W. Worthington; G. E. Toogood; E. V. K. Bryant; W. F. Grant; T. H. Hore; A. J. Whelan; A. E. Trangmar; F. A. H. Foskett; G. F. W. Reville; J. W. Embleton; S. H. West; T. Wilkinson; G. R. Wormald; J. B. Binns; S. L. Sweet; G. H. Withers... £550 to £700
Inspectors (*attached to Chief Office*), H. S. O'Grady; A. T. G. Bowler; G. W. Pole; H. Diggines; A. B. Hurst..... £250 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher..... £1,200
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, G. D. Callender; J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. Gaskill, O.B.E.; J. R. Redhead; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; H. P. Dunning; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes ..... £750 to £850
Assist. Principal Clerks, †J. Dales; T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; †T. C. S. Smith; †T. A. England; †C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; †A. E. Sanson; †C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorle; J. W. Lumb; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland; H. J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Moir (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700
Examiners,‡ R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sword; M. H. T. Macturk; A. P. Beet; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; W. G. Birt; J. Connery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; E. G. Moir; W. J. Duggan; J. W. Fox; J. Canter; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; W. Neylan; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. F. Studds; J. O'Connell; O. I. A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Phillips; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; G. Peake; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; F. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W.H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J.G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H. Tucker; D. W. Gration; F. M. Townend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harmer; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H.H.Livesey; W.Reader; H.W.Hobbs; F. J.Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAra; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Heaume; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; A. D. Barnes; E. Allen; C. S. Herridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; P. W. Ade..... £250 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, H. Birtles..... £1,000
Deputy Controller, A. E. Campbell-Taylor, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. D. Rowe; E. Chapman; J. H. Gedge; A. W. Stokes..... £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, A. Brown, £420 to £550; E. B. Bishop ..... £420 to £520
Staff Officers, T. Green; J. P. Howatson; A. J. Gayford; W. A. Reid; W. J. Bazeley; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allin; F. W. Boustred; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. E. Cook; L. Baker; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; J. W. Heward; A. Laugharne; W. Burnett..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerks, H. Campkin; E. L. Tottenham; E. C. Doidge ..... £300 to £400

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestreet, C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Director, H. W. Longley..... £750 to £850
Inspectors, J. Patient; A. S. Roberts... £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. England ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.

‡ Personal salary £550.

Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B.; C. J. Salkeld Green, D.S.O., M.C.; W. E. Riddell; F. N. D. Preston £750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A.W. Bartlett; F. W. B. Poste; D. C. R. Stuart; H. F. Walker; A. R. Whiteway £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, W. Pain; E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke; H. F. M. Warne; C. Cozens-Smith; C. W. D. Miller; A. K. H. Neale; J. G. Hawke £200 to £500

Staff Officer, J. James.....£400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, Sir E. J. Harper, F.S.I. £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas, F.S.I.....£850 to £1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Asst. do. .....£800 to £850
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; R. A. Dash, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I.; H. Firth, F.S.I.; C. H. Gott, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbit, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I.; W. Townend, F.S.I. £800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; A. E. Killick, F.S.I.; D. L. Paton, F.S.I.; F. G. Baxendale, F.S.I.; R. E. Gott, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.S.I.; R. E. A. Dash, F.A.S.I.; R. J. Lake, F.S.I.; F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I.
Junior Executive Officer, C. W. Palmer.

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £23,359,289 for 1922–3, reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £18,210,604. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £547,478 for Permanent Departments and £52,849 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £738,385 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £3,294,230 for Provincial Offices; £160,460 for Travelling Expenses; £48,855 for Incidental Expenses; £8,000 for Law Charges; £16,620 for the Industrial Court; £36,380 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees; £12,991,890 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); and £5,463,142 for Services arising out of the War.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E., LL.D., M.P. £2,000
Principal Private Sec., F. B. Sutherland.
Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden; F. W. Hadden, M.B.E.
Parliamentary Secretary, Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec.,
Secretary, H. J. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Private Sec., R. C. G. Somervell.
Chief Labour Adviser, Sir David Shackleton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. H. Ince.
Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £1,500
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers O.B.E. £1,300
Principal Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E.; A.W.Watson, C.B.E.; *H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,250
Deputy Principal Assistant Secretary, Employment and Insurance Department, J. B. Adams, D.S.O. £1,200
Controller, Training, Appointments and Civil Liabilities Department, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. ...£1,250
Assistant Secretaries, J. Hilton, F. W. Leggett,*W. W. Marsh; J. S. Nicholson; *J. Paterson; J. F. G. Price, £1,000 to £1,200; *Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principals, O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. W. Basham; S. L. Besso; P. Y. Blundun; R. C. Davison; C. W. G. Eady; J. M. Glen; C. B. Hawkins, *T. Howe; G. W. Irons; *J. Keeling; C. W. K. McMullan; °F. A. Normau, O.B.E.; *W. H. Lowe Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M.; A. A. A. Wotzel, O.B.E., £700 to £900; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E. .....£600 to £700
Principal, Staff Clerks, W. C. Osmond; E. C. Ramsbottom; S. R. Todd; *D. A. Woozley...£700 to £800
Senior Clerks, L. G. M. Glover; R. E. Gomme; G. M. Hodgson; H. Holloway; C. E. M. Joad; A. E. Kingham; S. P. Mellor, £550 to £650; Miss D. H. Jones .....£400 to £600
Assistant Principals, E. W. Barltrop, D.S.O.; W. L. Buxton; T. S. Chegwidden; H. D. K. Davies; C. G. Dennys, M.C.; H. C. Emmerson; H. D. Hancock; G. H. Ince; L. G. Lee, M.C.; G. S. Owen; R. C. G. Somervell; F. B. Sutherland; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.; A. B. Valentine; G. C. Veysey; H. H. Wiles; A. Wilson .....£200 to £500

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

Employment and Insurance Department.

(i) *Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.*
Principal Asst. Secretary, T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £1,250
Chief Inspector, H. Smith.....£1,100
(ii) *Unemployment Insurance Branch at Kew.*
Chief Insurance Officer, °C. J. Wiley, D.S.O. £700
(iii) *Overseas Branch. 2*, Clements' Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.
Principal Officer, *W. Windham £700
(iv) *Divisional Controllers* (each £1,000).
South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.
North-Western (Manchester), G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J. R. J. Passmore.
Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, C.B.E.
South-Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blakiston.
Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen.

Industrial Relations Department.

Assistant Secretary, F W. Leggett ...£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Conciliation Officers, I. H Mitchell, £1,000; T. McKerrell, £700 to £900; W. Mosses, O.B.E., £550 to £650; Miss I. Sloan .....£500 to £600

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, °H. Wolfe, C.B.E. £1,250
(i) *Trade Boards Division.*
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson...£1,000 to £1,200
(ii) *Office of Trade Boards.*
Chief Executive Officer, F. Popplewell ...£700 to £900
(iii) *Statistics Division.*
Director of Statistics, J. Hilton .....£1,000 to £1,200
(iv) *International Labour Branch.*
Principal, O. C. Allen, C.B.E. .....£700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Director of Establishments, A. W. Watson, C.B.E. £1,250
Assistant Secretary, *W. W. Marsh...£1,000 to £1,200

Accountant-General's Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, O.B.E. £1,300
Deputy Accountant-General, °J. W. Todd.....£1,000
Director of Accounts, F. Davey £1,100
Assistant Accountants-General °H. L. M. Bebb O.B.E.; R. H. Bindloss; E. G. Marlow, O.B.E.; S. J. Tyack (*Claims and Record Office, Kew*) .....£850 to £1,000

Solicitors' Department.

6, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, L. A. J. Granville Ram, £1,100; S. H. Ackroyd.....£1,000

Training, Appointments, and Civil Liabilities Department.

Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E.....£1,250
Deputy Controller (Training),*R.A.Bray £700 to £900
Deputy Controller (Appointments), F. Wilson Fox. £1,000
Assistant Controller (Civil Liabilities), T. S. Owen. £550 to £650

* Temporary or Acting Appointment.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. .....*and fees* £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir T. W. H. Inskip, K.C., M.P. *and fees* £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs £500

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.
Vice-do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O.....£200
Clerk, Capt. E. H. L. Elliott £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead.....£300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

11 Downing Street, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal (not yet appointed).
Private Secs.,
Parliamentary do.,

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), the Secretary for Scotland, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: The Viscount Goschen, C.B.E. (*Chairman*); William Graham, LL.B., M.P.; Lieut.-Colonel the Rt. Hon. F. B. Mildmay, M.P. (now a Peer) (*Treasurer*); Sir F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Henry Head, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor F. G. Hopkins, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Maj.-Gen. Sir William B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Professor D. Noël Paton, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.
Assistant Secretary (*Publications*), E. Schuster, D.Sc.
Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Telephone: Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Hamp."

Directors of Departments: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S.; *Statistics*, John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc.; *Experimental Medicine* (*Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital*), Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.
Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (*H.M. Inspector of Factories*).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 346, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 346, of institutions for children on p. 345, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on p. 345, and ambulance service on p. 348.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Walter Eickhoff, J.P. .....*unp.*
Vice-Chairman, Francis Morris J.P. .....*unp.*
Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £1,500
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A. £1,200
Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £900
Deputy Treasurer, H. J. K. Wharrie £700
Assistant Clerks, F. J. A. Kelly, M.B.E.; W. L. Parry, B.Sc.....£700
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2.....£1,000
Chief Medical Officers, F. Foord Caiger, M.D., D.P.H.; W. T. Gordon Pugh, M.D.; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H.; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 558 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 8½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,797,000. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1922, amounted to £52,746,746, the interest paid being £1,704,625. The estimated population supplied was 6,861,449, the number of services being 1,142,969. The annual supply was 91,119,900,000 gallons, a daily average of 249·66 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1609) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board (1922-5), Charles G. Musgrave, J.P.....(*unp.*)
Vice-Chairman, Frederick L. Dove, D.L.....(*unp.*)
Clerk and Solicitor, (vacant).....£2,000
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E. ...£2,500
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.Sc. £1,350
Supervisor, F. W. Drake.
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.

IMPERIAL MINERAL RESOURCES BUREAU.

2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Bureau was incorporated by Royal Charter on the 12th June, 1919, and its purposes are: (i) To collect, coordinate, and disseminate information as to the resources, production, treatment, consumption and requirements of every mineral and metal. (ii) To ascertain

the scope of existing agencies, with a view ultimately to avoid any unnecessary overlapping that may prevail. (iii) To devise means whereby existing agencies can, if necessary, be assisted and improved in the accomplishment of their respective tasks. (iv) To supplement these agencies, if necessary, in order to obtain any information not now collected which may be required for the purposes of the Bureau. (v) To advise on the development of the mineral resources of the Empire or of particular parts thereof, in order that such resources may be available for the purposes of Imperial Defence or Industry or Commerce.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors consists of representatives appointed by the Home and Overseas Governments, the President of the Board being the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., F.R.S.

Chairman of the Bureau (and Representative of the United Kingdom), Sir Richard Redmayne, K.C.B., M.SC., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., M.I.M.M., F.G.S. (*Dominion of Canada*), Willet G. Miller, LL.D., F.R.S.C. (*Commonwealth of Australia*) William Stanley Robinson. (*Dominion of New Zealand*), (vacant). (*Union of South Africa*), (vacant). (*Dominion of Newfoundland*), Rt. Hon. Lord Morris, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*Vice-Chairman*). (*Government of India*), Richard Dixon Oldham, F.R.S., F.G.S. (Nominated by the *Secretary of State for the Colonies*), John William Evans, D.SC., F.R.S. (Appointed by the *Lord President of the Council*), Westgarth Forster Brown M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; Frederick H. Hatch, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.M.; Wallace Thorncycroft, F.R.S.E., M.I.M.E.; Professor Thomas Turner, M.SC., F.I.C., A.R.S.M.; Hugh F. Marriott, A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M.; Sir Herbert Jackson, K.B.E., F.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Bureau, Maj. W. M. Henderson-Scott, A.R.S.M., F.G.S.

The Bureau is advised by fifteen Technical Committees.

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £6,019,201 for 1922–1923. Appropriations in aid, £6,019,200, leaving a net cost of £10.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E.

Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield .....£500 to £700

Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500

Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. .....£800 to £1,000

Assistant do., W. J. Drown; D. G. Spittle; H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. .....£360 to £500

Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £800 to £1,000

Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.SC., £350 to £500; J. Phelps, M.A., £350 to £550; W. A. C. Newman, B.SC. .....£300 to £550

Curator and Librarian, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. (*addl.*) £50

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie .....£700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souëf £1,100

Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. .....£800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, F. E. Allum .....£700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, A. H. W. Cleave .....£1,000 to £1,200

Superintendent, J. Roe .....£750 to £1,000

THE BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books, &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £301,505 (including Natural History Museum) in 1922–23, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, K.C.B., T.D., F.B.A., Litt.D. £1,500

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Dryhurst, I.S.O. £900

Accountant, C. P. Cooke .....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac.....£400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, Alfred William Pollard, C.B., D.Litt., F.B.A. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A., J. A. J. de Villiers £900

Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.

Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, A. F. Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. O. Lynam, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley £250 to £440

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £900

Assistant Keepers, D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates; B. Schofield, M.A. .....£250 to £440

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, Lionel Giles, M.A.; Edward Edwards, M.A. .....£475 to £800

Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen £250 to £440

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. £1,000

Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £950

Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £300 to £800

Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. .....£250 to £440

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, Sir Ernest A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. £900

Assistants, Sidney Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy Keeper, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £900

Assistants, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A.; F. N. Pryce, M.A. .....£250 to £440

Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.....£900

Assistants, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A.; T. O. Kendrick, M.A. £250 to £440

Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £900

Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. W. Winkworth £250 to £440

Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, John Allan, M.A. .....£475 to £800

Assistants, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. .....£250 to £440

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was reopened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919–20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O.
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,
Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £97,181 in 1922-23.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.SC. £650 to £800
Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson ..... £400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse; A. C. Wray £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (Library), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. £475 to £800
Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.SC., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keepers, M. R. Oldfield Thomas, F.R.S.; R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, B.A.; H. A. Baylis, D.SC.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton; J. R. Norman ..... £250 to £440
Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wells; A. Marshall £300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.SC. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O.; J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow; J. Waterston, D.SC. £475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Edwards, B.A.; K. G. Blair, B.SC.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, B.SC.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. China, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Geology, A. S. Woodward, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do., F. A. Bather, D.SC., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keepers, C. W. Andrews, D.SC., F.R.S.; W. D. Lang, SC.D. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, W. N. Edwards, B.A.; L. R. Cox, B.A. £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T. H. Withers ..... £300 to £400
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, L. J. Spencer, D.SC. ... £475 to £800
Assistants, W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A.; E. D. Mountain, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; E. G. Baker £475 to £800
Assistants, J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A.; A. J. Wilmott, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook ..... £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Director and Secretary, Col. H. G. Lyons, D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200
Secretary to the Advisory Council, H. W. Dickinson (*Deputy Keeper*).
Keepers, L. W. Fulcher, B.SC.; Lt.-Col. T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. ..... £700 to £900
Deputy Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; H. W. Dickinson, M.I.MECH.E.; G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. £600 to £700
Assistant Keepers, S. C. Bradford, B.SC.; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.I.MECH.E.; A. J. Spencer, M.I.MECH.E. £400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £129,429 in 1922-23, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1922 23, £7 331) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, C.V.O., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500

SECRETARIAT.
Museum Superintendent, E. Hart (with allowance £100) ..... £400 to £500
Staff Clerk, A. V. Fullerton ..... £400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.
Deputy Keeper, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A. ... £900
Assistants, R. P. Bedford; A. L. B. Ashton, B.A. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.
Deputy Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A. £900
Assistants, W. A. H. King, M.A.; H. E. Read, D.S.O., M.C. £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTINGS.
Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A. £1,000
Assistants, B. S. Long, M.A.; F. W. Stokes, B.A.; J. Laver, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

LIBRARY.
Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, A. Van de Put; H. C. Andrews, M.A. ..... £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.
Keeper, W. W. Watts, F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Mitchell £900
Assistant Keepers, A. J. Koop, B.A.; Maj. C. T. P. Bailey ..... £475 to £800

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.
Keeper, A. F. Kendrick, B.A. £1000
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell ..... £475 to £800
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.
Keeper, Lt.-Col. E. F. Strange, C.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, O. Brackett; H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £475 to £800

INDIAN SECTION.
Deputy Keeper, C. S. Clarke £900
Assistant Keeper, A. J. D.Campbell ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, K. de B. Codrington, B.A. ..... £200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.
Deputy Keeper, *H. A. Kennedy £900
Assistant Keeper, Maj. E. W. Denniss ... £475 to £800
Assistant, A. E. J. Torrens ..... £200 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.
Assistant, A. K. Sabin ..... £200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES,
Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 400,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welch and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5, Sat. 10 to 1.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.
Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welch porcelain, English pottery, De Winton Collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings. Casts of pre-Norman Monuments of Wales, and Natural History collections.

The Museum is open free daily and on Sunday afternoons.

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

President, (vacant).
Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, Illtyd Thomas, J.P.
Director, Dr. Wm. Evans Hoyle, M.A.
Keepers (*Archaeology*) Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A.; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, B.A., F.L.S.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Zoology*) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,
19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this is commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote (38–39 Vic., c. 45), and this, with the Old Sinking Fund, now mainly operates in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £19,273 in 1922–23.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500
Private Secretary, A. Mackenzie £100
Assist. Comptroller, G. F. Ansell, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. £250
Chief Clerk W. F. Doust ..... £550 to £800
Principal Clerks, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A. ..... £550 to £700
Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; H. R. Say (*actg.*)..... £400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY,
Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration in 1922–23 was estimated at £33,002.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ...£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant to Director, R. M. Gleadowe £250 to £600
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistant to Keeper, H. I. Kay ..... £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson ..... £250 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 2 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

By the National Insurance Act, 1911, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies, Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe.
Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E.
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack.
Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E.
Inspectors of Audit, (5); *Auditors, Cl. I.* (13), *Cl. II.* (23); *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £1,063 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £8,509 in 1922–23.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £900

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,916 in 1922–23.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree ..... £400 to £500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S.; T. C. Hudson, B.A., F.R.A.S. ..... £300 to £400

OBSERVATORIES.
Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, M.A., B.SC., F.R.A.S. ..... £500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600
Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*acting Assist.*)..... £300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S. ..... £867 to £967
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. £667 to £767
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. Woodgate £325 to £575

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.SC., F.R.S.
Dunsink (vacant).
Durham, Col. E. H. Grove-Hills, R.E., C.M.G., D.SC., F.R.S.
Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland); (*Calton Hill*), Sir W. Peck.
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer. M.A.
Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*), Dr. W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.
Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.SC., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy); (*Radcliffe*), Dr. A. A. Rambaut, D.SC., F.R.S.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), Prof. A. Fowler, F.R.S.
Stonyhurst College, Rev. A. L. Cortie, S.J.
Kodaikanal and Madras, John Evershed, F.R.S.
Helwan Observatory, Egypt, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.
Hong Kong (*Royal Obs.*), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.
Johannesburg (*Union Obs.*), R. T. A. Innes
Mauritius, A. Walter, F.R.A.S.
Melbourne, Dr. J. M. Baldwin, M.A., D.SC.
Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*), Dr Otto Klotz.
Perth (*W.A.*), H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (*N.S.W.*), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs.*), Dr. J. S. Plaskett.
Wellington, N.Z. (*Hector Obs.*), C. E. Adams, D.SC.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE
(DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE),
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).
35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and

Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of overseas trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with commercial intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £342,523 in 1922–23.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. £2,000

Private Secretaries,

Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. £1,500

Private Secretary, L. A. de L. Meredith £250 to £500

Directors, S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E. (*Foreign Divn.*); R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (*Empire, Trades & Economic Divn.*), £1,000 to £1,200; Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Exhibitions & Fairs Divn.*), £900 to £1,100; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. (*General Divn.*) ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.; G. J. H. Lloyd; L. A. Paish, O.B.E.; N. S. Reyntiens, C. Taylor; P. C. Rice, M.B.E. (*actg.*); N. Elmslie (*actg.*) ..... £700 to £900

Senior Intelligence Officers, R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards; R. Henshall; H. W. Wiswould; C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; A. C. Cruttenden; A. G. Chuter, M.B.E.; H. Langridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Betts; L. N. Barker; E. H. Bliss; G. F. Braddock; J. S. Andrews; A. R. Fraser; Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E. (*actg.*); W. C. Scott (*actg.*); C. M. Jones (*acts.*) ..... £550 to £700

Chief Establishment Officer and Finance Officer, P. C. Rice, M.B.E.

Exports Credit Department.

73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.

Manager, J. A. W. Gain ..... (*inclusive*) £2,500

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £271,637 in 1922-23.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ... £1,500

Private Secretary, R. W. Luce.

Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E. (*Administration, etc.*); W. S. Jarratt (*Trade Marks*); A. R. Wright (*Patents*) ..... £900 to £1,100

Supervising Examiners, H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Principals, F. W. Neale; H. S. Freer; B. G. Crewe; J. Barratt ..... £650 to £800

Librarian, A. A. Gomme ..... £500 to £600

Senior Examiners, A. Sutton; A. F. Ravenshear; H. F. Lowe; H. O. Minty; T. E. Lones; L. Bolton; T. H. Denning; W. A. Stiven; C. H. Powell; H. Newton; J. H. Tomlinson, M.C.; J. Layzell; J. Reeves; W. Martin; R. Adams; F. W. Dunn O.B.E.; W. A. Taylor; A. S. Cox; M. F. Levey £600 to £800

Examiners, W. Sackfield, £675; R. W. Simmonds; E. A. Gere; D. Robinson; J. W. Barker; A. J. Wilson; A. Wilson; F. G. Smith; A. E. Dodridge; T. T. Bedford; D. Walton; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; V. G. Alexander; J. J. Lee; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Phesey; S. Andrews; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; A. J. Cook; R. T. Lavender; J. Powrie; R. B. Foster ..... £500 to £600

Assistant Examiners, H. J. Wickham*; H. W. Heath*; J. A. Parker*; F. G. Woodford*; E. Little*; F. Dewhurst*; S. A. S. Bird*; A. L. Gray*; G. H. Childs*; R. F. Whitehead; W. J. Marlow*; T. Knowles,* O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish*; F. E. Grant*; H. Freak*; J. W. Birkby*; H. F. C. Walsworth*; A. Blok*; J. J. Honan*; S. Read,* M.B.E., M.C.; R. W. Ainsworth*; W. Welch*; A. Garrard*; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter*; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown*; J. H. Oates*; H. W. Chapman*; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; C. Paice; S. F. Paul*; A. W. Steed*; G. E. Parker*; E. W. Pyke*; W. R. Chipp*; J. Hoggarth; C. S. Boreham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; C. W. Bird; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf*; W. Feast; G. H. Makey*; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampal*; P. A. Fisher*; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles,* M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn*; A. T. Larter,* M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson*; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; E. M. Vigers; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson*; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman*; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; D. G. Robertson; A. E. Humber; G. James; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman,* O.B.E. G. W. Carlton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; H. Holmes; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; W. F. Frew; T. B. Bardo; R. W. Winn; E. M. Atkins; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; L. F. Coulman; A. C. Higgs; E. E. Towler; A. G. Tapster; F. G. Clarke; F. Douglas; B. Benson; C. L. McKenzie; S. P. Elliott; G. E. Edmundson; A. C. McGeorge; R. Hart; J. C. Greer; H. C. Miller; G. A. Sutcliffe; R. J. Berry; W. E. Wallis; J. Grant; A. E. Foreman; J. W. Millington; A. P. Olive; P. R. G. Silk; E. M. Bennett; A. C. Ruffhead; C. Harvey; A. Domleo; R. M. Bradbury; F. A. Swann; J. E. Pringle; H. S. Gilham; W. A. Starbuck; E. C. L. Deacon; J. L. Blake; A. R. Deacon; F. Law; A. R. Hill; W. Parkin; J. E. Taylor; H. W. O'Connell; W. H. Langmaid; H. F. Gill; P. H. Knapman; U. J. Prior; E. C. Catteral!; E. A. Seal; W. A. Rowe; S. J. Allen; A. W. E. Watts; L. H. Duncanson; B. G. Lane; A. W. Clarke; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; J. L. Girling; W. Langstaff; L. H. Mogridge; T. L. Hulse; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; P. F. Thompson; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; G. Roberts; H. N. C. Smith; J. J. Breslin; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; G. J. Mascull; R. Cary ..... £150 to £450

Higher Division Clerks, J. K. Grebby; F. Newbery £500

Staff Officers and Clerks, H. F. Rogers; A. Holmes; W. H. Davies, £400 to £500; J. Egan, £350 to £500; H. Banbury, £300 to £400; W. E. F. Walker; W. J. Mitson; C. T. Browne; H. Pheasey ... £250 to £400

Superintendent of Sale Branch, F. Usher £500

Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur ..... £350 to £450

Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard £400

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn ..... £450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton ..... £300 to £450

* Receives an allowance of £50.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by

* Receives an allowance of £50.

order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £87,451 in 1921-22.

Paymaster-General, (not yet appointed)..... *ump.*
Parliamentary Private Sec.,
Assist. Paym.-Gen., C. Llewelyn Davies, C.B.E....£1,100
Principal Clerks, C. E. Doubleday, O.B.E. £850 to £900; W. M. P. Smith; A. Carwithen .....£750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, E. U. Davies; E. H. Eagar, M.B.E.; J. R. Cole; P. S. Owen; F. H. Webster; C. Jordan .....£550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS,

2 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £89,991,000 in 1922-23.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., T. J. Arnold; C. A. Pearce, M.C.
Parliamentary do.,
Parliamentary Secretary,
Private Sec., W. C. G. Moger.
Parliamentary do., *ump.*
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, J. Leydon.

Secretariat.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, O.B.E.; C. F. Adair Hore, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Financial Asst. Sec., R. J. Coles, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretary, K. J. Milne, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Assistant Secretary, R. Tinniswood, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak; N. G. Loughnane; J. A. Simes; F. B. Tombleson £700 to £900

Awards.

Director-General, W. Sanger, C.B. £1,200
Deputy do, A. Cunnison £1,000
Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E.; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker; P. Orr; A. W. Rowe, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C. £750 to £850

Local Administration.

Director-General, Maj. H. Evans, C.B.E., J.P.....£1,000

Accounts.

Director, R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, W. L. Addyman; W. E. Macfatchy; J. D. Stewart.....£750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, C. J. G. Tate .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Controllers, T. Reos; S. J. Muir Smith £750 to £850

Statistics.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, K.B.E. £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade. G.C.B.
Secretary (*Senior Principal Clerk*), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800
Deputy do., Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E. £1,600
Directors, Col. J. S. Bostock; Dr. A. Bradford; Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E.; Dr. J. H. Hebb, O.B.E.; Dr. J. Wallace, O.B.E. £1,350
Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. E. Davies, R.R.C. £425 to £470

Regional Directors, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. T. Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*London*); Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, D.S.O. (*Birmingham*); Maj. A. G. W. Skirrow, D.S.O. (*Bristol*); (*Cardiff*); Lt.-Col. O. L. Mathias, O.B.E. (*Leeds*); Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (*Manchester*); Capt. H. G. Alston, C.B., R.N. (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*); Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G. (*Nottingham*); Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, D.S.O. (*Edinburgh*); C. A. Pim (*Dublin*); Dr. A. E. Knight, D.S.O., M.C. (*Belfast*) .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy Regional Director, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Adye, K.C.M.G. (*London*).....£800
Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge; W. E. G. Bloxham; D. G. Cannell, M.B.E.; J. A. Cutforth; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; P. G. Grimble; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Hutcheson; W. C. Letts; H. C. Potts; H. V. Rhodes; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; H. S. Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. A. G. Christie; H. L. Davies, M.B.E.; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; C. B. Hewitt; P. A. Hirst; H. H. Rix; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; D. Walker-Arnott; C. Watts £550
Higher Executive Officers, E. C. Adams; C. A. Allen; T. W. Amos; T. J. Arnold; A. J. Bateman; G. W. Bayliss; J. C. Brampton; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; T. Cairns; J. Cameron; A. R. Campbell; T. F. L. W. Catling; C. C. Cobbe; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; W. S. E. Dailley; M. Dancyger; C. F. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely; W. W. Fielding; J. Gray; Capt. G. C. Grimsdale; E. W. Hall; M. W. Hallett; G. Hamilton; G. F. Hayes; E. Haythornwaite; D. Hendy; J. H. Hennequin; R. Horrocks; E. V. C. Hughes; J. D. Jamieson; J. A. Jukes; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. V. McCullough; A. F. Macdonald; A. S. Martin; P. Mitchell; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman; A. M. Olsen; R. E. Orton, M.C.; J. R. Owen; J.E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. N. Pirouet; A. T Porter; W. G. Pratt; F. G. Price; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, M.B.E.; E. S. Roberts; Paym.-Lieut. A. Robertson, R.N.R.; G. J. N. Rogers; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. Stokes; E. A. Stokes; Maj. G. W. Turk; W. H. Turvey; C. B. White; A. Wilson £400 to £500
Cost Accountant, R. E. Johnston.....£350 to £500
Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; P. V. F. Raffaelli £500 to £600
Lady Superintendent (*Pension Issue Office*), Miss L. Withrington.....£350 to £450
Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E., £330 to £420; Miss E. M. Hough; Miss E. M. Sterling £300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—20 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1922, showed a net surplus of £1,548,772, from which £100,000 special allocations were made and £1,448,772 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

Appointed Members.

By the Admiralty, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B., F.R.S.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, M.P., H. Gosling, C.H.; (*Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*L.C.C.*) J. P. Blake; Sir Cyril Jackson, K.B.E.; W. Devenay; Sir John Miller, K.C.S.I.; (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

Elected Members.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; C. F. Leach; Sir C. C. McLeod; L. A. Martin; H. T. Moore; Sir George Saltmarsh; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; W. Weddel; R. White; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, David J. Owen.
Chief Engineer, Sir C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Dock and Warehouse Manager, G. S. Maskall, O.B.E.
Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker, O.B.E.
Commercial Manager, J. H. Estill, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, D. B. Fulton.
Comptroller, H. E. Upton.
Staff Manager, T. R. Toovey M.B.F.
Stores Manager, F. M. Thomas.
Land and Estate Manager, W. H. Elwell.
Chief Examiner, T. J. P. Hurst.
River Superintendent, Capt. E. C. Shankland, R.N.R.
Harbour Masters, (*Upper District*) Capt. D. R. Buchan, Old Swan Pier, E.C. 4; (*Lower District*) Capt. F. W. Kershaw, O.B.E., Gravesend.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The administrative expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £35,348,399 in 1922-23.

Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £2,500
Private Secs.,

Parliamentary Private Secretary, (*unp.*)
Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, Capt. D. O. Lumley. O.B.E.
Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Brown, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons; E. A. Francis ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; F. G. Milne; J. I. de Wardt, O.B.E.; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; H. G. Hanrott; Commander E. L. Ashley-Foakes, O.B.E., R.N.; W. E. Weston; F. W. Phillips; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F.C.G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Lt.-Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O. ..... £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss R. Loch, O.B.E. £800
Clerks (*1st Class*), F. C. Hawker; G. E. G. Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, F. R. Radice; A. Stark; G. H. G. Smith; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C.; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C.; F. Hardwick; H. Townshend; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; Capt. D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Capt. P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C. ..... £200 to £500

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, H. F. Smart; W. Hainworth; F. E. James; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Darby; G. S. Stow; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell ..... £500 to £600
Clerks (*1st Class*), C. J. Prout; J. D. Mackay; H. J. Howard; D. A. Hogg; J. E. Pettiford; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; T. P. Sayer; E. L. Westell, M.B.E.; E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; E. A. Tiver; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield (*acting*); H. Dear (*acting*); R. W. Roadknight (*acting*) ..... £350 to £450

* *The title and scale of pay of this class are under revision.*

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton ..... £700 to £900
Staff Officers, J. P. Leckenby; J. H. Shinner £550 to £650
Clerks (*1st Class*), C. W. Whitehurst; F. J. W. A. Wint; C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne £450 to £550
Clerks (*2nd Class*), F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; M. Brodie; J. B. Fotherston; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; D. Scott; A. H. Nutt; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallinner; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir; D. Ross; M. F. Allan £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £550 to £750
2nd Architectural Assistant ..... £200 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner ..... £180 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, L. Harvey Lowe; T. Mackenzie £700 to £800
Inspectors, A. E. Cotterell; T. A. Prout; W. H. U. Napier; J. S. Jones, M.B.E.; H. G. Trayfoot; H. F. E. Deane ..... £600 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, *Class 1*, W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crum; P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald; R. K. Keer; G. H. Taylor; W. C. Griffith £350 to £450
Inspectors of Postal Traffic, W. Pugh; A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £700
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £600 to £750
Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N. £200 to £450
Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Maclure, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £420 to £500
Deputy Registrar. R. A. B. Teare M.B.E. £340 to £415

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Depy. Comptroller and Accountant-General, E. J. Harrington, O.B.E ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, F. J. Pearson; E. W. A. Clausonthue; B. M. Wylie; A. J. Waldegrave M.B.E.; *A. L. Wilson..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Cashier, *W. A. Mattinson M.B.E. £650 to £750
Asst.-Cashier F. C. Cook ..... (fixed) £550
Accountants, J. W. Campion; T. Barratt; H. Kemp; H. Townshend; C. G. Burn; W. A. Barton; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; G. Kay; T. H. Cochrane;

* Acting.

A. G. Gapes; C. D. Upham; Capt. C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; W. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell .....£550 to £700†

Assistant Accountants, (Old Establishment), R. Hill; W. Barnett; A. L. Tyler; J. P. Cackett; J. Treharne; J. Potbury; W. J. Jeffery; G. E. Pitcairn; D. Renton; H. M. Darville; E. A. May; J. E. Bone; A. E. Umlauff; F. N. Smith .....£440 to £540

Staff Officers, J. Matthews; H. Lane; W. F. Lawrence; F. R. Hudson; J. Best; C. H. Summers; F. E. Sims; W. C. Cox; D. Freeman; C. K. Thompson; H. Barnett; F. W. Sankey; J. Reaston-Brown; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; H. E. Sentance; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; E. E. Were; J. A. Miles; A. Brain; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; E. C. Poulter; G. Cruickshank; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; W. R. Crawford; G. W. Durling; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; J. Orbell; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck; C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; A. Snell; G. W. H. Miles; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury; A. C. Smith; E. J. Mayes; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; °A. J. Oliver; °P. T. Lloyd .....£400 to £500

Examiner (Old Establishment), A. Dearle .....£360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, ...£500 to £600

Deputy Supts., Miss K. E. Barrett, M.B.E.; Miss L. M. W. Webster .....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss A. B. Boorman; Miss M. C. Underwood; Miss A. E. Randall; Miss E. Lofting; Miss A. Keith; E. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn .....£300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee .....£1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards .....£800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; W. H. Offord .....£650 to £750

Principal Clerk, T. G. Donno .....£500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. Harvey (*Principal Clerk Old Class*); A. Faull; W. H. Wight .....£400 to £500

Superintendents (Higher Grade), T. M. Almond; J. J. Mansell .....£460 to £520

Superintendents (Lower Grade), J. Kellet; A. C. Bloomfield; G. T. Hutchinson; A. E. Knowles; S. Pearce; G. R. Adams; W. E. Halfpenny; C. Sanderson; H. Hayman; W. I. Wood; A. M. Martin .....£370 to £440

Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. J. Broughton; E. E. Bradley; J. J. Tyrrell .....£415 to £450

Chief Supervisors (Female Staff), Miss F. A. Russell; Miss A. A. Shacklock; Miss H. E. Wallis .....£260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Major T. F. Purves, M.I.E.E.....£1,500

Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Sinnott, O.B.E. .....£900 to £1,100

Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. .....£750 to £850

Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy .....£900 to £1,100

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E.; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; R. Waring; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; Capt. C. Crompton, O.B.E.; E. J. Ivison.

London, £750 to £850; *Provinces*, £700 to £800

Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay; W. S. Mountain; W. H. Kerr; A. S. Renshaw .....£500 to £600

Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher; M. F. G. Boddington; A. H. Shepperd; C. W. Burge; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; H. P. Few .....£400 to £500

Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. .....£570 to £750

Commanders, F.G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchens (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) .....£550 to £650

Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)*, J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; H. Wilson; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; J. H. Stanhope; P. Mulligan; H. V. Cornish; J. P. Price; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; J. G. Hill; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; H. P. Brown, M.B.E.; Maj. A. G. Lee, M.C.; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; C. J. Youngs; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert

London, £550 to £650; *Provinces*, £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, C. C. Sanderson .....£1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner .....£900 to £1,100

Assist. Controllers, A. L. Couratin; D. E. Ayling; D. Scott; W. T. B. Young .....£800 to £900

Chief Supts., W. C. Waller; H. A. Cocksbott; H. Mould; A. Davey; G. Finter; W. A. Adams; A. K. Chalk; F. C. Tansley; F. T. Green; F. G. Gould; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain .....£500 to £650, £50 allowance to each

Staff Officers, E. A. B. Browne; J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; W. A. Soyer; W. P. Baines; W. S. Findlay; J. Bennetts; H. B. Black, O.B.E.; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. W. St. A. Ellis; P. B. Hawkins; F. C. Redgrave; C. E. Roe; M. Dolaney; T. O'Kelly; J. W. Baskerville; J. Leader; R. A. Cornish; P. Laws; J. A. McKitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; J. Davidson, O.B.E.; A. Hamilton; J. G. Bott .....£400 to £500

Supt. (Telegraphs), W. Davis .....£340 to £420

Supt. (Postal), J. S. Brown .....£340 to £420

Court Postmaster, J. M. Hiley, I.S.O. £360

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. H. J. Perry; W. D. P. Atkins; A. Sellar; L. V. Cox; H. W. Russell; A. W. Smith; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; G. Taylor; A. Reynolds .....£450 to £550

Superintendents, J. R. E. Seaman; E. G. Batt; H. I. Mason; D. Maskell; W. E. Nicholson; E. W. Sedgley; H. Wells; T. G. Snow; G. W. Henson; H. Harding; T. J. Godwin; W. J. Letch; J. H. Bench; W. Parkinson; E. L. P. Parsons; J. Malin; G. W. Powell; C. F. Baxter; A. L. McGrath; J. W. McIntosh; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe .....£340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C. 1.

District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph .....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop £400 to £500

Superintendents, W. R. Bush; A. C. Walker; T. B. Plant .....£340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

District Postmaster, C. J. Bumby.....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, F. A. E. Williams .....£400 to £500

Superintendents, E. Evans; J. H. Cosgrove; E. H. Watkinson .....£340 to £420

Paddington, 19 London Street, W. 2.

District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn .....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Clark £400 to £500

Superintendents, W. T. Reynolds; H. G. Hannaford; W. Coomber .....£340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.

District Postmaster, H. L. Jones .....£500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, A. E. Fenn £400 to £500

Superintendent, G. H. Risby .....£340 to £420

° Acting.

† Allowance of £50 to five within the maximum of £700.

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.* ..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe ..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, E. J. Morton; T. E. Woollard; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts; F. D. Holland; H. J. White ..... £340 to £420

P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent ..... £340 to £420

* Also allowance of £50.

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Assist. District Postmaster, P. Hale ..... £400 to £500

Superintendent, J. R. Wilby ..... £340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, *A. R. Broad ..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer ..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, E. P. Benson; G. C. Bignell; G. H. W. B. Walsh; H. W. Batchelor, V. W. Turner ..... £340 to £420

* Also allowance of £50.

Norwood, 35 Westow Street, S.E. 19.

Assist. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford ..... £400 to £500

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N. 1.

District Postmaster, F. James ..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, J. Pedder ..... £400 to £500

Superintendent, J. Turtle ..... £340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, H. Norris ..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, H. G. Carter ..... £400 to £500

Superintendent, J. T. Wells ..... £340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentine ..... £800 to £900

Assist. Controller, J. F. Stirling; J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ..... £650 to £800

Superintendents, W. R. Bold; W. F. Taylor ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; R. Bryson; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter ..... £400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; M. C. Pink ..... £500 to £600

Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), C. F. Arrowsmith; B. L. Beaumont; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.B.E.; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; E. A. Pounds; L. A. Prossor; W. J. White ..... £310 to £400

Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahlendorff; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss A. I. Taffs ..... £300 to £400

Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff) ..... £300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £550 to £750

Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B. ..... £300 to £500

Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. ..... £450 to £600

Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B.; Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P.; Miss M. T. Bassett, M.B. ..... £250 to £400

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater ..... £900 to £1,100

Assist. do., W. J. Parker ..... £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. J. McCormick; E. R. King; J. W. Jones; J. T. Smith ..... £400 to £500

1st Class Clerks, J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; G. E. Ward; T. W. Carman; A. J. Robb; R. Webster; A. J. C. Watson; J. New £310 to £400

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins, M.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

Deputy Supts., Miss A. Lacey, M.B.E.; Miss C. M. Marwood ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses J. A. Duncan; E. J. Cook; M. Smith; M. Munro; E. Tydeman; A. Hills; K. Gardner; C. C. Couper; E. Hills ..... £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, H. Joy, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, A. Hemstock ..... £800 to £900

Assistant Controllers, T. S. Hutchings; W. S. Bond; and D. H. McCabe ..... £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, H. Rand; C. F. Constant; J. M. Linsdell; A. Horn; G. J. Huard; A. C. Edwards; C. R. Boyle; F. J. Brett; T. E. Olver; C. H. Foster; G. A. Willis; S. P. Mitchell; J. Booth; F. W. Lacey; W. S. Barrett; F. K. Hirst; J. Boggon; A. Earland; R. J. Entwisle; T. Raynolds; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, C. E. Banks; A. H. Taylor; H. F. Cornwell; J. Adderley; J. W. Tasker; C. James; J. Oakesmith; G. H. West; F. W. Elliott; W. A. Tubb; C. J. Capponi; A. Neave; F. E. Green; H. Pentreath; W. M. Kelly; B. Leggett; W. L. Shand; W. J. P. Dodgson; J. F. Geeson; J. A. George; G. A. Felce; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; H. V. Geddes; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; W. J. Chrisp; R. P. Smithson; J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; L. J. Griffiths; A. J. Lawford Jones; F. H. Shearman; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; H. Thomas; J. Thompson; G. J. White; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. W. Whippey; A. R. Exley; T. C. Armstrong; F. H. Hender; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; W. G. Marriage; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden; F. Wyborn; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott ..... £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Deputy Supts., Misses A. R. Paterson; H. G. Young; E. A. Crowther; E. E. Bowen ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses F. S. MacRae; J. B. Lang; A. M. Walker; F. S. M. West; B. J. Carson; H. W. Whiteman; A. Mathews; L. F. Raybould; A. Gold; M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; M. E. M. Osborne; I. L. S. Mitchell ..... £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods C.B.E. £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith £1,000

Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ... £750 to £900

Chief Clerk, J. Okell ..... £750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, D. Aikenhead Stroud, LL.D.; H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D. ..... £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B.; W. N. Raywood; C. T. Hallam; J. D. Bateman; I. S. Watts; B. Robson A. D. McKillop Clark; B. P. Webster; R. C. Easterbrook (*Temporary*) ..... £200 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, W. H. Allen, O.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Vice-Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,100

Asst. Controllers, G. F. Mansbridge; F. W. Fugeman ..... £800 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; H. A. Cheel; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. W. Wheeler; M. Dalton, O.B.E.; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.

London, £550 to £700; *Birmingham*, £495 to £630

Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; Major C. H. Crisp; A. G. Tydeman; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Willmott; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G. Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall.

London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450; *Provincial*, £280 to £370

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, H. W. Austin; Col. T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. L. Harding; G. E. M. Forrest; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J.

Gayes; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson £800 to £1,000

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, G. Wallace; W. S. Harrison; G. P. Cooper; C. H. C. Baillie; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall; R. J. R. Measham; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns; W. E. Ord; F. H. Kempe; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; L. Hide; R. T. Whitaker; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny; W. R. Storr; T. B. Braund; Lt.-Col. E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E. £500 to £700

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Lougland; J. C. Johnston; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir; A. J. McCarraher; W. R. Roberts; E. B. Davies; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; A. W. A. Headley, O.B.E.; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; F. Lane; B. O'Halloran; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; I. W. Nicholson; P. W. Urben; J. Haig-Smith; H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; G. C. Allen; S. W. Campbell..... £180 to £450

Clerks, 1st Class H. T. Wiles; T. Hunter; T. Hayes; H. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens ..... £310 to £380

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on p. 153. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000

Private Sec. (vacant).

Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric W. FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,500

Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith ..... £700 to £900

Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay..... £600 to £800

Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ..... £400 to £500

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £39,473 in 1922-23. (For hours *see* p. 577.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400

Secretary, A. E. Stamp..... £600 to £900

Assistant Keepers (1st Class), R. H. Brodie, I.S.O.; C. G. Crump; A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower £600 to £900

Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes; C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; O. C. Chapman, O.B.E.; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward £200 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500

Assistant Public Trustee, Ernest King Allen, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Clerks, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh; P. F. Swain, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerk, J. S. Wilkes £550 to £650

Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-Smith; E. W. H. Theobald ..... £700 to £900

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty..... £500 to £700

Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ..... £700 to £900

Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes..... £500 to £700

Assistant Acceptance Officer F. A. Coc... £350 to £500

Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; G. Cooper-Willis; C. J. S. Cooke; A. S. Ellison; A. E. Glover; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst; R. T. Hughes; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace..... £500 to £700

Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ..... £700 to £900

Assistant do., W. M. Ponking £700

Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry ..... £450 to £650

Income Tax Department, F. W. Norledge £600

Cashier's Office, A. H. Cobbett, £450 to £650; G. E. Shelton (*Assistant*)..... £250 to £450

Securities Officer, A. J. H. Hughes, £400 to £600; H. Chown (*Deputy*) ..... £300 to £600

Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins ..... £500 to £700

Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ..... £350 to £550

Officer in charge of Depa. tmental Accounts and Staff Records, C. L. Thompso n..... £350 to £550

Registrar, F. W. Campion ..... £350 to £500

Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner £280 to £400

Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark ..... £250 to £350

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,200 to £1500

Principal Clerk, P. Archer ..... £600 to £800

Trust Officers, G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster £400 to £600

Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ..... £450 to £650

Accountant, W. R. Howrie..... £350 to £550

Chief Clerk of Property Department, E. A. Ashby £400 to £600

Chief Clerk, Securities Section, H. Gregson £400 to £600

Staff Officer and Cashier, R. Watson ..... £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1922-23 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £37,451,723, viz., £24,787,038 out of the Local Loans Fund and £2,664,685 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £32,822,787 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average annual amount of loans granted by the board during the period from 1875 6 (when the Commission was constituted in its present form) to 1919-20 was £2,906,846 per annum (the lowest amount previously granted being £49,591 in the financial year 1917-18, and the highest £10,955,8 4 in 1899-1900). The comparison with the total amount advanced by the board during the 103 years from its origin (in 1817) to 1919-20 is striking, for the total amount advanced during this period was, only £149,436,402, as compared with £61,643,748 granted during the single financial year 1920-21; and when it is remembered that the 103 years referred to witnessed almost the entire development of local government in England, the comparison appears even more remarkable.

The advances made out of the Local Loans Fund totalled £50,506,038, compared with £31,187,770 in 1920-21 The average rate of interest was:—

£	s.	d.			
6	3	10	per cent. in		1921-22
6	6	9	,,	,,	1920 21
5	15	7	,,	,,	1919-20
4	9	7	,,	,,	1918-19
4	11	11	,,	,,	1917-18
4	9	6	,,	,,	1916-17
3	19	10	,,	,,	1915-16

Loans granted during 1919-20 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-as-isted Housing Schemes amounted to £51,041,211. The sum of £20,906,054, advanced by the Commissioners under the Housing Acts,

for providing Dwellings for the Working Classes during the year, is made up as follows:—

(A) Loans Secured on Local Rates.

	England.	Scotland
	£	£
(a) For State-aided schemes.....	28,124,739	875,281
(b) For non-State-aided schemes.	4,000	..
	28,128,739	875,281

(B) Loans Secured on Property.

	£	£
(a) For State-aided schemes :		
Public utility societies	964,632	19,612
(b) For non-State-aided schemes :		
Public utility societies	4,600	..
Individuals and Companies ..	3,190	..
	972,422	19,612

Grand Total.....£29,996,054

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £6,929,793.

Chairman, Hon. Herbert C. Gibbs .....*unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie .....*unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £600 to £800
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark ...£600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £200 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1922, was £31,111. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, in certain cases for rebuilding chancels, and for dilapidations.

Secretary & Treasurer, William R. Le Fanu.
Chief Clerk, F. G. Hughes.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), John F. Sapsford; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; D. Smeaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith.
Do. (Junior Division), W. Holford; A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird.
Solicitor, W. G. Hannah.
Asst. Solicitors, E. J. Hare; N. H. Oldham.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Auditor, H. C. Garlant, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915, to direct, subject to such conditions as the Treasury may from time to time prescribe, the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organisation and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Committee of the Privy Council is now constituted as follows:—The Lord President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for Scotland, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, The President of the Board of Trade, The President of the Board of Education, The Most Hon. The Marquess of Crewe, K.G., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, K.T., O.M., The Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford of Headlam, The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Acland, Bart., LL.D., The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. The Order in Council also appointed an Advisory Council to whom all proposals for researches stand referred. By Charter dated November 23, 1916, the official members of the Committee of the Privy Council were created a Body Corporate under the name of "The Imperial Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research" to hold and dispose of money and other property for the purposes of the Committee. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department having its own Parliamentary Vote was created for the service of the Committee.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William S. M'Cormick, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Sir George T. Beilby, LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, F.R.S.; Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Engr.-Vice-Adm. Sir G. Goodwin, K.C.B.; W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.; Principal J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Henry A. Miers, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, M.INST.C.E.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Professor S. Young, F.R.S.

Staff of the Department.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary H. T. Tizard £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principals, L. C. Bromley; Maj. E. O. Henrici; W. A. M. Murray; P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*), and E. Barnard, D.S.O. (*acting*).
Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; O. F. Brown; J. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg; R. O'F. Oakley; A. Zaiman.
Technical Officers, R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; C. A. Spencer.
Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.
Staff Officer, C. D. James (*acting*).
Accounts Clerk, Miss E. A. Leighton.
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge.

Co-Ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (*a*) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Board should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (*b*) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (*c*) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government Departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.
Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.
Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.
Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.
Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Building (Materials and Construction) Research Board.

This Board was established in 1920 to consider and direct the conduct of Research on Building Materials and methods of construction.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Director of Research, H. O. Weller, M.INST.C.E.

Food Investigation Board.

Chairman and Director, W. B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.

Forest Products Research Board.

Chairman, Prof. J. B. Farmer D.SC., F.R.S.
Director of Research, Sir David Prain, C.M.G., F.R.S.

Fuel Research Board.

The Fuel Research Board was appointed by the Committee of the Privy Council in February, 1917, and is entrusted with the investigation of the nature, preparation, and utilisation of fuel of all kinds, both in the laboratory and, where necessary, on an industrial scale.
Chairman and Director, Sir G. Beilby, LL.D., F.R.S.
Assistant to the Director, C. H. Lander, D.SC.

Fuel Research Station.
East Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The Research Station, erected in 1918-19 by H.M. Office of Works, is designed and equipped to give effect to the Board's scheme of research which was described in their Report published by the Stationery Office in September, 1917.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Comm. J. Fraser Shaw R.N.
Chief Chemist, J. G. King.
Senior Assistant, A. Blackie.
Assistants, D. McDougall; W. J. Skilling.
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald.

Geological Survey Board.

Chairman, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Survey.
Jermyn Street S.W. 1.

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1920, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country, and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world.

Director of Survey and Museum, J. S. Flett, O.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistants to Director, J. A. Howe, O.B.E.; W. Gibson, D.SC.
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C.; C. E. N. Bromhead; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. (*Palæontologist*); M. Macgregor; B. Smith; H. H. Thomas, SC.D. (*Petrographer*); W. B. Wright.
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson; E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; J. Pringle; J. E. Richey, M.C.; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; C. B. Wedd; G. V. Wilson.
Geologists, J. K. Allan; W. Anderson; G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; F. H. Edmunds; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; D. Haldane; S. E. Hollingworth; W. Lloyd; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; J. Maden; F. Marsden; J. Phemister; H. H. Read; T. Robertson; G. Ross; J. B. Simpson; J. V. Stephens; H. Tonks; F. M. Trotter; T. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wray..
Higher Grade Clerk, E. G. W. Elliott.

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.SC.
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond.
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook.

The National Physical Laboratory,
Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. Prior to the year 1918, the property of the Laboratory was vested in the President and the Council of the Royal Society, and the Laboratory was controlled by a General Board and an Executive Committee, appointed by the President and Council of the Royal Society, and comprising representatives of the Society and of the great Technical Institutions. As from April 1, 1918, the responsibility for the maintenance of the National Physical Laboratory was undertaken by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) The *Physics Department* includes divisions for Heat and Thermometry, Optics, Sound, and Radiology. (2) The main divisions of the *Electricity Department* deal respectively with Electrical Standards, General Electrical and Magnetic Measurements, Alternating Current Tests and Research, Direct Current Measurements and Photometry. (3) The *Metrology Department* is responsible for the Laboratory Standards of length, area, volume, and mass, and among the various branches of work dealt with are the verification of standards of length, standard bars, surveying tapes, &c., the testing of engineers' gauges, including screw gauges, measurements of area, volume, and mass, the testing of barometers, hydrometers, taximeters, watches and chronometers, and the highest class of scientific glassware for volumetric measurements. The glassware testing has recently been reorganised on an increased scale owing to the growth in the manufacture of such ware in this country during the war. When the Ministry of Munitions was formed, the Laboratory was called upon to undertake the testing of the gauges for the Ministry; the work assumed very large dimensions, and a special building for its accommodation was provided. (4) The *Engineering Department* carries out research on general engineering problems, especially in relation to the strength and properties of materials under stress; it comprises a laboratory and experimental track for tests of road materials. (5) The *Aerodynamics Department* conducts researches on aircraft models and parts as required by the Aeronautical Research Committee of the Air Ministry; investigations on light alloys and other materials, engines and accessories, seaplane floats, fabrics, &c., are carried out in other departments, especially the Engineering, Metallurgy, and Electrotechnics Departments, and the William Froude National Tank. (6) The *Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*, in addition to researches on steels, and on aluminium and other alloys, is engaged on researches relating to Optical Glass. The equipment includes a rolling mill for the experimental working of alloys. The Metallurgical building was provided by Sir Julius Wernher in 1910. (7) The *William Froude National Tank*, the gift of Sir A. F. Yarrow for the service of the nation, carries out tests and researches on ship and propeller models for the information of designers and naval architects. (8) *Secretarial.*

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Director, Professor Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E.
Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Assistant to the Secretary, G. R. Edwards.
Higher Grade Clerks, E. C. Cook; P. H. Durham; W. J. Gower; A. May; G. P. Score; H. Shepherd.

Physics Department.

Principal Assistants, T. Smith; G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC.
Senior Assistants, W. F. Higgins; E. Griffiths, D.SC.; E. A. Owen, D.SC.; J. Guild.
Assistants, J. S. Anderson; F. H. Schofield; A. H. Davis; Miss A. Everett.
Principal Observers, W. J. Boxall; G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams.

Electricity Department.

Principal Assistant, E. H. Rayner, SC.D.
Senior Assistants, S. W. Melsom; D. W. Dye; J. W. T. Walsh.
Assistants, H. C. Booth; R. L. Smith-Rose; H. Buckley; L. Hartshorn; R. S. J. Spilsbury; J. Hollingworth.
Principal Observer, W. H. H. Brookes.

Metrology Department.

Superintendent, J. E. Sears, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant, S. W. Attwell.
Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, O.B.E.
Assistants, E. G. Constable; F. A. Gould; V. Stott; G. A. Tomlinson; A. J. C. Brookes; W. H. Johnson; W. G. Ridge; J. S. Clark; H. P. Bloxam.
Principal Observer, H. A. Dear.

Engineering Department.

Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, C. Jakeman.
Senior Assistants, R. G. C. Batson; A. Bailey; J. H. Hyde.
Assistants, Miss D. Marshall; H. Gough; R. W. Fenning; H. J. Tapsell; G. A. Hankins.

Aerodynamics Department.

Superintendent, R. V. Southwell.
Principal Assistant, E. F. Relf.
Senior Assistants, A. Fage; J. L. Nayler.
Assistants, L. W. Bryant; T. Lavender; H. B. Irving; W. L. Cowley; L. F. G. Simmons; R. Jones; R. A. Frazer; A. S. Batson; E. Ower; C. N. H. Lock.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.

Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, S. L. Archbutt.
Senior Assistants, J. Murdock; G. Barr, D.SC.; D. Hanson.
Assistants, W. H. Withey; J. L. Haughton, D.SC.; T. E. Rooney; V. H. Stott; P. G. Ward; Miss K. Bingham; Miss M. L. V. Gayler; J. D. Grogan; N. P. Tucker; C. B. Marryat; F. S. Tritton; F. Adcock.

The William Froude National Tank.

Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., M.INST.N.A.
Senior Assistant, J. L. Kent.
Assistants, Miss E. M. Keary; G. H. Bottomley; W. C. S. Wigley.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding-up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE,

Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.—The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1916 to March 21, 1922, was 575,436,093, their cash value being £445,962,972. Of this total the amount of £342,005,797 remained invested on March 31, 1922. On March 21, 1922, the price was advanced from 15s. 6d. to 16s. In 1921 the number sold was 54,385,739 (£42,148,948), and in the first three months of 1922 the number was 80,608,964 (£62,471,947). There are about 20,000 Savings Associations in co-operation with the movement.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, C.B.E.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir W. Schooling, K.B.E.
Members of Committee, Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M.P.; Sir A. C. T. Beck, M.P.; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; T. Sir L. Gilmour; G. Ismay; Sir Hedley F. le Bas; Sir H. J. Mackinder, M.P.; Sir Arthur H. Marshall, K.B.E.; James Parker, M.P.; G. Stuart Robertson, K.C.; Stephen Walsh, M.P.; Hartley Withers; G. Arthur Anderson, M.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks*); Arthur Collins (*Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); C. W. Crook (*National Union of Teachers*); R. M. Holland Martin, C.B. (*Joint Stock Banks*); Sir G. E. P. Murray, K.C.B. (*Post Office*); H. M. Richards, C.B. (*Board of Education*); Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B. (*Ministry of Health*); Sir F. Shadforth Watts (*Chairman, Mercantile Marine Advisory Committee on Savings*).
Elected (October 1921). E. A. Cross, M.B.E.; F. R. Hughes, M.B.E.; Mrs. Muirhead, M.B.E.; E. Potts; W. Reep O.B.E.; J. Scott, M.B.E. *Re-elected*, Sir George Royle, O.B.E.; W. A. Platt, M.B.E.; W. H. Ashmole, M.B.E.; J. Mallaband; H. B. Morris; J. Voce.
Secretary, L. Margerison, C.B.E.
Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.
Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.
Commissioners, J. E. Holden, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Hone, D.S.O.; Maj. H. S. Johnson, C.B.E.; S. G. Jones, O.B.E.; J. A. Munday, O.B.E.; E. W. Stanger, O.B.E.; Miss E. N. Macrae, M.B.E.; Miss D. Deane; L. H. Beesley; H. J. Clare; G. G. L. Cruickshank; E. G. H. Jones; W. F. Macdonald.
Senior Clerks, T. Jordan; J. McMillan; R. D. Kingham, O.B.E.
Establishment Officer, W. H. Hare, M.B.E.

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION, p. 544.)

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Lancs.; 25 Forth Street, Edinburgh; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15 Donegall Square West, Belfast.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c., in 1922–3 was £418,287.

Controller, W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,800
Private Sec., J. G. Hughes Roberts.
Deputy-Controller, Lt.-Col. N. G. Scorgie £1,200
Director of Accounts, A. L. Screech, O.B.E. £700 to £500
Establishment Officer, J. B. Gotts, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Director of Supplies, E. W. E. Liddington O.B.E. £600 to £800
Director of Printing and Binding, C. W. Howard, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Deputy do., E. C. Bateman, M.B.E. (*acting*) £500 to £600
Assistant do., G. W. Riley, M.B.E.; E. V. Emery £400 to £500
General Manager, Printing Works, A. J. Biggs, M.B.E. (*acting*) ..... £600 to £800
Assistant do., J. H. Whitehead; J. Stone; F. Bridges ..... £400 to £500
Director of Publications, G. McIsaac (*acting*) £600 to £800
Director of Duplicating and Distributing, H. A. White ..... £600 to £800
Director of Transport, I. A. H. Watson, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Chief Receiver and Examiner, D. S. Todd, B.A. £500 to £600
Supt. Northern Area Branch, E. H. Chapman, M.B.E. £600 to £800
Supt. Edinburgh Branch, L. S. Gray ..... £400 to £500
Supt. Belfast Branch, E. Phillipps ..... £400 to £600
Deputy Director of Accounts, L. W. Hill (*acting*) £500 to £650
Deputy Establishment Officer, W. J. Langman (*acting*) £400 to £500
Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c., S. E. Lovatt; A. Hammond (*Hollinwood*). £500 to £600; R. J. Palmer; J. P. Stevenson, M.B.E.; J. M. Newnham; L. C. Dashfield; E. J. Thompson; Lt.-Col. W. Ferguson, O.B.E.; C. H. Stranger; C. F. S. Plumbley; H. G. Pearce; E. C. Briggs, M.C. £400 to £500
Staff Officers (Old Scheme), Higher Clerical Officers, P. Brownlow; W. Hawkins; J. A. Wright; A. L. Harris (*Hollinwood*); G. P. Thomson; A. E. W. Rumbold; R. M. Griffiths; A. Cradduck (*Hollinwood*); H. Goodall; T. C. D. Evans; R. J. S. Webber; A. W. Leddington; P. H. J. Dover; B. S. Baker; S. H. Packer; W. N. Forrest; R. A. Williams; W. M. Womack; D. C. Glen; E. W. Ede; G. Allard; C. Hughes; W. Cox; W. G. Smith; A. Ryder; R. P. Roberts; H. G. Smith; G. A. Ogle (*Hollinwood*), C. S. Walker (*Hollinwood*); W. J. Milner; F. G. Brittan; R. White; D. Campbell; W. S. Slater; C. Lawton ..... £300 to £400
Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, J. C. Rowden ..... £400 to £500
Technical Officers, W. J. T. Archer; C. A. G. Biggs; F. Bridges; W. C. Cowell; T. Brimelow (*Edinburgh*); E. R. J. Brimmell; C. J. Bruce; T. B. Burrow; F. E. Cawley; G. A. Eden; E. W. Garrod (*Cardiff*); D. G. Morrison; J. Paterson; J. E. Penn; A. G. Petley; W. J. Roberts; F. E. Sewell; W. F. P. Stockham; C. B. Thornton *Hollinwood*); H. C. Tuckey; H. E. Wade ..... £300 to £400

Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, E. A. Dawe; H. A. Bromley; H. W. Foreman (*Hollinwood*)
£300 to £400
Assistant do., E. W. Auty; L. A. Haylett £200 to £300

JOINT SUBSTITUTION BOARD,

(Treasury and Ministry of Labour),

Montagu House Bungalows, Whitehall, S.W 1.

Joint Members, J. H. McCraig (*Treasury*); A. W. Watson, C.B.E. (*Min. of Labour*).
Joint Secretaries, H. Parker, M.C.; A. Wilson.

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

(See also *Dept. of Overseas Trade*, (pp. 232-3), and *Patent Office* (p. 233))

A Board of Trade and Plantations was established by Charles II. in 1660, and in place of this body a Committee of the Council on Trade was established in 1786. The duties of this Committee (which, unlike the other Council Committees, has a president of its own) are to collect Trade Statistics, control the issue of Patents, keep the Standards of Weights and Measures, the non-legal machinery of Bankruptcy, the Registration of Joint Stock Companies, Gas Companies, Lighthouses, and Merchant Shipping, acting under the latter heading as Auditor of the accounts of the Trinity House and the Irish and Northern Lighthouse Authorities. In 1921 the powers and duties of the Ministries of Food and of Shipping were transferred to the Board of Trade.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., C. Patrick Duff; E. W. Reardon.
Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B.
Private Secs. H. F. Hill; W. G. Fergusson.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secs., W. B. Brown; W. J. Galley.
Second Secretary, H. A. Payne, C.B. £2,200
Private Secs., H. J. Hutchinson; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.
Parliamentary Sec., Capt. Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. E. Overton, M.C.

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.

(1) Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. J. Pyke (*Board of Trade*); A. Mullins, C.B.E. (*Dept. of Overseas Trade*)
(2) G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., A. A. Hopper.

Heads of Departments.

Mines, A. E. Gowers, C.B. (*Perm. Under Sec.*) ... £1,800
Commercial Relations and Treaties, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G. (*Asst. Sec.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Overseas Trade Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Comptroller-Gen.*) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, Percy Ashley, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Standards, J. E. Sears, jr., C.B.E. (*Deputy Warden of the Standards.*)
Industrial Property (including Patent Office), W. Temple Franks, C.B. (*Comptroller-Gen.*) £1,500
Statistical A. W. Flux, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Mercantile Marine, C. Hipwood, C.B. (*Senior Asst. Sec.*) £1,200 to £1,500
Companies, H. M. Winearls, O.B.E. (*Comptroller*) £1,000 to £1,200
Bankruptcy, H. F. Carlill (*Inspector-General*) £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitors, T. J. Barnes, C.B.E. (*Solicitor*) £1,500 to £1,800
Finance, H. Mead Taylor (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,000 to £1 20
Establishment, S. W. Clark (*Principal Establishment Officer*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Intelligence and Parliamentary, G. C. L. Maunder (*Principal*)
Editor, B. of T. Journal, Harcourt Kitchin..... £1,000

Professional and other Officers.

Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept., Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R., £1,100; Rear-Admiral C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000
Senior Inspector of Life-Saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. £500
Inspector do., Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. ... £350 to £500

Directors, &c.

Directors, Dept. of Overseas Trade, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G., £1,000 to £1,200; Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E., £900 to £1,100; W. J. Glenny, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Principals, G. E. Baker; J. J. Wills; C. H. Grimshaw; G. C. L. Maunder; W. Carter; E. J. Elliot; E. R. Eddison; C. H. Boyd; A. S. Hoskin £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Leak; E. H. S. Marker; C. P. Duff; H. J. Hutchinson; A. A. Hopper; A. E. Overton, M.C.; W. B. Brown; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.; R. J. Shackle; J. R. Willis, M.C.; A. E. Lee; G. S. Bailey; H. Broadley; C. J. Pyke; H. F. Hill; R. D. Fennelly; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C. £200 to £500
Principal Staff Officers, H. W. Macrosty, O.B.E.; J. W. Verdier, O.B.E.; J. F. Ronca, M.B.E.; H. C. Honey £700 to £900
Assistant Director, C. Taylor ..... £700 to £900
Principal Staff Officer, R. V. Headland... £750 to £850
Chief Clerk (Companies), E. C. Bliss... ..... £600 to £800
Senior Examiner, G. W. C. Davis ..... £550 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, G. B. Shepherd; F. W. Emler, M.B.E.; C. E. Sledmere ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officers, Capt. L. M. Nash; R. W. Pinder; S. W. Morrison, O.B.E. £500 to £600; T. G. Gibson, M.B.E.; F. H. Taylor; L. E. Shepherd; W. W. Coombs, M.B.E.; W. J. Smith; A. House; T. Turner; W. H. L. Patterson; C. K. Hobson, M.B.E.; W. Palmer; S. W. Hood; Capt. S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.; G. A. G. Stanley; R. H. Haylett; C. F. Knight; J. E. Nichols; D. Ll. Evans; H. J. Phillips; R. F. Price, £400 to £500; E. Batty, O.B.E., £350 to £500; F. W. Perrett; A. S. Lake, M.B.E.; H. R. Bamford; R. F. G. Heatly, M.B.E.; P. L. Edwards; J. U. Smith; A. W. Wright; J. H. Cuthbert; W. T. Turner; H. L. Spencer; W. J. Killingback; W. E. Stimpson; E. A. Witherden; M. L. Barton; L. T. Moorby; H. Cowley; W. W. Hobson; H. C. Miller; C. B. Glenister; C. A. Collier £300 to £400
Librarian, H. W. Acres ..... £400 to £500
Translator, H. D. Richardson ..... £300 to £400

Mines Department,

Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1.

Secretary for Mines, G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. A. Hopper.
Permanent Under Secretary, E. A. Gowers, C.B. £1,800
Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.
Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace..... £1,500
Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J. Foley, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500; H. W. Cole, C.B.E.; C. S. Hurst, O.B.E., £1 000; E. W. Ganderton ..... £850 to £1,000
Principals, E. G. Fudge; W. G. Nott-Bower; F. Mallinson, O.B.E.; F. C. Starling ..... £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, R. F. Taylor, M.B.E.; J. J. Allen; W. L. Cook..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. G. Williams; A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.; A. M. Clegg ..... £400 to £500
Technical Officer, H. Perkins, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Principal Accountant, G. D. H. Pidcock £700 to £900
Senior Accountant, H. W. Naish..... £550 to £700
Accountants, T. A. Bennett; A. B. Collin; J. J. Cooper £400 to £500; P. A. Hirst; A. Johnston; K. J. Mackenzie; H. E. Chiosso; C. E. S. Ware; G. R. Ball ..... £350 to £500

Mines Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector of Mines, T. H. Mottram, C.B.E.
Deputy do., H. Walker, C.B.E. £1,200
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley ..... £550 to £750

Divisional Inspectors, F. H. Wynne, *Doncaster*; J. R. R. Wilson, 4 *Park Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne*; A. D. Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester*; J. Masterton, M.B.E., *Edinburgh*; J. M. Carey, *Penarth*; H. A. Abbott, *Wilmot House, Erdington, Birmingham* £850 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, *Stafford*; D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester*; , *Swansea*; H. M. Hudspeth, D.S.O., M.C., *Glasgow*; T. G. Davies, *Newport, Mon.*; Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M.C., *Cardiff*; J. R. Felton, 298 *Pershore Road, Birmingham*; W. J. Charlton, 25 *Cardigan Road, Leeds*; A. H. Steele, *Southport*; T. Ashley, *Durham*; W. E. T. Hartley, *Nottingham*; E. H. Frazer, *Edinburgh*; E. S. Rees, *Swansea* .....£550 to £750

Junior Inspectors, G.B.Harrison, *Swinton, Manchester*; H. S. S. Scott, *Doncaster*; C. D. Mottram, *Birmingham*; Douglas Hay, M.C., *Durham*; H. J. Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., *Ayr*; , *Doncaster*; H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; P. S. Lea, *Birmingham*; G. Cook, *Whitchaven*; A. L. Flint, *Leeds*; P. T. Jenkins, *Newport (Mon.)*; Arthur Stoker, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; T. L. McBride, *Newport (Mon.)*; J. Hall, *Sheffield*; E. Rowley, *Birmingham*; P. McIlhenny, *Hamilton*; W. J. Owen, *Bridgend*; T. D. Davies, *Chequerbent*; G. N Scott, *Birmingham*; T. Green, *Elinburgh*; W. Loudon, *Dunfermline*; A. M. Bryan, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*; R. Young, *Bynsley*; B. F. Kerridge, *Newport (Mon.)*; W. Wainwright, *Durham*; R. King, *St. Austell*.....£350 to £500

Senior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, I.S.O., *Coed Menai, Bangor*; W. Leck, M.B.E., *Cleator Moor, Cumberland*.....£550 to £750

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carnarvon*.....£350 to £500

30 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £200 to £300

8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines*.....£150 to £250

Companies (Winding-Up), 33 Carey Street, W.C.2.

Senior Official Receiver, H. E. Burgess £1,200

Official Receiver, G. D. Pepys (unestablished) £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips £500 to £700

Solicitor's Branch.

Solicitor, T. J. Barnes, C.B.E. .....£1,500 to £1,800

Assistant Solicitors, H. E. G. Burls, £1,000 to £1,200; and E. MacGowan .....£900 to £1,000

Chief Clerks, Edwin Gillet, O.B.E.; G. Vaux; Hon. G. A. Sinclair.

Assistant Chief Clerks, R. E. Lloyd, H. E. Harte and R. C. Bridges.

Professional Clerks, T. G. Newington, V. R. Fletcher, A. H. Lake and C. R. W. Tindall.

Bankruptcy Department, Great George St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, H. F. Carlill £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane, LL.D. £700 to £900

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, J. R. J. Johnston £700 to £850

Chief Auditor, W. J. Walker .....£600 to £700

Auditor, J. T. Lennox .....£500 to £600

Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor.....£500 to £600

Senior Clerk, T. S. Hutchinson.....£500 to £600

Examiners, F. W. Pote; H. M. Bennell; E. Carwithen; S. T. Tigar .....£400 to £500

Asst. Examiners, S. J. Campling; F. H. Langmaid; W. F. Cresswell; L. G. Clibbens; A. L. Medcalf £100 to £400

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court, Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, (vacant) £1,200

Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle; D. Williams; F. T. Garton .....£800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. Parke.....£700

Asst. Official Receivers, E. C. F. Vyvyan; C. R. Waterer; V. Armstrong .....£500 to £600

Senior Examiners, D. E. Turner; F. W. Perry £300 to £400

Chief Cashier, H. S. Berry .....£250 to £350

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c., T. Easton .....£800 to £1,000

Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance.....£800 to £900

Brighton, &c., Leslie A. West .....£600 to £800

Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, F. W. Darley £800

Canterbury, A. H. Ward £500

Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E. Owen £700

Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas £500

Hanley, &c., F. T. Halcomb .....£550 to £600

Hull, G. H. Acheson £500

Ipswich, &c., T. W. J. Britten £500

Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond.....£800 to £1,000

London Amalgamated Districts, T. Gourlay ...£1,000

Assistants, H. Ashton, £450 to £500; J. D. Turner £500

Manchester, J. G. Gibson .....£800 to £1,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett.....£600 to £650

Northampton, &c., J. O. Morris.....£600 to £650

Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys..... ....£800 to £1,000

Southampton, C. Hoult.....£500 to £600

Swansea, H. Rees .....£400 to £600

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 1.

Registrar-General, John Blake Harrold, M.B.E. £700 to £900

Assist. Registrar-General, C. L. Compton, M.C., M.B.E. £600 to £600

Senior Staff Officer, T. Crone .....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. C. Swanson; W. I. Brown; F. B. Vigor; H. W. J. Holt; P. J. Moffat; W. E. Harris £300 to £400

Officer appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Auditor, Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Standards Department, 7 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Deputy Warden of the Standards, J. E. Sears, Jr., C.B.E.

Staff Clerks, R. J. Trump, £400 to £500; C. A. Collier £300 to £400

Examiner, S. H. McQuown .....£300 to £400

Mercantile Marine Transport Branch, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.

Director of Transports, B. A. Kemball-Cook, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Asst. do. A. E. Faulkner, C.B.E.....£800 to £900

Superintending Clerks, W. G. Hynard, C.B.E.; A. Alcorn, O.B.E.; H. Griffin .....£550 to £700

Deputy Transport Clerks F. E. Parker; F. G. Glennie, M.B.E.; E. P. Fielden; C. G. Copus, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Chief Inspector of Shipping, H. E. Parlett, C.B.E. £400 to £600

Mercantile Marine Consultative Department, 68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer, Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton, O.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Laslett £750 to £850

Engineer Surveyors, H. J. Vose, £500 to £600; J. Cormack; W. T. Williams, O.B.E.; H. Cranwell £300 to £500

Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill £1,000

Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850

Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £500 to £650

Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, £500 to £650; J. T. Munden; W. J. Wilton; A. T. Metcalfe; G. Daniel; C. S. Lewis; A. E Dobinson; L. Lethbridge; E. G. Perkins; H. E. Steel .....£300 to £500

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £750 to £850

Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle .....£500 to £650

Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree; G. T. Cheney; P. T. Daniel; H. Collins .....£300 to £500

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W Ellery £750 to £850

Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts £750 to £850

Engineer Surveyor, G. C. Blair .....£300 to £500

Marine Survey Staff, 79 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Principal Officer for London District, R. C. Warden, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, C. A. Whyte £450 to £700

Mercantile Marine Offices, Dock St., E. 1.

Chief Superintendent, J. G. Dendy (*acting*) £500 to £600
Superintendents, J. V. Bloomfield (*acting*) (*Poplar*); J. R. Gilchrist (*Victoria Docks*); J. G. White (*Tilbury*) ..... £400 to £500
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, A. Thomas (*Supt.*) £300 to £400

Petroleum Department.
Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Director, J. C. Clarke, C.B.E.
Heads of Sections, G. Haly and H. P. W. Giffard £350 to £500
Inspector of Drilling, J. L. Jeffery £600

Temporary Departments.

Trading Accounts.
Great George Street, S.W. 1.
Controller, H. Mead Taylor.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.
Controller, E. S. Grey, C.B. £1,500
Deputy do., J. B. Knight ..... £800 to £1,000

Reparation Claims.
Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.
Controller, W. Neill.

Food.
54, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary, F. H. Coller, C.B.

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. *Sec.*, A. H. Hannay.
British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Capt. G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.
Do., (Joint) Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.
Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.
Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlee Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.
Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.
Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, R. H. Haylett.
Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.
German Reparation Recovery Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, H. Broadley.
Imperial Shipping Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, E. J. Elliot.
Lord Justice Younger's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens in necessitous circumstances, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. G. Southcombe.
Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, H. Leak.
Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.
Metalliferous Mining Industry, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.
Miners' Lamps Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Fudge.
Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. G. Nott-Bower.
Mining Dangers Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Fudge.
Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Williams.
Oil in Harbours, Waterways &c., Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. R. Willis, M.C.
Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. *Sec.*, A. C. Cruttenden.
Pilotage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, R. J. N. Clean.
Prohibition of Import of Plumage, Custom House, E.C. *Sec.*, H. S. Marshall.
Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. G. Southcombe.
Turkish Property and Debts Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.* W. G. Southcombe
Watertight Sub-division of Merchant Ships Committee, Consultative Branch, Merc. Mar. Dept., 68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. J. Wilton.

TRADE BOARDS OFFICE,
7–11 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

Chief Executive Officer, F. Popplewell.

* MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Parliamentary Secretary, Office of Works and Transport, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. ... £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Director-General of Finance and Statistics (vacant) £2,500
Director-General of Public Safety and General Purposes, Sir William Marwood, K.C.B. £2,000

* *This Department is in process of reorganisation.*

Roads Department,
7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.INST.C.E. £2,500
Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, C.B., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Acting Chief Engineer, C. H. Bressey, O.B.E., F.S.I. £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Engineering, H. T. Tudsbery, M.C., M.INST.C.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Principals, P. C. Franklin; I. Powell; G. F. Stedman; J. L. Stewart-Moore. £200 to £500
Divisional Engineers, R. G. H. Clements, M.C., A.M.INST.C.E.; F. C. Cook, D.S.O., M.C., A.M.INST.C.E.; S. Evans, F.S.I.; A. J. Lyddon, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E.; W. S. Richmond, C.M.G., A.M.INST.C.E.; S. Stallard, D.S.O., O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E.
Engineering Inspectors. J. Brierley, A.M.INST.C.E.; W. H. Budgett, A.M.INST.C.E., F.S.I.; R. W. Butler, A.M.INST.C.E.; W. C. Clemens, A.M.INST.C.E.; R. H. Davies, D.S.O., A.M.INST.C.E.; C. Curtis Gray; C. G. Mitchell; E. S. Perrin, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.; F. R. Phipps, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., F.S.I.; W. I. Tait, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., F.S.I. ..... £600 to £800
Staff Officers, J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E.; E. B. Hart. £550 to £700

Rates Advisory Committee.
Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Francis Gore Browne, K.C. £5,000
Members Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; W. J. Davis; W. A. Jepson.

Light Railway Commission,
7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Sir H. A. H. Steward £1,000
Acting Commissioner and Secretary, Alan D. Erskine £750
Assist. Secretary, Kenneth J. M. Teesdale, M.B.E. £350

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who, if a Commoner, is usually Leader of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for

the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House. The amount estimated to pay the salaries and other expenses was £229,133 in 1922-23.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—

The Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law, M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000
Private Sec. to Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Ronald Waterhouse, C.B., C.M.G.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—

Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., P. J. Grigg; J. D. B. Fergusson.
Parly. do., ... *unp.*

JUNIOR LORDS—

Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R, M.P. £1 000
Lt.-Col. A. Buckley, D.S.O., M.P. £1,000

* JOINT SECRETARIES—

Parliamentary, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Leslie Wilson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., Miss D. M. Pull; C. J. Harris.
Financial, Major J. W. Hills, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec.,
Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List, Sir Warren Fisher, K.C.B. £3,500
Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.
Controller of Establishments, Sir Robert Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods.
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. Myrddin-Evans.
Controller of Finance, Sir Basil P. Blackett, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., H. Brittain.
Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B. £2,200
Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. £2,200
Deputy Controller of Finance, O. E. Niemeyer, C.B. £2,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. F. Wilkins, C.B.; M. F. Headlam; *S. Armitage Smith*, C.B.; *F. Leith-Ross*; F. Phillips; *R. E. Harwood*, C.V.O., C.B.E.; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; *R. B. Howorth*; A. W. Hurst; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude Lawrence £1,200
Principals, G. G. Barnes; J. B. Beresford, M.B.E.; *T. K. Bewley*; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies; J. T. Davies, C.B., C.V.O.; *J. S. Eagles*; H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser; *B. W Gilbert*; *R. P. M. Gower*, C.B.; P. J. Grigg; J. T. Hewetson; H. M. Howgrave-Graham, O.B.E.; W. P. Johnston; W. T. Legge; E. C. Martin, M.B.E.; W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.; F. M. Morris; *A. McFadyean*; *F. H. Nixon*; R. O. W. Pemberton; *G. H. S. Pinsent*; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M. N. Ryan, D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington, M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; *E. N. R. Trentham*; W. R. L. Trickett, O.B.E.; S. D. Waley, M.C.; A. P. Waterfield; S. H. Wright ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E. St. John Bamford; A. E. Banham; H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-Brown, M.C.; F. Chadwick, D.S.O., M.C.; G. Myrddin-Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson; I. McM. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gatliff; A. Glen, M.C.; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; E. Hale; *A. F. Hemming*; W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; D. F. Jerrold; R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.; E. C. E. Leadbitter; H. Parker, M.C.; J. H. Penson, M.C.; E. W. Ravenshear; *W. J. Sainsbury*; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson; E. Twentyman; H. G. Vincent; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.; D. B. Woodburn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E. Young, M.C. £200 to £500
Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Slade ..... £400 to £500

* *Government Whips.* — The Parliamentary and Financial Secretaries to the Treasury are the "Government Whips"; they are assisted by the Junior Lords as "Assistant Whips."

Treasury Officers of Accounts, O. E. Niemeyer, C.B., *see above*; A. E. Watson, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore £750 to £850
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E. ... £550 to £700
Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes ... £400 to £500
Estimate Clerk, F. Skevington, M.B.E.
Chief Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Desborough £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle ..... £500 to £600

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. S. King, M.C.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir A. H. Dennis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart.; Cecil Owen; Lt.-Col. Orme B. Clarke, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, A. W. Brown, LL.D.; Lt.-Col. G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; L. C. Lloyd; A. C. B. Webb.
Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. J. Howard; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton; H. A. Weeks; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Professional Clerks, C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; F. A. Enever; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; C. S. Gifford; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; F. V. Harris, M.C.; C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; H. J. Howland; A. J. Kaye; G. S. King, M.C.; P. Ludbrook; B. O'Brien, LL.B.; C. F. Penton; J. I. Thompson; A. E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Joint Directors, J. Rye and R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.
Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacomb Hood; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. W. Evans; R. N. Hanscombe; F. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.
Professional Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; W. G. S. Fawkes; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; M. E. Hare; R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; K. H. Scougal; R. B. Waterer.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
1 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, J. B. Finch; H. C. Hewetson and M. W. Hughes.

Parliamentary Counsel,

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., Hon. Hugh Godley £1,500

Rating of Government Property.

29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer & Inspector, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge, F.S.I. ..... £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard ..... £500 to £600

Government Actuary's Department,
Buckingham Gate, London, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., L. G. K. Starke.
Deputy do., A. Henry ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Acting Secretary*); G. S. W. Epps ..... £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; P. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; R. W. Sturgeon ..... £650 to £800

Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; D. A. Porteous; G. D. Stockman ..... £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson ..... £400 to £500

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, and the Channel Islands, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners. In addition to the public and trust funds which they administer, the Corporation have at their disposal certain private funds which are applied to the maintenance of their house on Tower Hill and to other corporate purposes. The Master of the Corporation at the present time is His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G. There are ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom is a retired officer of the Royal Navy and the other nine are retired Commanders of the Mercantile Marine, and besides thre e Elder Brethren who have retired from the Active List there are a number of Honorary Elder Brethren, including His Majesty The King and other members of the Royal Family. The ten Acting Elder Brethren, one of whom always is Deputy Master, form the Board which carries out the public and corporate duties of the Trinity House.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Adm. H. B. Stewart (*retired*); The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C. M.P.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Rear-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; L. Clubb, O.B.E.
Chief Accountant, H. T. Miller, M.B.E.
1st Class Clerks, Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter.
Deputy Accountant, R. H. G. Thomson.
2nd Class Clerks, R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy; W. M. Liesching.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.MAR.E.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,
INSPECTION COMMITTEE,
18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1921, to about 73 millions of money and over 29 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds, held on behalf of over 2 millions of depositors.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Vice-Chairman, Jos. Gordon Stuart, W.S., LL.D.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,
Office of the Umpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, W. B. Yates £1,500
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike ..... £550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D.
Other Members, William Bateson, F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.; Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,
Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (*Chairman*); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, C.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.
By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow.
By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, Sir Napier Burnett, K.B.E., M.D.
By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.
By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.
By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.
By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, M.D., O.B.E.
By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist M.D.
Secretary, L. G. Brock C.B. Ministry of Health.
Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION,
Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £14,613 in 1922-23.

Keeper & Secretary, D. S. MacColl, LL.D. £1 000
Assistant to Keeper and Inspector of Armouries, S. J. Camp..... £400 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(*See* ARMY, p. 263.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,
82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.
Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Other Commissioners The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Newfoundland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Union of

South Africa; Sir W. Garstin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.; H. Gosling C.H.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Vice-Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; H. Maddocks, K.C., M.P.

Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B.

Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Lutyens, R.A., H. Baker, F.R.I.B.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.S.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*); Sir John J. Burnet, R.S.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.R.I.B.A. (*Mesopotamia*).

Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. H. Ellissen, C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, O.B.E., M.C.

Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, O.B.E.

Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM,

Crystal Palace, S.E. 19.

Curator and Secretary, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A....£700

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1922–23, £39,593.

The Crown Lands.—The land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1922, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,348,263, of which amount £1,052,550 was derived from Crown Rents, £15,183 from Windsor Parks and Woods, £59,018 from Royal Forests and Woodlands, and £105,299 from the Mines. The Expenditure was £543,243. The sum of £820,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1922–23 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioners, The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, *ex-officio, unp.*; Sir Geo. Granville Leveson Gower, K.B.E. £1,500

Secretary, A. S. Gaye.

Heads of Branches, D. R. Crawfurth Smith; H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford .....£550 to £700

Assistant Heads of Branches, J. Whyte; W. Lee Nash; T. A. Cochrane; G. P. Best; E. Talbot £400 to £500

Receiver and Controller of Accounts, W. Fidler £550 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accts., Herbert Clarke £400 to £500

Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth F. Brown....£1,000

Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, K.S.C.

Do. Ireland, Sir William Fry, Dublin.

Woods and Forests.

New Forest, Bere, & Parkhurst—Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese O.B.E.

Dean Forest—Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.

Do. Dep. Surv. & Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.

Windsor—Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.

Do. Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

New Forest.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.

Elective Verderers, The Earl of Normanton; J. Jeffreys; H. F. Compton; K. Pulteney; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu; John Digby Mills.

Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £568,500 in 1922-23.

First Commissioner, Sir John Baird, Bart, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000

Private Sec., F. E. Carter.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200

Private Sec., A. G. Sandison.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch; E. H. Bright, C.B., M.V.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Parliamentary Secretary, Office of Works and Transport, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. ...£1,500

Secretariat.

Principals, H. Bird; W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E.; A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave .....£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. G. Sandison; F. E. Carter; F. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, W.C.; R. A. Barker .....£200 to £500

Heads of Sections, H. L. Davis, O.B.E.; G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*).....£550 to £700

Registrar, E. W. Horton .....£400 to £500

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; H. W. Spencer; A. Miller; E. Batch, M.B.E.; J. T. Tweedie (*Scottish Office*) .....£400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. ...£750 to £850

Accountant, W. Locke, O.B.E.....£550 to £700

Heads of Sections, A. C. E. Hughes; A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, C. F. Crosland, M.B.E.; W. L. Wharin; H. L. Findley; C. Coates; C. C. W. Goodale; P. J. Ling; A. J. Merchant .....£400 to £500

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,500

Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E.....£1,000

Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £1,200

Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; J. G. West, M.B.E. .....£900 to £1,000

Chief Mechanical & Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,100

Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., M.Sc. £900 to £1,000

Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*China*); H. E. T. Rees .....£750 to £850

Chief Maintenance Surveyors, P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. (*acting*) £900 to £1,000

Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve £550 to £700

Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson £900 to £1,000

Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis,.....£750 to £850

Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750

Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do., E. W. Butler £750 to £850

Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.Sc., F.R.S.I. £650 to £750

Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. ...£550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Officer, J. Barber .....£400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, J. W. Curry, O.B.E.....£850 to £1,000

Supt. of Stores, H. F. Hall, M.B.E. .....£550 to £700

Head of Section, H. B. Allum, M.B.E.....£550 to £700

Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper £550 to £700

Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. ...£550 to £700

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O. £1,100

Chief Inspector of Accommodation (London), R. C. Cole, M.B.E.....£550 to £700

Chief Property Agent (London) C. E Street £900

Do., and Inspector of Accommodation (Provinces) H. E. M. Bradley, M.B.E. .....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, F. J. Parker; P. W. Jupp £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Major W. C. Hussey, late R.E. £650 to £800

Assist. Bailiff, Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. £400 to £500

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.
Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.
Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Appellate proceedings fell from 1,508 in 1913 to 1,005 in 1918, and 1,126 in 1919. In the High Court of Justice the proceedings begun numbered in 1918 42,392, and in 1919 60,139, the figures for 1919 being 80 per cent. more than in 1913. The greater part of the increase occurred in the King's Bench Division, in which proceedings begun increased from 33,781 in 1918 to 47,590 in 1919. In the Chancery Division the figures increased from 4,771 to 5,636.

A large proportion of the actions and suits instituted are terminated without trial. In the King's Bench Division out of about 40,000 actions commenced in 1919 judgment was signed in 10,429 cases in default of appearance or other default by the defendant, and in 2,684 cases there were summary judgments for plaintiff without trial. About 25,000 cases were settled out of court, and in only 2,182 cases were actions set down for trial. The distribution between the different Assize Towns of the actions for trial on Circuit is very unequal. Out of the 851 actions no less than 576, or 68 per cent., were set down for trial at only five of the Assize Towns, namely, Manchester (225), Birmingham (128), Leeds (100), Liverpool (82), and Cardiff (41). The only other Assize Town with twenty or more actions for trial was Lewes (22). At thirty-three Assize Towns there were not more than five actions for trial, including seven towns at which there was none.

BANKRUPTCY STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The total proceedings begun in all courts during 1918 was 488,958, as compared with 666,715 in the preceding year, a decrease of 177,757, or 27 per cent. As in previous years, the falling-off is almost wholly in proceedings commenced in county courts, these declining from 609,526 to 438,182, a decrease of 171,344, or 28 per cent. If the county court figures are excluded from the total of proceedings commenced, the decrease in the other courts was only 6,413, or 11 per cent.

Both bankruptcy petitions and companies winding-up proceedings have steadily diminished, the former since 1908 and the latter since 1912. Bankruptcy petitions fell from 3,933 to 1,276 during the war, a decrease of 68 per cent. Actions in county courts decreased from over 1,000,000 in 1914 to under 500,000 in 1918. On the other hand, the average amount claimed per plaint rose from £3 in 1913 to £4 7s. 6d. in 1918.

United Kingdom.

Total number of failures and liquidations in the United Kingdom from 1913–1920 :—

	Failures.	Liquidtns.		Failures.	Liquidtns.
1913 ...	6,757	2,042	1917 ...	2,113	1,386
1914 ...	5,412	2,093	1918 ...	988	1,230
1915 ...	4,742	1,745	1919 ...	1,006	1,428
1916 ...	3,112	1,658	1920 ...	2,264	2,859

CIVIL EXPENDITURE, 1922–23.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments for the year ending March 31, 1923, show a reduction of £207,066,465 on those of the previous year, the respective totals being

1922–23..... £383,551,648
1921–22..... £590,618,113

The totals are made up as follows :—

	1921–22.	1922 23.
	£	£
Civil Services	361,925,922	259,118,357
Special Services	146,676,254	58,336,510
Revenue Depts.	82,015,937	66,096,781

The new *Civil Service Estimates* compare as follows with those for 1921–22 :—

	1922–23.	1921–22.
	£	£
Board of Education	44,000,000	51,014,665
Ministry of Pensions	89,991,000	111,556,666
Ministry of Labour	14,447,760	22,137,405
Ministry of Health	22,512,562	24,245,108
Old Age Pensions	22,615,000	26,150,000
Middle Eastern Services	10,363,100	28,934,600
Police : England and Wales.....	6,292,025	6,741,474
Scottish Education	6,713,314	7,624,904
Stationery and Printing.....	2,679,937	4,187,444
Public Buildings:	2,554,950	4,184,360
Revenue Buildings	1,534,480	2,141,450
Ministry of Agriculture	1,834,804	3,211,605
Board of Trade.....	1,864,545	3,061,179
Diplomatic and Cons. Services ..	1,451,943	2,118,187
Colonial Services	1,865,598	2,117,027
Super. and Retired Allowances ..	1,602,472	1,607,664
Scottish Board of Health	1,713,422	3,375,999
Prisons : England and Wales	1,166,804	1,577,251
Universities and Colleges	1,199,200	1,446,200
Labour and Health Buildings....	805,350	1,142,350
High Court	565,276	609,685
Overseas Trade Dept.....	342,923	488,956
Mercantile Marine Services	442,415	576,315
Treasury and Sub. Depts.	308,643	385,388
Home Office	368,956	471,446
Foreign Office	244,679	270,734
Colonial Office :.....	674,637	1,204,104
India Office	120,000	206,500
Ministry of Transport	211,950	453,502
Office of Works	568,500	586 400
Reformatory and Indus. Schools	455,000	597,586
Registration Act	350,000	450,000
Grants to Hospitals	380,000	500,000
Scientific and Indus. Research ..	297,437	416,023
Secret Service	200,000	300,000

The new *Revenue Department Estimates* compare as under :—

	1922–23.	1921–22.
	£	£
Customs and Excise	5,120,000	6,825,900
Inland Revenue	7,154,781	8,024,750
Post Office	53,822,000	67,165,287
Totals	£66,096,781	£82,015,937

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

A further increase in crime is recorded in the year 1920–21, although the figures still bear no relation to the conditions of pre-war years. Following a steady decline during the continuance of hostilities, the number of persons imprisoned rose by 11,034 to a total of 39,787 in 1919–20, and in 1920–21 there was a further increase of 9,925 to an aggregate of 49,712.

Average for five years ended—	On indictment.	Convicted summarily.	Total convictions.
1903–4	7,792	159,308	167,100
1908–9	9,081	177,488	186,569
1913 14	8,782	150,000	158,782
1918–19	3,770	49,208	53,068
Year 1919–20	5,148	30,291	35,439
,, 1920–21	5,418	38,498	43,916

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The aggregate cost of the Administration of Law and Justice for the year ending March 31, 1921, is £16,578,533, as compared with £14,707,486 for the year ended March 31, 1920, an increase of £1,871,047.

United Kingdom and England and Wales.	1920-21. Net.
Law Charges	£290,991
Miscellaneous Legal Expenses	54,040
Supreme Court of Judicature	512,714
Land Registry	89,292
Public Trustee	10
County Courts	359,145
Police, England & Wales	6,298,252
Prisons, England & Wales	1,357,300
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, England & Wales	496,588
Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum	64,631
Scotland.	
Law Charges and Courts of Law	166,318
Scottish Land Court	12,980
Register House	63,651
Police	800,250
Prisons	205,824
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	150,220
Ireland.	
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	69,954
Supreme Court of Judicature, &c.	182,759
Irish Land Commission	1,118,763
County Court Officers, &c.	172,722
Dublin Metropolitan Police	335,250
Royal Irish Constabulary	3,402,253
Prisons	203,448
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	146,951
Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum	18,227
	£16,578,533

LAW SITTINGS, 1923.

Hilary.....January 11 to March 28.
Easter.....April 10 to May 18.
Trinity.....May 29 to July 31.
Michaelmas.....October 12 to December 21.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.
Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1923.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O.	1913	73
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	78
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1907	72
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	63
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	68

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Viscount Birkenhead, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Trevethin and Lord Salvesen. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., is a member by virtue of section 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., are members by virtue of section 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1890 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (*South Africa*), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (*Bengal*), Sir Louis Henry Davies, K.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Mr. Justice Duff (*Canada*), Charles Joseph Doherty (*Canada*), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia*) and Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, C. H. L. Neish, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E. £800
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys £350

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. William, Lord Sterndale, *b.* 1848, *apptd.* 1919.
Secretary, C. E. Davies £500
Principal Clerk, J. H. Critchley £400

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1 1923.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	68
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	70
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	64
Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Atkin	1919	54
Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Younger, G.B.E.	1919	61

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor*:—

The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856 (*apptd.* 1922). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000
Private Secretary, ...£500

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1923.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	66
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant	1913	66
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	62
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	61
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	55
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	56

* Pensioned Ex-Lord Chancellors.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors were in receipt of annual pensions on July 1, 1922:—Earl Loreburn (in office 6 years 6 months), £3,750; Viscount Haldane (2 years 11½ months, £5,000; Lord Buckmaster (1 year 5 months), £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland (5 years 2 months), £3,692; Lord Glenavy, Ireland (2 years 11 months), £3,692.

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1923.
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles John Darling	1897	73
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray	1904	80
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge	1907	71
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	72
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	65
Hon. Sir Charles Montague Lush	1910	69
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	60
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache	1912	66
Hon. Sir John Sankey G.B.E.	1914	56
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	65
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	52
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	62
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	52
Hon. Sir Frederick A. Greer	1919	59
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	48
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	58
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	51

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919).....£5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917) £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office. House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier £600
Clerk, R. L. Overbury.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C. £2,000
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage and Private Sec. to Perm. Sec., G. H. G. M. Cartwright.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, Hon. Harold Robson.
Chief Clerk, P. Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber, Thomas Hickman £450

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A. F. Ridsdale; *G to N*, A. Keen; *O to Z*, P. W. Chandler .....each £1,500
Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Russell.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R. T. Watkin Williams; *G to N*, Charles Hulbert; *O to Z*, Richd. White .....each £1,500
Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, J. H. P. Chitty; *G to N*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E.; *O to Z*, Saml. A. M. Satow.....each £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. I. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen .....each £600
Second Class Clerks W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; F. C. Allaway; H. Dymond; G. J. Plowman; P. H. George .....£250 to £400
Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; T. Hyde Hills; D. M. Walker; H. H. Stone; H. W. F. Blake; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway; J. E. Watts £100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£24,625.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; C. Hicks Beach; H. G. Garrett; J. F. More .....£1,200 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, C. C. Forster Dickson; W. T. D. Ritchie; R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader .....£250 to £800
Third Class Clerks, J. W. Collyer; T. Millikin; T. Hardy; T. J. Lewis.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury and Hon. Sir P. O. Lawrence.
Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull.....
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson...£400
Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley; N. B. Ramsay; S. S. Marton and W. G. Venton £200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

A. Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; B. L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott .....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Bradburne £1,100

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. Sellar (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General*), £800; W. Watson; E. M. Stoneham .....£600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); C. A. Bonner; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*b*) (*King's Coroner and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner .....each £1,500
Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford...£1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.

Clerks, G. G. Lacey; R. MacGregor; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; M. F. C. Willson; A. L. Woodcock; H. Morrill; H. M. Bacon; R. R. May; R. Pawsey; E. S. Hill; H. W. Hills; F. Nelson; M. C. Hewitt; T. E. Roberts.

Summons and Order Section.†

Clerks, P. A. Quin; F. R. Stringer; A. J. MacClymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; A. E. Smith; V. W. MacKenzie.

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.°

Head Clerk, F. Hullah (Room 86).....†

General Filing Section (Room 84).

Clerks, C. J. Timms and W. J. Milton.

Affidavits Section (Room 85).

Clerks, A. Finch; H. W. Grant; A. C. Elliott; V. W. Judd.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT SECTION° (Room 81).

Clerks, C. Clerk; J. Martin; E. W. Butler; J. R. Smith; E. S. Davis.
Book Shower, C. Sloper.

General Search (Room 81).

Book Shower, A. H. Hopwood.

Enrolment Section (Room 106).

Clerks, E. C. Freeman; D. Macbeth.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton, G. L. Warren.
Election Petitions,

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.°

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty (*Chief Master*).....£200
Clerks, J. Johnston; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule.....†

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.§

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Head Clerk of the Crown Office, W. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; A. T. Satterford; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H. Evans; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; D. A. P. Turner; B. J. Ashworth; W. T. Mawhood; R. F. C. Roach and W. J. Fell.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, W. C. Keeling (Room 123).
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, G. A. King (*Chief Master*), £1,700; Granville Smith; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; W. H. O. Stewart Jobson; D. S. Gibbon, M.C. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (*Principal Clerks*), W. J. Bannehr; H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Sinall; (*and Class Clerks*), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; H. J. Howes; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Poltock; J. M. Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax.

(*b*) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

° Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from—1st class, £500 to £800; 2nd class, £250 to £500; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
(£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Edward Duke £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis £400
Secretary Edward Duke C.B.E. £300
Judge, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill £5,000
Clerk, E. W. Smith £400
King's Proctor, Sir John Paget Mellor, K.C.B. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, W. T. Barnard, K.C. (Senior), £1,600; Walter A. Inderwick; F. L. de Quetteville; H. Moore .....£1,200 to £1,500
Record Keeper, Rowland Hill £600

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,200
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb.....£100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.
Shipkeeper, S. W. Craske.
Messengers, J. G. Glover; E. Mott; G. Maunders.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
Clerk in attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Herbert James Hope £1,600
Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel .....£1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), J. W. Bradford £700
Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A.....£1,500
Senior Official Receiver (vacant).....£1,200
Official Receivers, Hon. W. J. Boyle; F. T. Garton.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. Parke.
Assistant do., E. C. F. Vyvyan

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Legal Proceedings against Enemies Act.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Bray.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, M.A.; W. E. Stone; E. G. H. Evans; R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department.
(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, R. White, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw (Masters of the Supreme Court); W. T. Barnard (Probate Registrar).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush (*England*), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*), Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (*Ireland*).
Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Clerk, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Inst.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Master in Lunacy and Visitors in Lunacy,
(£17,503).
Royal Courts of Justice.—£17,403.

Master, Henry Studdy Theobald, K.C. £2,000
Chief Clerk, Ralph Romer.....£800
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. (and one vacancy) each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald.....£250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions,
1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin £2,500
Asst. Directors, Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700; Seward Pearce £1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, I.S.O., A. F. Rowe, A. S. Cohen .....£750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, G. C. Peever, R. P. Pashley .....£550 to £700
Professional Clerks, L. N. Vincent Evans, B. G. Saywell, G. R. Paling, E. Clayton, H. A. K. Morgan, M.C., H. J. Parham, M. P. Pugh, D.S.O., M.C. £200 to £500
Clerical Posts (*Higher Grade*), Geo. Moorman, A. J. Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich *Matrim nial Causes* are to be tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Bury St. Edmunds, 1921).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 .....£800
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 .....£300
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.....£300

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple £800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.
Associate, C. L. Lacey-Smith.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000

Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston.....£500
Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.....£800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.....£300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 .....£200

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford, Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp.....£400
Clerk of Indictments, Francis W. Jones £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1922 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1921 *Taunton*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.....£800
Clerk of Indictments, Alfred Read £300
Associate, R. G. Seton £220

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beau naris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Luthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 .....£500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 .....£225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen W. B. Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 .....£500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, Charles Elton-Jones.....£150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between emp oyers and workpeople.
President Sir William Mackenzie, K.C., K.B.E.
Chairman, F. H. McLeod, C.B.
Additional Chairmen, Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; Sir William Robinson.
Members Miss Violet Markham, C.H.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Ernest J. Brown; Col. J. McAusland Denny C.B.; Sir Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; James Fullerton, C.B.E.
Secretary G. T. Reid .....£700 to £900

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 64 of the Railways Act, 1921.
Chairman Sir Wm. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 14, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen* (2); *Associate Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways*, (4).
Secretary, G. T. Reid.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., H. E. Johnson; F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Registrar, F. H. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

*** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his CONSISTORY COURT, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, Frederick Thomas.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale £1 200 to £1,500

Registrars, W. F. Burnett, £1,000 to £1,200; J. S. Stewart-Wallace ..... £850 to £1,000

Assist. Registrars, A. R. G. Jennings; G. A. H. Rendall; C. A. L. Lewis; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Heneage ..... £700 to £900

Legal Assistants G. W. Falkner; J. P. Purcell; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; R. M Lowe £550 to £700

Middlesex Deeds and Index.

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I. ..... £400 to £500

Land Charges, Registration and Searches.

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes, I.S.O. .... £300 to £400

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage; R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. ..... £550 to £650

Superintendents, W. S. Tratman; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. H. Mann ..... £300 to £450

Personal and Accounts.

Chief Assistant, D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. £550 to £650

Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates.

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West ,, *Wakefield*—T. B. Sugden.
North ,, *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgments, &c., House of Lords, S.W. 1. (Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, H. P. Boland, O.B.E. ... £850 to £1,000

Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley £400 to £600

Deputy do., H. J. Elton ..... £350 to £500

Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes £350 to £500

COUNTY COURT STATISTICS.

In 1919 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales was 444,155, as against a pre-War figure of 1,255,542 (1913), the aggregate amount for which the plaints were entered being £1 747 899 in 1919 against £3,690 799 in 1913. The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913), 3,975 (1914) 1,543 (1915), 1 075 (1916) 564 (1917) 296 (1918), and 207 (1919), and of the last number 131 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen; Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*); Llewellyn Archer Atherly Jones, K.C. £2 500; Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*); Shewell Cooper £1,500

Registrar, Wilfred Dell £1,250

Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard £450

Serjeant-at-Mace, Francis Sully £500

High Bailiff, Rowland Goodwin £400

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(37) BARNET; ST. ALBANS; UXBRIDGE; WATFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. £1,500

St. Albans.—*Registrar*, A. Clark.
Uxbridge.—*Registrar*, F. C. Woodbridge.
Chesham.—*Registrar*, E. F. Francis, M.A.
Luton.—*Registrar*, R. E Cooke.
Barnet.—*Registrar*, A. Partington.

(42) BLOOMSBURY; BRENTFORD; UXBRIDGE.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.
BRENTFORD, Town Hall.
UXBRIDGE, 38 High Street.

Judge, His Honour Judge Bray £1,500

Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, James Wright, M.A.

Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Sills.

Uxbridge.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*,

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500

Bromley.—*Registrar*, E. Latter.

Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.

Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Charles Edward Hatten.

Lambeth.—*Registrar*, William Burchell Pritchard.

Maidstone.—*Registrar*, T. M. Pritchard.

Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, A. C. Knocker.

Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.

Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, A. T. Simpson.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Parfitt and His Honour Judge Snagge £1,500

Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.

High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington £1,500

Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.

Wandsworth.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford £1,500

Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

Romford and Ilford.—*Registrar*, Adam Partington.
,, ,, *High Bailiff*, C. Godfrey.

(37) WEST LONDON, North End Road, W. Kensington, W. 14.

Judge, His Honour Judge H. M. Sturges, K.C. £1,500

Registrar, George Shilton.

High Bailiff, The Registrar.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Scully £1,500

Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.

High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(39) SHOREDITCH: WHITECHAPEL.

SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C. 2.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500

Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
,, *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.

Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, George M. Light, B.A.
,, *High Bailiff*, William Owen.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge £1,500

Registrar, H. A. Hore.

High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH.

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street. S.E. 1.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpits Granger £1,500

Southwark.—*Registrar & Acting High Bailiff*, Thomas A. Bros.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. M. Treadwell.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C. £1,500

Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.

High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES

(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* **"Sheriffs Principal"; for Ireland** *see* **Irish Section.**

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Bairstow, Arthur Wm., K.C. (12), Yorkshire, W. Riding.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, &c.
Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
Bradley, F. E. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.

Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c.
Dobb, H. (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John, C.B.E. (1), Northumberland.
Hargreaves, G. P. (18), Notts, &c.
Head, George Herbert, (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Hill, H. S. Staveley- (22), Coventry Northampton, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury,&c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (52), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (51), Winchester, &c.
Lias, William John (13), Sheffield, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Marchant, James Robert Vernam (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Mellor, Frank H., C.B.E., K.C. (8), Manchester, &c.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Rees, G. Caradoc (29), Chester and North Wales.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, &c.
Smith, C. Herbert- (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter, &c.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (21), Bradford, &c.
Wilson, Herbert Wm. Lush-, K.C. (59), Cornwall.

RECORDERS.

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, K.C., M.P., *Birmingham*(1920).
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Attenborough, Charles Leete, *Great Grimsby* (1918).
Baker, His Hon. Sir G. S., Bart., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1901).
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
Bosanquet, Samuel R. C., *Ludlow* (1919).
Bourke, Matthew J., K.C., *Cork* (1908).
Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
Cautley, Henry Strother, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1918).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., C.B.E., *Bournemouth* (1915).
Clarke, Edward Percival, *Exeter* (1922).
Colam, Robert Fredk., K.C., *Croydon* (1900).
Compston, John Albert, K.C., *Leeds* (1919).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coventry, Hon. Reginald, K.C., *Stoke-on-Trent* (1921).
Croft, Hy. Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexr. Jones, K.C., *Newcastle-under Lyme* (1909).
Disturnal, Wm. Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Doyle, R. J., K.C., *Galway* (1913).
Drury, George Thorn, K.C., *Dover* (1920).
Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Dyer, Charles Edward, K.C. *Northampton* (1918).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Hy., K.C., *Winchester* (1915).
Fitzgerald, Francis John, C.B.E., K.C., *Newbury* (1904).
Goddard, Rayner, *Poole* (1917).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
Grantham, Major William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Greenwell, His Hon. F. J., C.B.E., *Durham* (1883).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C., M.P., *Bath* (1916).
Grotrian, Herbert Brent, *Scarborough* (1918).
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1916).
Hanham, Jno. Castleman Swinburne-, *Faversham* (1908).
Hansell, Edward William, *Maidstone* (1917).
Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
Hawke, John Anthony, K.C., *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest Wm., C.B.E., *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hedley, Walter, *Richmond, Yorks* (1921).
Hemmerde, Edwd. George, K.C., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hope, Collingwood, C.B.E., K.C., *Bolton* (1903).
Hulton, Stamford, M.B.E., *Lichfield* (1905).
Humphreys, Travers, *Chichester* (1921).
Hurst, John Gibbard, K.C., *Warwick* (1916).
Innes, Edward Alfred Mitchell-, C.B.E., K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
James, His Hon. A. Gwynne-, *Hereford* (1894).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
Jones, L. A. Atherley-, K.C., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
Jones, Edwd. Wm. Milner-, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1917).
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke Herbert, Bart., *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *Hull* (1917).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
Latham, Alexr. Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Le Breton, Clement Martin, O.B.E., K.C., *Sudbury* (1918).
Leigh, Thomas Bowes, *Burnley* (1921).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, Jno. Wm. St. Lawrance, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
Lloyd, E. Honoratus, K.C., *Chester* (1921).
Lowenthal, Charles Frederick, *Huddersfield* (1919).
Mackey, Archd. John, *Andover* (1898).
Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, K.C., *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Merriman, Frank Boyd, O.B.E., K.C., *Wigan* (1920).
Meynell, Edgar, *Doncaster* (1921).
Mirehouse, Wm. Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Morris, Harold Spencer, M.B.E., K.C., *Folkestone* (1921).
Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, Geo. Fredk. Lloyd, K.C., *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Sir Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Regd. Jas. Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P., *York* (1917).
Osborne, R. E., K.C., *Londonderry* (1919).
Odgers, Wm. Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
Owen, Edwd. Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
Parr, Thomas Henning, K.C., *Salisbury* (1918).
Plumptre, Regd. Chas. Edwd., *West Bromwich* (1892).
Powell, Arthur Chas. J., K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1918).
Powers, George Wightman, *Leicester* (1921).
Preedy, Digby Cotes-, *Smethwick* (1919).
Pritchett, John Suckling, *Lincoln* (1921).
Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, C.B.E., K.C., *King's Lynn* (1905).
Rawlinson, Jno. Fredk. Peel, K.C., M.P., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
Ricketts, George Wm., *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Samson, Sir Edward Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1918).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, O.B.E., *Newark* (1915).
Saul, Ernest W. Wingate-, K.C., *Preston* (1921).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, Sir Harold, K.C., M.P., *Blackburn* (1922).
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Somerville, Arthur Fownes, *Wells* (1916).
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
Sturges, His Hon. H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
Thompson, Herbert Marshall K.C., *Belfast* (1921).
Todd, His Hon. Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
Turrell, Harry Joseph, *Banbury* (1922).
Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
Walker, Thomas Hollis, K.C., *Derby* (1918).
Ward, Fredk. Temple Barrington-, K.C., *Hythe* (1914).
Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
Weigall, Julian W. W., *Gravesend* (1922).
Whiteley, George Cecil, K.C., *Sandwich* (1920).
Wild, Sir E. E., K.C., *London* (1922).
Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1922).
Williams, Roland E. L. Vaughan-, K.C., *Carmarthen* (1917).

Williams, Sir Wm. Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1905).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Nottingham* (1920).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrence, Roger Bernard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.
Lawrie, Allan James, Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
(Vacant), Judge of Guildhall Court of Record, *Norwich*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for :—

1923.	10th January.	1923.	29th May.
,,	30th January.	,,	26th June.
,,	20th February.	,,	16th July.
,,	13th March.	,,	4th September.
,,	17th April.	,,	16th October.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

General Quarter Sessions, 1923.

London.		*Southwark.*	
3rd Jan.	4th April.	5th Jan.	6th April.
4th July.	17th Oct.	6th July.	19th Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read. *Deputy*, Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Capt. Sir William Nott-Bower, K.C.V.O. £1,700
Assistant Commissioner, Capt. Donald Bremner £1,200
Chief Clerk & Superintendent, John Stark, O.B.E. £800

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,350
Assistant Clerk, Lewis Beeston £450
Affidavit Clerk, Harold P. Jacob £250

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,350
Assistant Clerk, W. Thoday, LL.B. £700
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William T. F. Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank L. D. Elliott, C.B.; James W. Olive, C.B.E.; Col. Sir Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. each £1,200
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter £800 to £1,000
Secretary, W. H. Kendall, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. (£800); F. H. Underwood ..... £700 to £800
Establishment Officer, Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Clerk of Accounts, M. B. Frere ..... £500 to £650
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle; W. S. Mylius; H. A. Tripp £500 to £650
Clerks (*Old Establishment*), H. Ravenscroft; C. Annesley; J. E. Simpson ..... £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, W. G. Galley; H. L. Sheppard; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; C. R. D. Pulling; G. R. Sharpe; G. Carmichael; E. St. John £150 to £400
Registrar, H. G. Gilbert.
Asst. do., E. A. Rix; S. W. Richards.
Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O.; Albert Gooding; Arthur Bassom, O.B.E.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., A. Lawrence; C. Collins; J. McBrien; F. Wensley, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A Whitehall.—William J. Hopkins, M.V.O.
B Chelsea.—Ernest Bacchus.
C St. James's.—Charles Bastable.
D Marylebone.—Francis Mackay.
E Holborn.—Christopher Parker.
F Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G Finsbury.—Albert Davis.
H Whitechapel.—Thomas Faulkner.
J Hackney.—Ernest Appleton.
K Bow.—William Macmillan, M.B.E.
L Lambeth.—Thomas Abbott.
M Southwark.—Thomas Peel.
N Islington.—William Parker.
P Camberwell.—James Anderson.
R Greenwich.—Francis Pratt.
S Hampstead.—Arthur Hammett.
T Hammersmith.—William Newman, M.B.E.
V Wandsworth.—Alfred Boxhall.
W Brixton.—Charles Clark.
X Kilburn.—Thomas Landon.
Y Highgate.—Edwin Lewis, M.B.E.
Z Croydon—Edward Brennan.
Thames.—James Orton.
Woolwich Dockyard.—John Devine, O.B.E.
Portsmouth Dockyard.—Frederick Spencer.
Devonport Dockyard.—David Sewell.
Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.
Pembroke Dockyard.—John Kane (*Insp.*).
Rosyth.—Albert Keys.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

For the Metropolitan Police District.

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, A. T. Shepherd.
Secretary, (vacant) ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Pryce; E. Eraut £700 to £800
Cashier, R. K. O'Neill ..... £450 to £650
Senior Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower; H. H. Conyn; C. A. Palmer; A. T. Shepherd ..... £450 to £650
Junior Clerks, E. D. Conran, M.C.; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward; E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. Oates ..... £150 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess.
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battie, L.R.I.B.A. ..... £450 to £600
Assistant Engineering Surveyor (*1st Class*), Maj. T. H. Vitty, A.M.I.E.E. ..... £450 to £600

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
William Hamilton Leycester £1,500
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell £800

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
H. C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

Great Marlborough Street, W. 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
E. C. Tennyson d'Eyncourt £1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs £650

Greenwich and Woolwich Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.
Magistrates, Henry William Disney £1,500
Samuel Fleming £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud £700

Lambeth, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
Henry G. Rooth £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison ..... £550 to £700

Marylebone, Soymour Place, W. 1.
Magistrate, I. A. Symmons £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington ..... £650 to £700

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.
Magistrate, Samuel Pope £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ..... £550 to £700

Old Street, E.C. 2.
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Cranksbaw ..... £550 to £700

Thames, Arbour Street East, Stepney, E. 1.
Magistrate, John A. R. Cairns £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H Lieck ..... £550 to £700

*Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg ..... £550 to £700

Westminster, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.
Magistrates, C. K. Francis £1,500
Cecil M. Chapman £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

West London, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.
Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
Edward Forbes Lankester, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ..... £550 to £700

South-Western, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Magistrate, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ..... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

West Ham, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.
Magistrate, Joseph Sharp £1,000
Deputy Magistrate, F Shewell Cooper .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Guardians' Offices, 283, Tooley Street; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1913).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915)
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Jones, Morgan Philip Griffith, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neilson, George, *Glasgow* (1909).
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Sharpe, Joseph, *West Ham* (1922).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).

* Juvenile Court, Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Office of Bermondsey Guardians, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. Brewster Sessions are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
Deputy do., Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, E.S.W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy Chairmen, Ralph Neville; Charles Martineau.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, P. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6.
Central District, Walter Schröder £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,500*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ..... £10 10s.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie ..... *
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, George Perceval Wyatt £1,041
Coroner's Office, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W. 2.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 3.
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 563).

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. ....*(with house)* £4,500
Naval Secretary, ... £2,100
Private Secretaries, ...
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L. .....*(with house)* *£3,000
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. *£2,000
Naval Assistant, Capt. Theodore J. Hallett, C.B.E.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer Rear-Adm. William Toop, C.B.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Frederick L. Field, C.B., C.M.G. *£2,000
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. *£2,000
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Roger Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. *£2,000
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear Adm. Sir Alfred E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. *£2 000
Naval Assistant Commander Frederick A. Buckley.
Civil Lord, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. £1,000
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Bolton M. Eyres-Monsell, M.P. £2,000
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn A. R. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, Sir Reginald B. D. Acland, K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear.-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
First Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B. £1,700
Director of Establishments, W. J. Evans, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretary, A. Flint, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, Col. R. G. Hayes, C. W. Loveridge P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, E. J. Bolton, M.C., R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison .....£200 to £600
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. .....£400 to £600

The Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. H. W. Parker, C.B.
Plans, Capt. A. D. P. R. Pound, C.B.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. M. S. FitzMaurice, C.B., C.M.G.
Trade Division, Capt. D. T. Norris C.B., C.M.G.
Local Defence, Capt. Hon. M. R. Best, D.S.O., M.V.O.
Gunnery, Capt. B. St. G. Collard, D.S.O.
Torpedo, Capt. S. L. Willis.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. V. H. S. Haggard, C.M.G.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Rear-Adm.. F. C. Learmonth, C.B., C.B.E. £2,100
Assist. ditto, Capt. R. W. Gleanie, C.M.G.
Civil Asst. (actg.), W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. F. P. Loder-Symonds, C.M.G.
Superintendent of Charts, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.
Asst. do. (actg.), H. H. Underhill, O.B.E. £500 to £600
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Commr. H. D. Warburg. £350 to £450
Supt. of Chart Issues,

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. G. H. Baird, C.B.

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director. Col. R. H. Morgan, R.M.L.I.
Asst. and Deputy do. Lt.-Col. R. G. Wharton, O.B.E., R.M.L.I.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. C. W. R. Royds, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Engr. Comm. E. W. Roberts.

The Medical Department.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. Sir R. Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., F.R.C.S. (Edin.) £2,500
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. E. Sutton C.M.G.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders H. J. Chater, R. W. B. Hall C. K. Bushe, O.B.E., M.D., B.A., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E., G. O. M. Dickenson, M.B.

The Paymaster Director-General's Office.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. Sir W. M. C. Beresford Whyte, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Ven. Archdeacon Charles W. C. Ingles, D.D. ..£1,550

Education Department.

Adviser, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slater, B.A.

Royal Marine Office,

23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. H. E. Blumberg, C.B., R.M. £2,100
Assist. do, Lt.-Col. R. C. Temple, O.B.E.
Deputy-Assistant Adjt.-General, Col. R. D. Ormsby.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, Sir E. H. Tennyson-d'Eyncourt, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.SC. £3,000
Director of Warship Production, W. J. Berry, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., C. F. Munday, J. H. Narbeth, C.B.E., M.V.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne £775 to £925
Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E., F. Bryant, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. H. Carter, C. G. Hall (*act.*), A. J. Hobson, O.B.E. (*act.*), P. L. Pethick ....£775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. R. B. Dixon, C.B. £2,500
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B.E.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Captains L. J. Watson, O.B.E., and W. Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. (*actg.*); J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E. (*actg.*); E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. (*actg.*).....£850 to £1,000

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. J. C W. Henley.
Deputy Director, Capt. G. T. P. C. Swabey, D.S.O.
Asst. Director, Capt. J. F. C. Patterson O.B.E.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. A.W. S. Durston, W. S. Hinton, G. W. Bodell, H. A. Little, H. G. W. Haddy.
Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. (*ret.*) £1,300 to £1,500
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*). £1,300 to £1,500

Armament Supply Department.

Director, Capt. Herbert R. Norbury, C.B.
Asst. Directors, A. McFarlane, O.B.E. (*act.*), T. W. Midmer, O.B.E. (*act.*), R. W. Wharhirst (*act.*), G. E. Woodward, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. L. A. R. Donaldson, C.M.G. £2,100
Deputy do., Capt. H. D. Bridges, D.S.O.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. £2,100
Asst. Director, Capt. H. W. Longden, C.M.G.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Capt. Frank Q. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. £850 to £1,000

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral Sir Laurence E. Power, K.C.B., C.V.O. (*ret.*) until March 30, 1923 ..... £2,100
Deputy Director, E. A. J. Pearce, O.B.E. £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. S. Rider, C.M.G. J. S. Pringle, O B.E.
Chief Constructor, C. H. Croxford, O.B.E. £775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. Henry K. Kitson.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

47 Victoria Street, S.W. 1
Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery ..... £600 to £800

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Directors, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. (*act.*), R. J. Hall (*act.*) ..... £800 to £900
Assistant Directors, R. O. Boggon, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. Gick, C.B.E. (*act.*), O. S. Griffiths (*act.*), E. A. S Hayward, O.B.E. (*act.*), E. J. Rabbit (*act.*), H. F. C. Rissland (*act.*), N. Tyler (*act.*), B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £625 to £775
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Victualling Department.

Director, Sir J. H. Brooks, K.C.B. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy-Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. (*act.*) ... £950
Assistant Director, F. J. A. Arch (*act.*) .. £800 to £900

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, M.Inst.C.E. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, C. H. Colson, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (*act.*), G. H. M. Trew, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (*act.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, E. A. W. Barnard, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (*act.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., F. H. Grose, M.I.C.E., G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. H. Moorby, M.I.C.E. (*act.*), A. L. Perfect, M.I.C.E. (*act.*), A. D. Shortridge, J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E., E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E., A. A. Williamson, M.I.C.E., W. Young, A.R.C.Sc. (*act.*)...£750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, (vacant) ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. (*act.*) £800
Surveyor (*Finance Branch*), J. Power, B.A.
Chief Surveyor of Lands, C. L. Fielder, M.B.E., F.S.I. (*act.*) ..... £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department,

48 Cornwall Gardens, S.W. 7.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1922-23 is £249,480, as compared with £245,379 last year. The total estimated expenditure is £249,320, as against £250,251 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £160. Of the total figure it is estimated that £139,978 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £72,685 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., O.B.E. £1,400
Deputy Director, P. Minter, C.B.E. (*act.*) £1,050
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E. (*act.*), J. C. Clarke, C.B.E. (*act.*), G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E. (*act.*) E. C. Jubb (*act.*), W. H. Judson (*act.*), H. W. Pillow (*act.*) ..... 1 £850 to £1,000; 3 £800 to £900

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E., F. Storr (*act.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., A. Douglas, O.B.E. (*act.*), G. E. Foot, O.B.E. (*act.*), W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E. (*act.*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Costings Investigation Division.
Assistant Accountant-Gen., F. W. Papworth, O.B.E (*act.*) £850 to £1,000
Superintending Accountants, W. L. Karamelli, C. H. Oldfield, W. J. Phillips, M.B.E., R. F. Silvester £550 to £700

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.S. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.A. £650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale. O.B.E., D.Sc. £800 to £1,000

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Capt. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B.

Coast Guard and Reserves Office,

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.V.O., C.B. *Full pay and allowances.*
Assistant, Capt. E. C. Kennedy.

Note.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1918-9 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £706,734, made up of £448,283 Light Dues collected and £246,040 Government grant; the expenditure was £754,064, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£167,946), of Lightships (£147,721) and of Steam Vessels (£147,764). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £698,095 in 1913 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1913 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Sir Charles Frederick Hotham, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1843) ..... Aug. 30, 1903
Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*born* 1839) ..... June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1840) ..... Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847) ..... April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1849) ..... March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856) ..... March 5, 1915
Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. *Governor-General of New Zealand* (*born* 1859) April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.SC. (*born* 1855) ..... July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*born* 1858) ..... Nov. 24, 1920
Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859) ..... July 5, 1921

FLAG OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (ACTIVE LIST).

Admirals.

Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*1st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Plymouth*).
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir H. Evan Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (*C.-in-C. Nore*).
Sir D. R. S. de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*President, Inter-Allied Naval Commission for disposal of Enemy Vessels*).
Sir F. C. Tudor Tudor, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*President, R.N. Coll.*).
Sir A. L. Duff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir E. F. B. Charlton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*President, Inter-Allied Commission of Control*).
Sir W. C. Fakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., North America and West Indies*, until Dec. 31, 1922).
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., China*).

Vice-Admirals.

Sir F. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir H. F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*2nd Sea Lord*).
Sir M. Singer, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Coast-guard and Reserves*).
Sir E. F. A. Gaunt, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hon. Sir E. S. Fitzherbert, K.C.B.
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet*).
T. Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir M. Culme-Seymour, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C. in C., North America and West Indies, from* Jan. 1, 1923).
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Hon. V. A. Stanley, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir J. A. Fergusson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Extra Equerry to the King*).
Sir A. F. Everett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O. (*Gibraltar*).
A. T. Hunt, C.B., C.S.I.
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Rosyth*).

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

R. B. Dixon, C.B. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. Hill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., P.D. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).

Rear-Admirals.

V. H. G. Bernard, C.B.
E. F. Bruen, C.B.
J. C. Ley, C.B., C.V.O.
E. Hyde Parker, C.B.
E. M. Philpotts, C.B. (*President, Ordnance Committee*).
P. H. Colomb, C.B.
G. H. Borrett, C.B.
B. H. F. Bartlelot, C.B., M.V.O. (*Dockyards and Repairs, from* March 31, 1923).
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Battle-Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic*).
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
E. B. Kiddle, C.B. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C.-in-C., Africa*).
Hon. A. D. E. H. Boyle, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
E. V. Underhill, C.B.
H. L. Mawbey, C.B., C.V.O. (*Director, Royal Indian Marine*).
F. L. Field, C.B., C.M.G. (*Controller*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.V.O. (*Extra Equerry to the King*; *1st Light Cruiser Squadron*).
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Equipment*).
W. J. S. Alderson, C.B.
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L. (*3rd Light Cruiser Squadron*), *until* Dec. 11, 1922).
M. H. Hodges, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
H. W. Richmond, C.B. (*President, R.N. War College*).
H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Lord*).
C. B. Miller, C.B. (*Rosyth Reserve*).
C. Maclachlan, C.B. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*)
J. Luce, C.B. (*Malta*).
G. H. Baird, C.B. (*Director of Mobilisation*).
W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (*2nd Light Cruiser Squadron*).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Asst. Chief of the Naval Staff*; *from* Dec 11 *to Command* 3rd *Light Cruiser Squadron*).
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet, Devonport*).
A. A. M. Duff, C.B. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B. (*Submarine*).
M. S. FitzMaurice C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (*Naval Mission, Greece*).
H. L. P. Heard, D.S.O. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
E. K. Loring, C.B.
C. D. Carpendale, C.B.
J. D. Kelly, C.B (*4th Battle Squadron*).
H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. M. Anderson, C.M.G., M.V.O.
T. D. Gilbert, C.B.
C. H. Fox, C.B.
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
P. M. R. Royds, C.M.G.
L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O.
J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O.
H. R. Crooke, C.B.
W. W. Fisher, C.B., M.V.O.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

A. R. Emdin, C.M.G.
C. C. Sheen, C.B.
W. Toop, C.B.
H. Bone, C.B.
S. Rider, C.M.G.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

G. A. Dreaper, C.B.
Sir D. J. P. McNabb, K.B.E., C.B.
W. Bett, C.B., M.V.O.
J. Shand.
J. Chambers, C.M.G.
H. Lashmore, C.B., D.S.O.
H. Wall, C.M.G.
W. Cory Sanders, D.S.O.
H. B. Moorshead, C.B.E.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

C. M. Beadnell.
Sir W. M. C. Beresford Whyte, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*)

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1922).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir H. Evan-Thomas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ..... March 1, 1921
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. E. B. Kiddle ..... Sept. 28, 1920

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Victory*) ..... April 28, 1920
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B. (*Dolphin*) ..... Aug. 25, 1921
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B. 1922

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) ..... Sept. 30, 1920
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. H. L. P. Heard, D.S.O. ..... Sept. 20, 1922
Kingstown, Rear-Adm. C. H. Fox, C.B.

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Rear-Adm. Sir J. F. E. Green, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Columbine*) ..... April 1, 1920

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Courageous*) ..... Oct. 3, 1922

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*Queen Elizabeth*) ..... Aug. 15, 1922
1st Battle Squadron, Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Barham*), Oct. 14, 1922; Rear-Adm. A. A. M. Duff, C.B. (*Revenge*) 1922
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir W. H. Cowan, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Hood*) ... March 31, 1921
1st Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (*Delhi*) ..... April 15, 1922
2nd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. S. Nicholson (*Curaçoa*) ..... May 14, 1921
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. A. K. Waistell, C.B. (*Coventry*) ..... July 15, 1922

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Calcutta*) ..... Oct. 16, 1920

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Iron Duke*) ..... May 15, 1922
4th Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. D. Kelly, C.B. (*Benbow*) ..... July 27, 1922
3rd Light Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Cardiff*) Jan. 18, 1921
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. J. Luce, C.B. .. Oct. 1, 1921
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O. (*Cormorant*) ..... Dec. 17, 1920
Constantinople, Capt. W. R. G. Petrie, D.S.O. (*Julius*) ..... April 21, 1921
Danube, Capt. A. E. E. Bedford (*Glowworm*) 1922

China.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B. (*Hawkins*). Sept. 10, 1922
Hong Kong, Commodore H. E. Grace (*Tamar*) ..... June 7, 1922
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. C. Maclachlan, C.B. (*Bee*) ..... Oct. 17, 1921
S.N.O., West River Comm. C. J. Crocker, D.S.O. (*Tarantula*)

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir L. Clinton Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E. (*Southampton*) ..... Nov. 26, 1921
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. A. R. Palmer (*Triad*) 1922

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), 1922

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Lovestoft*) ..... Aug. 2, 1922

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore A. P. Addison, C.M.G. (*Melbourne*) ..... April 29, 1922
Sydney, Commodore H. M. I. Edwards (*Penguin*) ..... May 1, 1920

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. G. Hotham, C.M.G. (*Chatham*) Oct. 1, 1920

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 1, 1920

THE NAVY ESTIMATES, 1922–23.

£64,883,000 *net*; Decrease on 1921–22, £17,695,300.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1922–23 provide for a net expenditure of £64,883,700 as compared with £82,479,000 *net* in the year 1921–22. Provision is made for 98,500 officers and men instead of 118,500 in 1921–22.

Under the *Washington Naval Agreement* only two capital ships are to be laid down in 1922 (for completion in 1925) and no new building is contemplated until 1931. The capital ships retained under the Agreement are 22 (21 Pre-Jutland and one Post-Jutland) Battleships, until 1925, when the number will be reduced to 20 (17 Pre-Jutland and three Post-Jutland Battleships. By 1936 the strength will be reduced to 15 (seven Pre-Jutland and eight Post-Jutland) Battleships.

RELATIVE RANK IN THE ROYAL NAVY, ARMY, AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Air.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore.	5. Brigadier-General & Col. Comdt.	5. Air-Commodore.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
7 Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	7. Wing-Commander.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	8. Squadron Leader.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	11. Pilot Officer.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1922).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Arranged in their various classes.

§ To be scrapped under the Washington Treaty.

Battleships.

Type. Ships of Type.

Queen Elizabeth.—Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Turkish.—§Erin.
Royal Sovereign.—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.—Ajax, Centurion, King George V.
Orion.—§Conqueror, Thunderer, §Monarch, §Orion.
Iron Duke.—Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.
Queen Mary.—Tiger.
Lion.—§Princess Royal, §Lion.
Indefatigable.—§Australia, §New Zealand.
Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Courageous.—Courageous, Glorious.
Devonshire.—Antrim.
Adelaide.—Adelaide.
"*E*"—Emerald, Enterprise.
"*D*"—Delhi, Dunedin, Danaë, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Diomede.
Birmingham.—Hawkins, Vindictive, Effingham, Frobisher, Raleigh.
Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.
Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.
Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso Caradoc.
Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.
Cambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.
Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cordelia, Caroline, Cleopatra.
Arethusa.—Royalist, Inconstant, Phaëton, Undaunted, Aurora.
Chatham.—Birmingham, Lowestoft, Southampton, Dublin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.
Weymouth, Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.

Coast Defence and Monitors.

Erebus, Terror (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Monitors M 29 and M 33 (355 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built 184.
Building 6.

Aircraft Carriers.

Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Queen Elizabeth (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
Turkish (1914)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1915)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V. (1912)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1911)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Battle Cruisers.		
Hood (1918)	41,200	8 15-inch
Queen Mary (1914)	27,000	8 13·5-inch
Lion (1912)	26,350	8 13·5-inch
Indefatigable (1912)	18,750	8 12-inch
Renown (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Cruisers.		
Courageous (1916)	18,600	4 15-inch
Devonshire (1905)	10,850	4 7·5-inch, 6 6-inch
Adelaide (1918)	5,560	9 6-inch
"*E*" (1919)	7,550	7 6-inch
"*D*" (1918)	4,650	6 6-inch
Birmingham (1918)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Carlisle (1918)	4,190	5 6-inch
Ceres (1917)	4,190	5 6-inch
Caledon (1916)	4,120	5 6-inch
Centaur (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
Cambrian (1916)	3,750	4 6-inch
Caroline (1914)	3,750	4 6-inch
Arethusa (1914)	3,500	3 6-inch
Chatham (1913)	5,400	8 6-inch
Weymouth (1911)	5,250	8 6-inch

Flotilla Leaders.

Admiralty type, 7; Thornycroft type, 5; *Marksman* type, 6; total, 18.

Submarines.

"*R*," 10; "*M*," 3; "*L*," 32; "*K*," 7; "*H*," 23; "*G*" 3 "*E*," 14; "*J*," 6; "*CH*," 2; "*X*," 1; total, 101.

Sloops, various "*A*" type, 30.

Coastal Motor Boats, 33.

Gunboats, *Nil.* **River Gunboats,** 17.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1922-23.

GREAT BRITAIN	12	squadrons.
OVERSEAS:		
India	6	squadrons.
Iraq	8	squadrons.
Egypt	3	squadrons.
Palestine and Trans-Jordania	1⅓	squadron.
Aden	⅓	squadron.
Malta	1	squadron.
	1	flight (for Aircraft Carrier).

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914–15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal: Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1922, was won by Lt.-Col. A. F. Marchment, D.S.O., M.C., 1st London Regt., with a score of 230. In 1921 the winner was Armourer-Sergt. J. Cunningham, late R.A.O.C.

NAVIES OF THE POWERS.

On July 1, 1921, there were sixteen capital ships in full commission in the United States Navy. The United States Fleet was then being redistributed, but as far as can be judged, the number for the fiscal year to July 1, 1922, will average approximately the same. Japan had eighteen capital ships in full commission. This figure did not include one battleship attached to gunnery school, nor one battle cruiser attached to torpedo school.

The figures of capital ships in commission for the British Empire were: Battleships 13, battle cruisers 3.

The number of capital ships laid down since the battle of Jutland was:—

	Built.	Building.
United States	1	16
Japan	1	5
British Empire	0	0

The United States battle cruiser *Ranger* is not counted as building, as she had not actually been laid down at the time.

The number of capital ships projected but not laid down, so far as was known, was: United States 1, Japan 10, British Empire 4.

BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER.

Position of the three leading Powers in capital ships in 1921 and as it will exist in 1924:—

	1921.		1924.
Great Britain	32 ships	...	32 ships
Displacement	808,200 tons	...	808,200 tons
Battle guns	284	...	284
Foot-tons energy	19,080,000	...	19,080,000
United States	17 ships	...	33 ships
Displacement	467,250 tons	...	1,117,850 tons
Battle guns	188	...	340
Foot-tons energy	11,989,176	...	28,597,176
Japan	11 ships	...	17 ships
Displacement	319,140 tons	...	543,140 tons
Battle guns	108	...	164
Foot-tons energy	7,480,000	...	13,415,400

THE WORLD'S SUBMARINES.

(May, 1921)

	Built.	Building.
Great Britain	92	8
U.S.A.	107	41
Brazil	3	nil
Chile	6	nil
Denmark	12	2
France	49	5
Germany	nil	nil
Italy	51	nil
Japan	24	15
Netherlands	13	2
Norway	4	2
Peru	2	2
Portugal	4	nil
Spain	4	6
Sweden	10	8
Russia	36	23

The British vessels exclude those earmarked for disposal, and include six Commonwealth vessels and two Dominion of Canada vessels. Four of the forty-nine French submarines have been condemned. Italy, the return for which excludes vessels earmarked for disposal, projects building four, and in the case of Russia the twenty-three in the course of construction include "one assembling, two in cases at Nikolaeff, twenty Petrograd—uncertain."

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

The total Allied losses to the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) are stated at 803,000 displacement tons; those of the enemy at 415,000 displacement tons. The Scapa Flow "losses" are not included in the enemy total.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germany.	Austria-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

* Exclusive of the "High Seas Fleet" scuttled in Scapa Flow, June 21, 1919.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

PRE-WAR EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCE.

(For 1913 or 1913-14.)

Country.	Navy.	Army.	Total per head
	£	£	s. d.
Great Britain	46,309,000	28,220,000	32 3
Germany	24,012,000	73,833,000	30 2
France	18,452,000	38,286,000	28 7
Australia	2,456,000	3,291,000	23 7
Sweden	1,447,000	3,063,000	16 0
Netherlands	1,678,000	2,780,000	14 6
U.S.A.	29,464,000	35,073,000	14 0
Italy	9,668,000	14,546,000	13 7
Denmark	544,000	1,081,000	11 5
Russia	22,817,000	64,136,000	10 5
Portugal	851,000	2,190,000	10 3
Norway	337,000	867,000	9 11
Spain	2,827,000	6,391,000	9 3
Switzerland	—	1,772,000	9 1
Belgium	—	3,260,000	8 7
Austria-Hungary	3,100,000	16,500,000	7 8
Canada	—	1,872,000	5 2
Japan	4,224,000	7,815,000	3 6

THE WAR OFFICE,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1855, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1855, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department: the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year, the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Principal Private Secretary, Kenneth Lyon, O.B.E.
Assistant do., E. B. B. Speed, M.C.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President), Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter Guinness, D.S.O., M.P.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B.
Parliamentary & Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Joint Secretary of the War Office (Accounting Officer), Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General the Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Military Assistant, Col. A. J. Hunter, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Burnett-Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. W. H. Bartholomew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Directors, Col. M. Earle, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Bt. Col. O. H. L. Nicholson, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.
Director of Organisation, Maj.-Gen. I. L. B. Vesey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. G. W. Howerd, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Hygiene, Maj.-Gen. W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O.
Director of Pathology, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Deputy do., Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.
Military Assistant, Lieut H. Gooch, M.B.E.
Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. R. S. May, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Remounts, Col. C. E. G. Norton, C.B., C.S.I., A.D.C.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.
Deputy do., Col. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy Director, Col. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Imperial House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.)
Assistant do., Lt.-Col. A. J. Williams, D.S.O., F.R.C.V.S.
Controller of Surplus Stores and Salvage (Vacant)

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B.
Private Sec. C. J. H. Nicholson.
Director of Artillery, Col. B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)
Director-General of Factories, H. Mensforth, C.B.E.
Deputy do., A. Newlands.

The Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Guinness D.S.O., M.P.
Private Secs.,
Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Deputy Director, Col. R. F. Riley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-Gen. of Lands, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B. (*Dep. Dir.-Gen.*).
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

The Finance Department.

Parliamentary and Financial Sec. (*Finance Member*), Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.
Private Sec., O. S. Cleverly.
Joint Secretary of the War Office and Accounting Officer, Sir C. Harris, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Private Secs., E. J. R. Edwards; Miss G. C. M. Boyd, M.B.E.
Directors of Finance, J. B. Crosland, C.B.; H. H. Fawcett, C.B.; N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.
Principal Assistant Secretary Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B.(*lent to Disposal and Liquidation Commission*).
Assistant Secretaries, R. J. G. C. Paterson; C. F. Watherston; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul.
Principals, G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; H. C. Gordon; T. J. Cash; A. Earl, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley; F. Whittle; W. H. Schlich (*acting*); W. Hayden (*acting*); J. A. W. Campbell, O.B.E. (*acting*); H. Wilson, M.B.E. (*acting*); A. S. King (*acting*).
Assistant Principals, E. M. Daltroff; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; G. W. Turner.
Director of Army Contracts, J. A. Corcoran, C.B.
Deputy do., L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

The Secretary's Department.

Joint Secretary, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. Rowlands M.B.E.; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.
Assistant Secretaries, B. M. Draper; E. V. Fleming.
Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; K. Lyon, O.B.E.; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott (*acting*); G. D. Roseway (*acting*).
Assistant Principals, A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; C. A. Lewis, M.C.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; A. J. Newling; M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird.

The Chaplain-General.

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. W. S. Jaffray, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.D., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. G. Mellor, C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate (vacant).
Legal Assistant, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Services.
Joint Secretaries, Dame E. M. McCarthy, G.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss F. M. Hodgins, R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 11, 1922
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), B.F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... June 1, 1919
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Irish, Parkgate, Dublin.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Rt.-Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. ..... April 14, 1920
G.O.C. Ulster Division, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Feb. 2, 1922
G.O.C., Dublin District, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.M. ..... Dec. 31, 1919

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. G. D. Jeffreys C.B., C.M.G., Feb. 1, 1920

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... June 1, 1919

Scottish, Edinburgh

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. ..... June 9, 1919

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... June 1, 1919
Major-Gen. (*Administration*) Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Oct. 1, 1919

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... March 25 1922
Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin
Chief of British Section. Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. ..... Jan. 10, 1920

Egypt and Palestine, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O. ..... Oct. 14, 1919
Commander, North Palestine Brigade, Col. W. G. K. Green, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Allied Forces of Occupation, Turkey.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... July 8, 1921
British Corps of Occupation Constantinople.
G.O.C. Maj.-Gen T. O. Marden C.B., C.M.G., July 18, 1921

Iraq.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. March 9, 1922

India.

C.-in-Chief, Gen. Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... Nov. 21, 1920
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... Jan. 13, 1921
Northern Command, Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. Nov 1, 1920
Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. ..... Nov. 1, 1920
Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. ..... Nov. 1, 1920
Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. ..... Nov. 1, 1920

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").
Cavalry of the Line—1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st and 2nd Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 18th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th and 17th Lancers; and 6th Dragoons.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.
Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.
Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, etc.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (2 Battalions); the Welch Guards (1 Battalion).
Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welch Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and

2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West Africa Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Machine Gun Corps.
Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, N. 22.
Consisting of Infantry, Cavalry, and Motor Units.

The Tank Corps.
Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, N. 22.

The Labour Corps.
Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Woolwich Dockyard.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Red Barracks, Woolwich.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Imperial House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Corps of Military Accountants.
War Office, S.W. 1.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines (raised in 1664) consist of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry. The force appears in the official Navy List as well as in the official Army List, but it is administered solely by the Admiralty. In the table of precedence in the Army the Royal Marine Light Infantry ranks between the Royal Berkshire Regt. (the 49th Foot) and the Royal West Kent Regt. (the 50th Foot).

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Royal Malta Artillery, the Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored. The force now comprises the following units:—

Cavalry.—1 Regiment (King Edward's Horse).
Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.
Royal Engineers.—All branches.
Infantry.—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welch, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

Army Estimates of the effective and non-effective services for 1922–23 show the number of men on the Establishment of the Army, exclusive of India, at 152,836, this figure including 20 Cavalry Regiments, 162 Batteries of Artillery, 10 Guards Infantry Battalions, 162 Infantry Battalions, and ancillary and auxiliary services, the distribution being as under:—

Service.	Home.	Abroad.
Cavalry	9 Regiments	11 Regiments
Artillery	80 Batteries	82 Batteries
Guards	9 Battalions	1 Battalion
Line	62 Battalions	62 Battalions

This figure compares with 201,127 in 1921–22.

Including permanent staff, the *Territorial Army* consists of 14 Divisions, the Artillery comprising batteries of 4 guns, and the Infantry Battalions having an establishment of 21 Officers and 637 other ranks. Included with this force is an *Air Defence Force* of 220 Officers and 2,708 other ranks. On Feb. 1, 1922, the total strength of the Territorial Army was 132,912.

ARMY ESTABLISHMENT.
Exclusive of India
(April 1, 1922).

	Officers	O.R.	Total.
British Troops:—			
Home	7,848	103,572	111,420
Colonies	575	8,130	8,705
Abroad	1,774	32,332	34,106
	10,197	144,034	154,231
Colonial and Indian Troops:—			
Colonies	161	4,107	4,268
Abroad	10	1,196	1,206
	171	5,303	5,474
Total	10,368	149,337	159,705

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

	Offrs.	O.R.	Total.
Rhine and Plebiscitory Areas	563	10,216	10,779
Constantinople	436	7,612	8,048
Egypt	630	12,502	13,132
Iraq	87	1,941	2,028
Commissioners, Attaches etc.	58	61	119
Total	1,774	32,332	34,106

THE FORCES IN INDIA.
(April 1, 1922).

	1914	1922
British	77,672	70,340
Indian	155,395	147,463
Total	233,067	217,803

RESERVES, MILITIA, AND TERRITORIALS.

For the *Army Reserve* £1,288,000 is provided, the maximum number of reservists drawing pay during the current financial year being estimated at 73,000. The formation of the *Militia* was not proceeded with in 1921-22, but in the present estimates £1,000,000 is taken to enable recruiting to be opened in the course of 1922-23.

A total of £5,653,500 is provided for the *Territorial Army*, against £7,573,300 in 1921-22. The establishment which as contemplated in 1921-22 was 216,000 all ranks, exclusive of permanent staff, has been reduced to about 180,000. The maximum strength provided for is 170,000 officers and men, exclusive of permanent staff, as compared with 210,000 in 1921-22. The Territorial Army comprises the following Units, etc. :—

—	Off'rs.	O.R.	Total.
Calvary	380	5,146	5,526
Artillery	1,787	32,697	34,484
Engineers	412	11,118	11,530
Air Defence Troops	216	2,708	2,924
Signals	331	6,071	6,402
Infantry	3,528	107,058	110,586
Tank Corps	112	1,424	1,536
R.A.S.C.	164	1,352	1,516
R.A.M.C.	776	2,604	3,380
R.A.O.C.	43	427	470
R.A.V.C.	139	324	463
Totals	7,888	170,929	178,817

The Permanent Staff comprises 346 Adjutants and 1,548 Instructors.

COST OF THE ARMY.

The Army Estimates for 1922-23 provide for an expenditure of £62,300,000, a reduction of £31,414,000 compared with the year 1921-22. The establishment provided consists of 152,836 all ranks, as compared with 201,127 all ranks in 1921-22; or, adding Colonial and Indian troops, a total of 215,000 all ranks, against 341,000 in 1921-22.

THE ARMY AND THE WAR

The total number of men recruited in the three kingdoms from Aug. 4, 1914, to Nov. 11, 1918, was 4,970,902. The contributions of the various countries, and the percentage of enlistments to population, were as under :—

	Numbers Recruited.	Percentage of Total Popul'n.	Male Popul'n.
England	4,006,158	11·57	24·02
Wales	272,924	10·96	21·52
Scotland	557,618	11·50	23·71
Ireland	134,202	3·07	6·14

The number of men granted exemption was 2,741,988, of whom 2,169,707 were classed as in reserved occupations.

At Oct. 1, 1918, the aggregate strength of the Army, including the Territorial Force, but exclusive of Dominion and Indian troops, was 3,838,265, of whom 147,738 were officers. The *maximum* strength was attained at the beginning of 1918, when the total stood at 3,887,649—154,777 officers and 3,732,872 other ranks.

The distribution of the Army on Oct. 1, 1918, was as follows :—

	All ranks.		All ranks.
Home	1,427,069	Egypt	199,842
Colonies	16,995	Mesopotamia	111,283
India	83,878	Russia	3,547
France	1,763,980	East Africa	8,737
Italy	73,735		
Salonica	149,189	Total strength	3,838,265

Casualties in all theatres of operations from Aug. 14, 1914, to Sept. 30, 1919, totalled 2,471,152.

	Officers.	Other ranks.
Killed	33,337	540,170
Wounded	74,082	1,569,387
Missing	9,362	244,814
Totals	116,781	2,354,371

Of the last category, 5,215 officers and 149,093 men, reported as prisoners of war, were released.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Great Britain	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths	Wounded.
France	1,385,300	No record
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria-Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

WAR MEDALS.

The total number of war medals issued during the period July 24, 1919, to March 20, 1922, are as follows :—

	Issued.	To be Issued.
British War Medal	3,651,490	749,588
Victory Medal	3,641,354	676,780
1914 Star	350,475	None
1914-15 Star	1,336,975	12,000

On March 21, 1922, the Secretary of State for War announced that the issue of the medals to the English and Scottish Record Offices had been completed, and any man who was entitled to a medal and had not received it should apply for it to the Record Office.

The War Office Medals Branch (A.G.10) is at 27, Pilgrim-street, London, E.C. 4.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List.)

Field Marshals.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief The Inniskillings, H.L.I., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King ..... June 28, 1902

Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col.-Comdt. K.R.R.C. ..... April 11, 1903

Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*) June 19, 1911

Rt. Hon. Earl of Ypres, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Colonel 19th Hussars and Irish Guards.. June 3, 1913

Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel 17th Lancers and R.H.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1917

H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1918

Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M. ..... July 19, 1919

Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. Colonel York and Lanc. Regt. (*Malta*) ..... July 31, 1919

Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 5th Lancers (*High Commr., Egypt*) July 31, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. The Greys ..... March 29, 1920

Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army ..... April 12, 1921

H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th D.G. ..... July 4, 1921

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th Lrs.

Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Foresters (*Gibraltar*).

Sir J. Willcocks, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. Loyal R.

Sir C. C. Monro, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (*Bath King of Arms*).

Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.gen. (*C.-in-Ch. India*).

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*Northern Command, India*).

Rt. Hon. Sir C. F. N. Macready, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*C.-in-C., Ireland*).

Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Eastern Command*).

Sir A. J. Murray, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Innis. Fus.

Sir G. F. Milne G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Lieutenant of the Tower of London*).

Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C.GEN. Ind. Army (*Chief of the General Staff, India*).

Sir H. Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., A.D.C.gen., Ind. Army (*Eastern Command, India*).

H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).

Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.gen. (*C.-in-Ch., Scotland*).

Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).

E. A. Wylde, R. Marines.

Lieutenant-Generals.

L. T. Pease, R. Mar. Art.

Sir H. De la P. Gough, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Sir T. L. N. Morland, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen., Col. Suffolk Regt. (*Aldershot*).

Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig. (*Egypt*).

Sir T. H. J. C. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*Director-Gen., A.M.S.*).

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Rhine*).

Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R. (*Northern Command*).

Sir J. A. L. Haldane, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. Green Howards. (*Commissioner, Surplus Stores, India and Iraq*).

Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*High Commissioner, Dantzig*).

Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Western Command*).

Sir C. J. Briggs, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir W. R. Marshall, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Southern Command, India*).

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*Western Command, India*).

Sir G. M. Harper, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*Southern Command*).

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Director-Gen., Territoral Army*).

Sir E. A. Fanshawe, K.C.B.

Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Bermuda*).

Sir C. H. Burtchaell, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B., K.H.S. (*D.M.S. India*).

Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Quarter-Master-General*).

Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Adjutant-General, India*).

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army., Col. 12th Hrs. (*Peshawar District*).

Sir C. H. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*G.O.C.-in-Ch. Turkey*).

Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Central Provinces District*).

Sir S. H. Climo, K.C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Poona District*).

Sir G. F. Gorringe, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 13th Hrs. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.

Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir C. N. Trotman, K.C.B., Royal Marines.

Major-Generals.

Sir P. S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. North'd. Fus. (*Northumbrian Division*).

Sir G. F. Ellison, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Deputy Q.-M.-G.*).

Sir W. R. Edwards, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Ser. (*Director-Gen., I.M.S.*).

Sir J. E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).

Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*South Midland Division*).

Sir A. L. Lynden-Bell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B.

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*2nd Division Aldershot*).

Sir E. G. T. Bainbridge, K.C.B. (*1st Division, Aldershot*).

Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B. (*Lahore District*).

Sir V. B. Fane, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., Ind. Army, Col. Manch. Regt. (*Burma Independent District*).

Sir H. D. E. Parsons, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.A.O.C. (*Director of Equipment*).

Sir W. C. Knight, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Southern India*).

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Commission of Contrôl, Berlin*).

Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Salisburyn.*

Sir W. D. Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (*Baluchistan District*).

Sir G. F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master Gen., India*).

Sir A. R. Hoskins, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*N. Midland Div.*).

Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R. (*Wessex Div., Exeter*).

Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Rawalpindi District*).

Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G.

Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*G.O.C. China*).

Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. 5 D.G. (*Governor, S. Australia*).

Sir N. Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Welch division, Shrewsbury*).

Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Bulford*).

Sir H. B. Bruce-Williams, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

Sir C. C. Manifold, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv. (*D.D.M.S., Northern, India*).
Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*East Anglian Division, Hertford*).
Sir N. M. Smyth, *VC*, K.C.B., Col. 3 D.G. (*London Division, Chelsea*).
Sir R. P. Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sir J. R. Longley, K.C.M.G., C.B., Col. E. Surrey R. (*Home Counties Div., Woolwich*).
Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B.
G. McK. Franks, C.B. (*Pres. Turkish Sub. Comm., Constantinople*).
Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R.
Sir A. F. Sillem, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Eastern Command, Administration*).
Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*Director, Fortification & Works*).
Sir C. E. Pereira, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*London Div., Finsbury Square*).
W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Remounts, India*).
Sir C. L. Nicholson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. E. Lanc. R. (*West Lancs. Division, Liverpool*).
Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Kohat District*).
T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Aden Brigade*).
W. J. Napier, C.B., C.M.G.,
Sir P. R. Robertson, K.C.B., C.M.G., Col. Cameronians (*52nd Lowland Division, Iasyow*).
Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B.
C. W. G. Richardson, C.B., C.S.I. Ind. Army (*Shal-Rajputana District*).
Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Sir C. M. Mathew, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (*Woolwich Arsenal*).
G. G. Giffard, C.S.I., K.H.S., Ind. Med. Serv.
Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Extra Equerry to the King*).
Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., K.H.P. (*Director of Pathology*).
Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 14th Hrs.
H. L. Croker, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (*Director Mil. Works, India*).
H. R. Davies, C.B. (*West Riding Division, York*).
Sir A. P. Blenkinsop, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command*).
E. G. Sinclair-MacLagan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Highland Division, Perth*).
W. de L. Williams, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
S. H. Sheppard, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Tech. Advisor, R.E., India*).
C. F. Romer, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Staff Duties*).
J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.Q.M.G., India*).
Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Mil Attaché, Paris*).
G. A. J. Leslie, C.B., C.M.G.
T. H. Shoubridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*E Lancashire Division, Preston*).
G. N. Cory, C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Staff, India*).
L. R. Vaughan, C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
C. J. Deverell, C.B. (*United Provinces District, Meerut*).
R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Tech. Adviser, Cavalry, India*).
W. E. Jennings, M.D., K.H.P., Ind. Med. Serv.
S. G. Moores, C.B., C.M.G. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).
A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G.
A. B. Ritchie C.B., C.M.G.
H. L. Reed, *VC*, C.B., C.M.G.
C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G.
T. O. Marden, C.B., C.M.G., Col., Welch Regt. (*G.O.C., Constantinople*).
Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training*).
A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G.
J. T. Burnett-Stuart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director, Mil. Operations*).
Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Iraq*).
H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Comdt., School of Mil. Eng.*).
H. H. Tudor, C.B., C.M.G. (*Palestine*).
A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. P. W. Vols.
T. G. Matheson, C.B., C.M.G. (*Waziristan District*).
G. F. Boyd, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M., Col. Leinster Regt. (*Dublin District*)
P. G. Grant, C.B, C.M.G. (*P.W.D., Palestine*).
F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Personal Services*).
J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Military Attaché, Rome*).
B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Aldershot*).
G. D. Jeffreys, C.B., C.M.G. (*London Command*).
T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Presidency and Assam District*).
Sir W. E. Irouside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Staff College, Camberley*).
C. B. L. Clery, C.B., Ind. Army.
A. M. S. Elmslie, C.B., C.M.G., Indian Army.
J. B. Smith, C.B., K.H.P., I.M.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern, India*).
S. R. Davidson, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army, Col. 47 Sikhs (*Delhi Brigade Area*).
H. C. Tytler, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*D.A. and Q.M.G., Northern India*).
A. LeG. Jacob, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Lahore Brigade Area*).
W. C. Black, C.S.I. C.I.E., Ind. Army (*Military Secretary, India*).
C. McN. Parsons, C.B. R. Mar.
H. E. Blumberg, C.B., R. Mar.
P. Holland-Pryor C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army.
H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Ind. Army.
H. O. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*D.A.G., and Director of Personal Services India*).
H. A. V. Cummins, C.M.G., Ind. Army. (*A.A. & Q.M.G., Lahore*).
W. D. Bird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir D. H. Ridout, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
F. M. Wilson, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director, S. & T., India*).
Sir M. G. E. Bowman-Manifold, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
L. R. Kenyon, C.B. (*Dir. Gen. Ordnance, India*).
T. A. Tancred, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Tech. Adviser, Artillery, India*).
C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G.
A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Ulster*).
G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
F. A. Dudgeon, C.B.E.
L. Conway Gordon, C.B., R. Mar.
W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director-Gen. Army Veterinary Services*).
P. O. Hazelton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director S. & T., War Office*).
O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Western, India*).
W. W. O. Beveridge, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.P. (*Director of Hygiene*).
B. H. Deare, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
T. W. Gibbard C.B., C.B.E., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Ireland*).
H. M. C. W. Graham, C.M.G., R. Mar.
E. J. Stroud, C.B., C.M.G., R. Mar.
Sir G. B. Stanistreet, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
E. M. Pilcher, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S.
H. A. Hinge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*D.D.M.S., Salisbury*).
C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Deputy Director-General Army, Medical Services, War Office*).

POST WAR EXPENDITURE.

The *Navy and Army Estimates* for Great Britain, the United States, France and Japan for 1913–14 and for 1920–21 (before the *Washington Conference* met) are shown below :—

NAVY ESTIMATES.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
United Kingdom	£48,809,300	£90,872,300
United States	29,180,000	134,468,717
France	21,292,000	16,619,909
Japan	10,700,000	48,820,520

ARMY ESTIMATES.

	1913–14.	1920–21.
United Kingdom	£28,416,000	£164,750,000
United States	$316,000,000	$911,000,000
France	Fr. 913,750,000	Fr. 6,546,000,000
Japan	Yen 97,545,515	Yen 230,000,000

The French figures are for 1921 ; those for the U.S. include Air Force and Pensions ; those for France and Japan include Air Force.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING,

Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The Air Ministry was established in 1918 to take over the control of the Royal Air Force, which was formed by the amalgamation of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps. The Air Force (Constitution) Act, 1917, provides for the administration of matters relating to the Air Force and to the defence of the Realm by air, to be vested in the Air Council.

In addition, the Air Navigation Act enacts that the purposes of the Air Council shall include all matters connected with air navigation.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, The Duke of Sutherland.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air-Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E.
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederick Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P.
Parliamentary Private Sec.,
Air Secretary and Private Sec., Group Capt. E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C.
Assist. Private Sec., Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.

Department of the Under Secretary of State.

*Under Secretary of State for Air**, The Duke of Sutherland.
Private Secretary,

Directorate of Civil Aviation.

Director of Civil Aviation, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C.† £2,000
Controller of Aerodromes and Licensing, Brig.-Gen. F. L. Festing, C.B., C.M.G. £1,350
Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. H. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G. £1,350
Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Department of the Secretary.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., R. Monk-Jones.
Deputy Secretary and Accounting Officer, W. A. Bland, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec. W. B. Foden.
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, D.S.O. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; E. M. Knox; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, O.B.E.; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Spaight, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals (Old Style), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.‡; R. C. Richards ..... £850 to £1,000
Principals, J. H. Barnes (*actg.*); S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E. (*actg.*); E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; J. H. Heath, M.B.E.; R. L. Megarry; L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C. (*actg.*); W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young ..... £700 to £900

Directorate of Accounts.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier (*actg.*); F. W. N. Sibley ..... £850 to £1,000
In Charge of Local Audit, J. J. O'Neill (*Iraq*), £850 to £1,000; G. J. Galpin, D.S.O. (*actg.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*) £850
Senior Accounts Officers, W. A. R. Channer; W. F. Connolly, M.B.E.; A. Donald (*actg.*) (*Iraq*); G. G. Fiddes; C. J. Price (*actg.*) (*Egypt*), £550 to £700; G. T. Jones, £600 to £800; R. Bartholomew (*actg.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*) £550

Directorate of Contracts.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. £1,200
Deputy Director, A. H. Self (*actg.*) .... £850 to £1,000
Senior Contracts Officers, W. G. West, M.B.E., £600 to £800; P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*actg.*); F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.
‡ Also Secretary of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.

Meteorological Office.

Director, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200

Directorate of Lands.

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)
Director-General, Sir H. Frank, Bart., K.C.B.
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B. (*Deputy Director-General*).
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Col. H. F. Cobb, C.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Civil Assistant, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.
Private Secretary, C. G. Beatson.
Director of Operations and Intelligence, Air Commodore J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. J. A. Chamier, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E. £1,500
Director of Training and Staff Duties, Air Commodore T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. £2,000
Deputy do., Group-Capt. P. L. W. Herbert, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,500
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. M. Stuart, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,000
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,000 to £1,200; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. £1,500
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E. £800 to £1,000
Controller of Communications, Lt.-Col. L. F. Blandy, D.S.O., R.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Director of Personnel, Group-Capt. A. G. Board C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,500
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P. Mills, M.C., A.F.C. £1,500
Director of Medical Services, Air-Commodore D. Munro, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.(E.) £2,000
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A. £1,110

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Private Sec., A. R. Wolbrom.
Director of Research, Brig.-Gen. R. K. Bagnall-Wild, C.M.G., C.B.E. £2,000
Deputy Director (Design), Wing-Comm. H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Assistant Director (Armament), Wing-Comm. E. D. M. Robertson, D.F.C.
Assistant Director (Instruments), Wing-Comm. J. B. Bowen, O.B.E.
Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Air Commodore F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. £2,000
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. £2,000
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E. £1,200

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Ireland, Templepatrick, Co. Antrim, Northern Ireland.
Commanding, Wing-Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell, Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. A. H. Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton, Halton, Wendover, Bucks.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Middle East, Cairo.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.C.
Egyptian Group Headquarters, Heliopolis.

Royal Air Force, Iraq, Baghdad City.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, India, Ambala.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valetta, Malta.
Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Palestine Command, Bir Salem, Ludd, Palestine.
General Officer Commanding, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Tudor, C.B., C.M.G.

Royal Air Force, Trans-Jordania, Headquarters, Amman.

Aircraft Carriers.
H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," and "Pegasus."

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*Chief of the Air Staff*) ..... April 1, 1922.

Air-Marshal.

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Iraq Command*) ..... April 1, 1918.
J. F. A. Higgins, C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Inland Area*) April 1, 1918.
Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Middle East Command*) ..... April 1, 1918.
Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Air Member for Supply & Research*) ..... April 1, 1918.
A. V. Vyvyan, C.B., D.S.O. (*Coastal Area*) Oct. 10, 1919.
P. W. Game, C.B., D.S.O ..... Jan. 1, 1922.
O. Swann, C.B., C.B.E. (*Air Member for Personnel*) June 30, 1922.

Air Commodores.

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 1, 1919
H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Aug. 4, 1919
C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
C. A. H. Longcroft, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 5, 1919
E. A. D. Masterman, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. ..... Aug. 8, 1919
F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..... Jan. 1, 1921
D. Munro, C.I.E., F.R.G.S.(R.) ..... Nov. 26, 1921
H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1922
B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... Jan. 1, 1922
C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Jan. 1, 1922
R. H. Clark Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Jan. 1, 1922
T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. ..... June 30, 1922
A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Oct. 1, 1922

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The Meteorological Office was established as a Department of the Board of Trade in 1854. Changes have been made from time to time in the management, and in 1919 the Office was attached to the Air Ministry. The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The Gassiot Committee of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes:—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the British Rainfall Organisation was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

President of Committee, Rt. Hon. Lord Gorell, C.B.E., M.C. (*Under Secretary of State for Air*).
Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Assistant Directors, C. Chree, D.SC. F.R.S. (*Observatories*), R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A. (*Contributive Stations*), Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S. (*Forecast*).
Superintendents, Commr. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.D., R.N.R. (*Marine*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Local Centres*); Capt. D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); F. J. W. Whipple, M.A. (*Climatology*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*Instruments*); M. de C. S. Salter (*British Rainfall Organisation*); Commr. L. G. Carbett, R.N. (*Navy*); A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E. (*Scotland*).
Secretary of Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution, J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (Kew), C. Chree, D.SC., F.R.S.
Magnetic (Eskdalemuir), A. Crichton Mitchell, D.SC., F.R.S.E.
Western (Valencia, co. Kerry), L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
Aerological (Benson, Oxon), W. H. Dines, F.R.S.

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1921 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 23,152 flights were made, and 5,850 machine hours were flown, the mileage totalling approximately 452,000. The number of passengers carried was 42,680, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 19 tons. During this period 73 pilots were licensed for the first time and 215 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 150; 158 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 133 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 239.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents over the whole period:

Total accidents reported	14
Approximate number of machine miles flown per accident	32,300
Approximate number of machine flights per accident	1,654
Approximate number of machine hours flown per accident	418

During the period under review two pilots (including one unlicensed) were killed and four injured, and one passenger was killed and two injured. There were no injuries to third parties.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

UNDER the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, there is a National Assembly to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England—not to deal with spiritual doctrines or the duties of the Ministry, but with the framework and rules within which the Church works. The Act gave power to set up an Assembly consisting of three Houses, composed of the Bishops, the Clergy and the Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conference, which consists of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the statutory manner. It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rights thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed under the Act by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are full members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Statistics.—The Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses in 1920 numbered 2,171,619; the number of children attending Sunday Schools was 2,233,111. In the year ended Dec 31, 1920, the sum of £10,493,716 was contributed for Church work, the sum of £4,760,799 being for General Purposes and £5,732,917 for Parochial Purposes.

New Sees.—At the Summer group of Sessions of the Assembly of 1922 it was proposed to create new Sees, as follows:—

Winchester.—The diocese to be divided into three—*Winchester*, *Guildford*, and *Portsmouth and the Wight*. *Peterborough.*—A See of *Leicester* to be created, the diocese to consist of the county of Leicestershire. *Lichfield.*—The diocese to be relieved by the creation of a See of *Shrewsbury*, the diocese to consist of the county of Shropshire, including that part of it which is now in the diocese of Hereford. *Southwell.*—The diocese to be relieved by the creation of a See of *Derby*, the diocese to consist of the county of Derbyshire (except Glossop, see under Manchester). *Manchester.*—The diocese to be divided by the creation of a See of *Lancaster*, to consist of the part of the diocese which lies north of the river Wyre and those parts of the county of Lancashire which are now in the diocese of Carlisle. A *mid-Lancashire* diocese to be created, to consist of the present Archdeaconry of Blackburn, except the rural deanery of Rawtenstall. The deaneries of Stockport and Mottram to be transferred from Chester to Manchester, and that of Glossop from Southwell to Manchester.

The Revised Lectionary.—The *Revised Table of Lessons measure* was moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury and was carried, the voting being 25 Bishops, 119 Clergy and 127 Laity *for*, and 4 Clergy and 51 Laity *against*, majority *for*, 216.

Meetings in 1923.—The Assembly will meet in 1923 as follows:—Jan. 29 to Feb. 2; July 2 to 6; Nov. 12 to 16.

The Clergy and the Cost of Living.—Owing to the increase in the cost of living (*see* p. 511), the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England continued (in 1921) the special grants made in 1920. The maximum grant to an incumbent with a benefice of net income not exceeding £300 per annum is £30; the addition made to the curate grants is at the rate of 15 per cent.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bath and Wells; Birmingham; Bristol; Chelmsford; Chichester; Coventry; Ely; Exeter; Gloucester; Hereford; Lichfield; Lincoln; London; Norwich; Oxford; Peterborough; Rochester; St. Albans; St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich; Salisbury; Southwark; Southwell; Truro; Winchester; Worcester.

Registrar, F. H. Lee.

Apparitor-General, H. T. A. Dashwood.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryle, D.D., Dean of Westminster.

The Very Rev. the Deans; the Venerable the Archdeacons; and the Elected Proctors.

Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of Bradford; Carlisle; Chester; Durham; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle; Ripon; Sheffield; Sodor and Man; Wakefield.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Beverley, D.D.

The Very Reverend the Deans of the Province; two Archdeacons from each Diocese, and the Elected Proctors.

Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916
Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. (18 Collingham Place, S.W. 5) 1904

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895 | T.G.Gardiner, M.A. 1917
A. W. Robinson, D.D. .....1916 | Archdn. Whitethomson, M.A. 1918
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 | Archd. Macmillan 1921

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. L. J. White-Thomson, M.A. 1918
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Legal Secs., F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne-Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs St. John, Bath: & Well:] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
Bishop of Taunton 1915 | T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. Lancelot J. Fish, M.A. 1909
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.
Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R.G. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

BIRMINGHAM. £3,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield, D.D. (Harborne House, Birmingham) [Signs H. R. Birmingham] 1911
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ...1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 186.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, J. B. Clarke.

BRISTOL. £2,036 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. 1921

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 | R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. G. Alford, C.B.E., M.A. .....1912 | J. Gamble, B.D. ...1922

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 180; *Curates, &c.*, 104.
Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford) [Signs J. E. Chelmsford] 1914

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester .....(£600) 1922
Essex, Bishop of Barking.....(£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ...(£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; *Curates, &c.*, 238.
Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)
Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912 (The Palace, Chichester). [Signs Winfrid Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Residence, Chichester, and 18 Fourth Avenue, Hove) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

A. M. Deane, M.A. ...1897 | Bishop of Lewes 1911
Hy. D. Jones, M.A. V.D. 1900 | Archdn. Hoskyns 1918

Organist, Dr. Read.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, The Bishop of Lewes, D.D. 1920
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1912
Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 386; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

2nd Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. [Signs C. L. Coventren.]. 1922
Sub. Dean, Rev. H. St. J. Woollcombe, M.A. 1922

§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

Archdeacons.
Coventry, Ven. G. Arbuthnot, M.A. 1908
Warwick, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 201. *Curates*, &c., 70.
Chancellor, Edward William Hanseli, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY.** £4,000.

60*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fred. Henry Chase, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace, Ely) [Signs F. H. Ely] 1905
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).
Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. 1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).
R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1911
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916
B. W. Randolph, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus.

Archdeacons.
Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, M.A....(£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. Jas. Herbt. Srawley, D.D. (£200) 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates*, &c., 100.
Chancellor, George J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

EXETER. £2,800.

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.
Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman 1922

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D....(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
Bishop of Crediton 1889 | D. McLaren, M.A....1913
Archd. Sanders ...1909 | Archd. Leeke 1921
Organist, (vacant).

Archdeacons.
Exeter, Ven. F. Arthur Sanders, M.A. (£50) 1909
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. .....(£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920
Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates*, &c., abt. 300.
Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

***GLOUCESTER.** £4,300.

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. (Palace, Gloucester) [Signs].....1923

Dean.....£1,050
Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).
F. W. Goodwyn, M.A. '17 | F. Peacock, M.A.,
F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | (*Canon Missioner*). 1919
Archd. Ridsdale ...1921 | H. M. Smith, M.A. 1921
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. George L. H. Gardner, M.A. 1920
Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates*, &c., 90.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., H. C. Dowdall, M.A. ..1919
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford) [Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.
Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, M.A. (£750) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).
A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Winnington-
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 | Ingram, M.A.....1917
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915 |
Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Hereford, Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A. 1910
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley 1913
Beneficed Clergy, 352; *Curates*, &c., 81.
Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, Westminster.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93*rd Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (The Palace, Lichfield) [signs J. A. Lichfield] 1913

Bishop Suffragan.
Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean, £1,000.
Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
A. Moncrief, M.A....1917 | Arch. Bright, M.A. 922
Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 451; *Curates*, &c., 282.
Chancellor, George John Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90*th Bishop*, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, B.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.
Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (Rectory, Stoke, Grantham).....1920

Dean (£2,000).
Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
E. T. Leeke, M.A., *Sub-Dean* .....1877 | J. O. Johnston, D.D. 1913
Archd. Jeudwine ...1913 | Archd. Blackie.....1921
Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.
Lincoln, Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A. 1913
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie .....(£200) 1921

Benefices, 582; *Curates*, &c., 73
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

110*th Bishop*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Islington, Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Turner, D.D., *cons.* 1898 (96 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1898
Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919
Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2.) 1911
Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.) 1911
Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911
Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).
Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911
Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.
Archdeacons.
London, Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. ...1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A.....1920
Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C. (1922)
Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.
Joint Registrars, F. Hugh Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.
Chapter Clerk, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Secretary, F. Hugh Lee.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Rt. Rev. Herbert Edward Ryle, K.C.V.O., D.D., 1911.
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | E. W. Barnes, Sc.D. 1918
R. H. Charles, D.D. ... 1913 | V. F. Storr, M.A. 1921
H. L. C. V. de Candole 1918 |
Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A.....1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

90*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910
Bishop Suffragan.
Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903
Dean (£1,450 to £1,500.)
Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919
Canons Residentiary (each £750).
W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A.....1900 | J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920
Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc., £200.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Norfolk, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D. 1920
Norwich, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. 1920
Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903
Beneficed Clergy, 503; *Curates, &c.*, 170.
Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD. £5,000.

35*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D., *cons.* 1911 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs H.M. Oxon.] .....*trans.* 1919
Bishop Suffragan.
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921
Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).
Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D.....1920
Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).
R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | A. C. Headlam, C.H., D.D. 1918
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 |
Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., D.MUS., £300.
Archdeacons.
Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885 | Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921
Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921
Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.
Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,500.)

29*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. 1916 (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Theodore Petriburg:]
Bishop Suffragan
Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913
Dean (£950).
Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908
Canons Residentiary (each £475).
Bishop of Leicester 1919 | F. L. Donaldson, M.A. 1921
J. E. Stocks, D.D. ...1920 | Archd. Whittingham '22
Organist, H. F. Coleman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, D.D....(£200) 1920
Oakham, Ven. W. G. Whittingham, M.A. (£200) 1918
Northampton, The Bp. of Leicester ...(£50) 1919
Loughborough, Ven. C. E. Boucher, M.A. (£200) 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 584; *Curates, &c.*, 152.
Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).
Registrar, Charles Smith Magee, M.A.
Deputy Registrar & Diocesan Sec., H. Flude, M.A.

PORTSMOUTH AND THE WIGHT.

(In process of formation.)
1*st Bishop* (not yet appointed).
Registrar (not yet appointed).

*ROCHESTER. £4,000.

101*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (The Old Palace, Rochester.) 1905 [Signs J. R. Roffen.]
Dean (£1,200).
Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913
Canons Residentiary (each £600).
J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | C. F. Burney, D.Litt. 1914
J. Wood, M.V.O., D.D. 1910 | Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915
Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons.
Tonbridge, Ven. Avison T. Scott, M.A. (£200) 1906
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915
Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 209.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909, (Verulam House, St. Albans). [Signs Michael St. Alban :] 1919
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Dean.
Very Rev. George W. Blenkin, D.D. (£280) 1914
Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).
St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.....1909
Bedford, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. 1914
Beneficed Clergy, 302 ; *Curates*, 83.
Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.(1922).
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David., D.D. (Parklands,Ipswich) [Signs Albert St.E.&I.]1921
Archdeacons.
Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920
Organist, C. J. H. Shann.
Beneficed Clergy, 410 ; *Curates*, 57.
Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

***SALISBURY.** £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St.Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905 (The Palace, Salisbury). [Signs St. C. A. Sarum] 1921
Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920
Canons Residentiary (each £500).
Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916
Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A.....1902
Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne.....1919
Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 227.
Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop&Dean,Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919
Bishops Suffragan.
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918
Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921
Canons Residentiary.
Bishop Hook, D.D. 1914 | J. B. Haldane.....1918
Oswald Craig, M.A. 1914 | A. W. Maplesden,
R. C. Joynt, M.A. ...1917 | LL.D. 1919
Bishop of Woolwich 1918 | R. P. Roseveare, M.A. '22
Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus.Bac.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

2nd Bishop, Right Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D., *cons.* 1901 (Bishop's Manor, Southwell) [Signs Edwyn Southwell] 1904
Bishop Suffragan.
Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bower Hill, Repton) 1909
Archdeacons (each £200).
Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. ...1909
Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910
Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916
Organist, H. W. Tupper.
Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 240.
Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922
Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

6th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. F. S. Guy Warman, D.D (Lis Escop, Truro). [Signs Guy Truron] 1919
Canons Residentiary.
E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) 1904 | Arch. Raffles-Flint 1920
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919 | J. T. Lewis, M.A. (£300) 1922
Archdeacons (each £200).
Cornwall, Ven. S. R. Raffles-Flint, M.A. 1916
Bodmin, Ven. Henry H. H. Du Boulay, M.A. 1892
Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Beneficed Clergy, 238; *Curates*, 31; *other Clergy*, 31.
Chancellor, T. W. H. Inskip, M.A., K.C., M.P.
Registrar and Sec., Chr. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £3,750.

88th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Edw. Winton].....1911
Bishops Suffragan.
Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905.....1921
Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, D.D.....1909
Dean (*nominally* £1,970).
Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D.....1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922
Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917).
P. R. P. Braithwaite M.A. .....1901 | Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916 | Archd. Daldy M.A. 1920
Archd Robinson M.A 1908 | (one vacancy) 1922
Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.
Archdeacons.
Surrey, Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A.....1908
Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922
Beneficed Clergy, 571 ; *Curates*, *&c.*, 450.
Chancellor, G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C.
Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Regist. A.W.Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee, H. T. A. Dashwood, and C. W. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster). [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919
Dean.
Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908
Canons (each £800).
J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. ...1918
Archd. James .....1916 | H.P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922
Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.
Archdeacons (each £200).
Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921
Beneficed Clergy, 206.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920)
Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
Legal Secretary, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1. (1919)

Province of York.

***YORK. £9,000.**

39th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. *consecrated* 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:]....1909

Bishops Suffragan.

Beverley, Rt. Rev. Robert Jarratt Crosthwaite, D.D. (Bolton Percy, York)....1889
Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A.....1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull.....1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Bishop of Beverley, D.D.....1884
East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BLACKBURN or MID-LANCASHIRE.

(In process of formation).

1st *Bishop* (Not yet appointed).

Archdeacons (each £200).

Blackburn, The Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922
Lancaster, Ven. Phipps John Hornby, M.A. 1909

BRADFORD. £3,500.

1st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford]...1920

Archdeacons (each £200).

Craven, ...1923
Bradford, Ven W. Stanton Jones, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.
Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs H. Carliol] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. Campbell West-Watson, D.D. 1909

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Hastings Rashdall, D.C.L. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archd. Campbell... 1912 | T. B. A. Saunders, M.A., 1920
H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920 | F. W. Matheson, M.A., 1921

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
Westmorland, Bishop of Barrow .....(£200) 1915
Furness, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A....(£200) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 291; *Curates, &c.*, 95.
Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., F. H. Lee, 1 Sanctuary, S.W.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | H. V. S. Eck, M.A. 1921
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917 | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922

Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.
Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and F. Hugh Lee, Sanctuary, S.W.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918, (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. John Nathaniel Quirk, D.D. 1914

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. H. Cruickshank, D.Litt. ....1910 | Dawson Walker, D.D. 1919
Bishop of Jarrow...1914 | Archdeacon Derry, M.A. 1922
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. 1914

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914
Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 245; *Curates, &c.*, 254.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LIVERPOOL. 4,200.

2nd *Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Fras. Jas. Chavasse, D.D. (Palace, 19 Abercromby Square, Liverpool) [Signs F. J. Liverpool] 1900

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916
Beneficed Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 170
Chancellor, His Honour Judge Dowdall, K.C., B.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Church House, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th *Bishop*, Right Rev. William Temple, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton) [Signs W. Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) .....(£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909

Dean (£1,500).
Very Rev. Joseph Gough McCormick, D.D. ...1920

Canons Residentiary (*each £850).
J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
P. Green, M.A.....1911 | Archd. Aspinall...1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 564; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.
Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, E. S. Chesney.
Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. 1915 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Herbert Newcastle].

Canons Residentiary.
Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | O. Quick, M.A. ...1920
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1922

Archdeacons.
Lindisfarne, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D. (£200) 1914
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182; *Chaplains*, 9; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.

RIPON. £3,900.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D. (The Palace, Ripon) [Signs T. B. Ripon] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.
Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. Bottomley-Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).
Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).
A. T. Waugh, M.A....1891 | J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911
G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | Archd. Watson.....1921

Organist, Charles H. Moody, C.B.E., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...1921

Beneficed Clergy, 218; *Curates*, 138.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield].....1914

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).
Sheffield, Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 172; *Curates*, 54.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man) [Signs J. Sodor and Man].....1911
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890 (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield) [Signs G. R. Wakefield] 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).
Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. ...1914
Halifax, Ven. Henry Walsham How, M.A. ...1917
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 179; *Curates, &c.*, 96.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889 (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cambr.].....*elect. Archbp.* 1920
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910

Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Archd. Fletcher ...1910 | Daniel Davies 1915
Archd. Lloyd .....1910 | Archd. Davis.....1916

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.
Wrexham, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A. 1910
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. D. Grimaldi Davis, D.D....1916

Beneficed Clergy, 192; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, (vacant)

BANGOR. £4,200.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams, D.D. (Glyngarth Palace, Menai Bridge). [Signs: Watkin Bangor] 1899
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Canons Residentiary (each £350).
Arch. Ll. Jones, M.A. 1906 | E. O. Jones. B.A. ...1917
E. T. Davies, B.A....1906 | Archd. Evans, B.A. 1921

Organist, Roland Rogers, Mus.Doc., £120.

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).
Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; *Curates, &c.*, 70.
Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

94th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff). [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905

Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913

Canons.

Archdn. Buckley ... 1913 | D. Akrill Jones, M.A. 1921
D. Davies, M.A. ... 1914 | J. D. James, B.D. ... 1921
J. T. Harding, M.A. 1897 | F. W. Worsley, M.A. 1922
H. R. Johnson, M.A. 1913 | M. Jones Powell, D.D. '22
A. Henderson, B.A. 1915 | D. T. Griffiths, M.A. 1922

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacon.

Llandaff, Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 145; *Curates, &c.*, 140.
Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

MONMOUTH. £2,000

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Jesmond Stow Park, Newport, Mon.). [Signs C. Monemuter] 1922

Archdeacon, Ven. D. H. Griffiths, M.A., *Newport, Mon* 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 138; *Curates, &c.*, 43.
Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1922

Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport 1922

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

119th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs J. St. David's] 1897

Bishop Suffragan of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. Latham Bevan, D.D., Brecon 1915

Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. ... (£700) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £350).

Daniel Jones, M.A. 1903 | D. Watcyn Morgan, B.A. 1919
C. G. Brown, B.A. ... 1908

Organist, Joseph Soar, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1914
Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. ... (£200) 1903
Brecon, Bishop of Swansea ..... (£400) 1907
St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. ... (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 375; *Curates, &c.*, 145.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.
London Sec., F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

SWANSEA.

(In process of formation).

1st Bishop (not yet appointed.)

Archdeacon (£400).

Brecon, Rt. Rev. Bishop Bevan, D.D. 1907

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
Hy. Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
Regd. S. Copleston, *b.* 1845	*Calcutta*	1875	1912
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
T. W. Drury, *b.* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848	*Gloucester*	1905	1922
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Ernest N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1883	1901
Samuel Morley, *b.* 1841	*Tinnevelly*	1896	1903
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
M. R. Neligan, *b.* 1863	*Auckland*	1903	1910
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
G. Albert Ormsby, *b.* 1843	*Honduras*	1893	1907
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
Herbt. E. Ryle, C.V.O., *b.* 1856	*Winchester*	1901	1911
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Chas. H. Stileman, *b.* 1864	*Persia*	1912	1916
Waite H. Stirling, *b.* 1829	*Falklands*	1869	1901
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

Suffragan Bishops will be found under their respective dioceses:—

Barking (*Chelmsford*); *Barrow-in-F.* (*Carlisle*); *Beverley* (*York*); *Buckingham* (*Oxford*); *Burnley* (*Manchester*); *Colchester* (*Chelmsford*); *Crediton* (*Exeter*); *Croydon* (*Canterbury*); *Derby* (*Southwell*); *Dover* (*Canterbury*); *Europe, N. & C.* (*London*); *Grantham* (*Lincoln*); *Guildford* (*Winchester*); *Hull* (*York*); *Islington* (*London*); *Jarrow* (*Durham*); *Kensington* (*London*); *Kingston* (*Southwark*); *Knaresborough* (*Ripon*); *Leicester* (*Peterborough*); *Lewes* (*Chichester*); *Marlborough* (*Exeter*); *Plymouth* (*Exeter*); *Richmond* (*Ripon*); *St. Germans* (*Truro*); *Southampton* (*Winchester*); *Stafford* (*Lichfield*); *Stepney* (*London*); *Swansea* (*St. David's*); *Taunton* (*B. & Wells*); *Thetford* (*Norwich*); *Warrington* (*Liverpool*); *Wells* (*B. & Wells*); *Whalley* (*Manchester*); *Willesden* (*London*); *Woolwich* (*Southwark*).

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
PROVINCE OF CANADA.		
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1861	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b.* 1868	1907	79
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrall, *b.* 1853 (*Archbp. and Met.* 1915)	1904	140
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84
Missionary Bishops under Canadian Synod.		
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Mid-Japan, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	9
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.		
Algoma, George Thorneloe, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan*	1897	55
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	65
Niagara, Wm. Reid Clark, *b.* 1851	1911	86
Ontario, E. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	1917	78
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto { J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857 / W. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844, *Asst.*	1909 / 1907	237
PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND.		
Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903)	1905	110
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1861	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Caledonia, F. H. Du Vernet, *b.* 1860, *Archbishop and Metropolitan*, 1915	1904	16
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
Kootenay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1872	1915	41
Cariboo (vacant)		12
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, H. Pakenham Walsh, *b.* 1870	1915	6
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.*	1919	120
Chota Nagpur, A. Wood. *b.* 1869	1920	50
Colombo, Ernest A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	1903	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah	1913	—
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1871	1913	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura,	1922	86
Travancore & Cochin, C. H. Gill, *b.* 1861	1905	50
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch, Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847 (*Primate and Archbishop of N.Z.*, 1921)	1890	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	35
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1911	73
PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.		
Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	38
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	53
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	57
Grafton John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	68
Riverina, Ernest A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	1895	19
Sydney, John Chas.-Wright, *b.* 1861; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1910	1909	269
PROVINCE OF VICTORIA.		
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Melbourne, Harrington C. Lees, *b.* 1870; *Archbp. & Metropolitan*	1921	21
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	36
PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND.		
Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910) (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1921)	1921	115
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*)	(1915)	
Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1922	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881	1921	20
PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859	(1894) 1917	22
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	8
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, *b.* 1854, (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914)	1894	59
INDEPENDENT DIOCESES OF AUSTRALASIA.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1902)	1909	5
Polynesia	1921	6
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra, Gilbert White, *b.* 1869 (*cons.* 1900)	1915	15
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875 *Asst.*, F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1921 / 1911	57
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.*	1909	99
J. O. Nash, *b.* 1861 *Coadjutor*	1917	
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1911	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1861	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 1859	1912	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, Frede. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	1911	29
Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1850	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria	1901	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, *b.* 1873 (*c.* 1911, *elected Archbp. of W. Indies*	1921	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869 „ *Assist. Bishop*, V. Jackson	1917 / 1921	—
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866 „ *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley	1916 / 1919	90
Nassau, Roscow G. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1870	1918	—
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, M. S. O'Rorke, *b.* 1869	1913	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, *b.* 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865 „ *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing	1908 / 1918	42
China, North, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	17
China, West, W. Wharton Cassels, *b.* 1858 „ (*Asst.*) H. W. K. Mowell, *b.*	1895 / 1922	30
Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, *b.* 1865	1921	—
Hokkaido (vacant).		
Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	30
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	61
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister, *b.* 1855	1909	7
Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 18—	1919	—
Madagascar, G. K. Kestell-Cornish, *b.* 1858	1919	45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Osaka, Hugh Jas. Foss, *b.* 1848	1899	31
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	29
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	19
Sierra Leone, John Wahnsley, *b.* 1867	1910	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1879	1922	27
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872 „ (*Suff.*) H. G. Jones, *b.* 1870	1912 / 1920	68
West Equatorial Africa, { B. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880 / A. W. Howells	1921 / 1919	84
Zanzibar, Frank Weston, O.B.E., *b.* 1871	1908	31

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920	55,359	90	19	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D, *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920	98,796	147	78	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Rt. Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1919	10,205	68	14	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., *b.* 1871	1919	9,691	55	18	1,479
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. Maurice Day, D.D., *b.* 1843	1908	37,183	65	10	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912	31,935	100	35	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872	1916	50,741	105	18	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856	1919	226,810	165	56	1,750
Killaloe ...	Rt. Rev. Thomas Sterling Berry, D.D., *b.* 1854	1913	9,222	58	10	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915	31,210	97	26	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921	9,085	53	11	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. John G. FitzMaurice Day, *b.* 1875	1920	22,446	101	34	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. Arthur E. Ross, D.D., *b.* 1878	1920	9,723	60	10	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Charles Thomas Ovenden, D.D.

General Synod,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. L. A. Pooler, D.D. : J. A. Maconchy ; Major E. H. C. Wellesley and Rev. C. K. Irwin, B.D.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin ; *Asst. Sec.* Canon R. A. Kernan B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz. :—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1921, was only £89,498, charged with annuities to 28 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £9,887,276, made up of *Commutation* £89,498, *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,662,973, *Episcopal Sustentation* £561,681, *General Synod Funds* £597,119, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,633,535.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,006,539. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £334,229. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1921, was £123,456, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £337,468.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 524,375, or 12·0 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917	... 47	£*874
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	... 18	... 832
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904	... 31	*1,261
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	... 73	£*1,172
Glasgow ...	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	1921	... 82	... *993
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	... 22	... *852
St. Andrews	C. E. Plumb, D.D.....	1908	... 45	*1,032

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 418. Parsonages, 195. Clergy, 329. Communicants, 55,206.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,825 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants at the close of 1921 was 745,783. The sum of £790,269 was raised in 1921 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 50 years 500 chapels, at a cost of over £1,830,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,457. There are in addition 247 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. The *First Book of Discipline*, published in 1560, abolished the imposition of hands in the ordination of the clergy, but superintendents were appointed to appoint ministers and to plant and erect kirks. The Church, so reformed, was governed by a General Assembly composed of the Superintendents, ministers, and lay commissioners. A *Second Book of Discipline* was sanctioned by the Scots Parliament in 1581. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, is enquiring into the question of endowments, with a view to legislation in regard thereto.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER, The Duke of Sutherland.

MODERATOR (1923),

Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.D.
Procurator, Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C.
Agent, A.L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 64 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. In the year ending 31 Dec., 1921, there were 1,482 congregations and 42 preaching stations. The total membership was 531,849, and there were 2,038 Sunday Schools, with 197,817 scholars and 22,935 teachers. In 17 Foreign Mission Fields there are 399 European Mission Agents and 5,152 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year amounted to £1,455,655 at home, and £201,602 abroad.—*Moderator* (1922-3), Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 611 ministers, 562 congregations, with 106,483 communicants, 91,659 families, 7,224 Sabbath-school teachers, and 100,071 scholars. During the year 1921-22 this branch contributed by congregational effort £381,027 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the year for all purposes was £483,511. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 31 ministerial with 3 medical and industrial missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. W. G. Strahan, D.D., Newry. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 351 congregations, 9 preaching stations, and 84,375 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 89 missionaries abroad, including 41 women. In 1921 the amount raised for all purposes was £388,479.—*Church Offices:* 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Pubs. Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 56,494; local preachers, 97,531; members and probationers, 10,386,972; Sunday schools, 94,857; officers and teachers, 922,361; scholars, 9,182,637; churches and other preaching places, 100,130. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. The Wesleyan Conference will be held at Sheffield in 1922.—*Pres.*, Rev. John R. Wakerley; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. H. J. Taylor.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists, which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. E. F. H. Capey; *Secretary*, J. P. Bridgwater.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.—*President*, T. Lomax.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, J. Abbott.

FINANCES.

Finances.—The *Wesleyans* raised in 1920–21 £301,381 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £53,447. The *Primitive Methodists* raised £11,731 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Church* £37,525 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers.	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,682	19,058	495,828	22,788	8,584	854,746
Primitive Methodists	1,097	14,056	207,713	...	4,415	419,927
United Methodist Church	709	4,705	138,947	5,825	2,271	270,454
Independent Methodists	375	...	8,536	898	143	25,505
Wesleyan Reform Union	25	341	8,181	...	208	22,774

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welch origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welch-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1922 the body numbered—churches, 1,486; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,779; ministers and preachers, 1,161; elders, 7,101; communicants, 187,260; on probation, 1,802; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,290; teachers and scholars, 189,202; adherents (including communicants), 319,484.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1922, £206,487. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £495,240.

One of the features of the Welch churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 382 chapels and preaching stations, with 33,232 communicants and 85,131 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welch.

The churches in Assam number 1,026; communicants, ; 60,088 adherents (including communicants), 67,117. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. R. R. Roberts, B.A., Cardiff; (*North Wales*), Rev. E. O. Davies, B.Sc., Llandudno.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. W. Jones, Aberdulais.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. D. E. Thomas, Llanstephan, and Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churchas were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,702 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1922–23, Rev. Thomas Yates; 1923–24, Rev. Dr. A. R. Henderson. *Secretary*, Rev. Richard J. Wells. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 40 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1921, 4,180 chapels and 2,078 pastors. The members numbered 402,688, Sunday-school teachers 56,543, and Sunday scholars 517,969. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,804,449 *President of the Baptist Union*, 1922–23, (to be elected Nov. 21, 1922). *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, D.D. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, consists of 19,049 members and has 390 places of worship in Great Britain, with 29 places of worship in Ireland and 2,281 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), 136 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,729 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,680 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (**Swedenborgian**), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Reformed Episcopal Church** originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D.; *Bishop of Southern Diocese*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D.; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Welby Prior, B.D., Trinity Rectory, South-end-on-Sea; *Southern Diocesan Sec.*, Rev. P. T. Norris, B.A., Harlesden. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The **Greeks** (*Bishop of Central and Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Archbishop Germanos; *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have churches in London and Manchester; the **French, Dutch, Swedes**, and **Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in London.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 200 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C. 3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 14,000,000.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 114 Episcopal Sees, with 54 Vicariates and 10 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1922 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1921) at 1,931,991, Scotland 603,094, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1921) are 2,144,610, Ceylon (1921) 367,350, Canada (1920) 3,268,837, Australian Commonwealth (1911) 996,804, New Zealand (1916) 151,605, and Union of South Africa (1911) 91,035, the total for the British Empire being 14,186,610; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 316,888,975.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Cons. Clergy.
Archbishops.		
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)	1896	484
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)		
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn	1895	102
Birmingham, John McIntyre	1912	305
Liverpool, Frederick W. Keating	1908	493
Bp. Auxil., Thomas Dobson	1922	
Bishops.		
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday	1920	99
Clifton, George A. Burton	1902	120
Hexham & Newcastle, Richd. Collins	1905	275
Leeds, J. E. Cowgill	1905	186
Menevia, Wales, Thomas Shine	1921	82
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy	1879	114
Bishop Coadjutor, T. Shine	1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes	1921	102
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn	1916	141
Plymouth, John Keily	1911	131
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter	1910	294
Salford, Louis Chas. Casartelli	1903	373
Bishop Auxil., John S. Vaughan	1909	
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton	1908	96
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo	1904	540
SCOTLAND.		
Archbishops.		
St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)	1890	102
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham	1917	
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh	1922	311
Bishops.		
Aberdeen, George Bennett	1918	71
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin	1919	32
Dunkeld, John Toner	1924	47
Galloway, James McCarthy	1924	36
BRITISH DOMINIONS.		
Ireland.—*Archbishops.*		
Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue (*succeeded* 1887)	1879	188
Archbishop Auxiliary (*Atalia*), Patrick O'Donnell (*cons.* 1888)	1922	
Dublin, Edward Byrne	1920	647
Cashel, John Harty	1914	133
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin	1910	151
Bishops.		
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe	1911	51
Ardagh, Joseph Hoare	1895	105
Clogher, P. McKenna	1909	112
Clonfert, Thomas O'Doherty	1919	83
Cloyne, Robert Browne	1894	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan	1914	204
Derry, Charles MacHugh	1907	116
Down & Connor, Joseph MacRory	1915	175
Dromore, Edward Mulhern	1916	60
Elphin, Bernard Coyne	1913	105
Ferns, William Codd	1918	133
Galway & Kilmacduagh Thomas O'Dea	1903	86
Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan	1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin, Patrick Foley	1896	154
Killala, James Naughton	1922	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty	1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan	1910	114
Limerick, Denis Hallinan	1918	173
Meath, Laurence Gaughran	1906	169
Ossory, Abraham Brownrigg	1884	119
Bp. Coadj., James Downey	1922	
Raphoe,		80
Ross, Denis Kelly	1897	30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett	1916	167
Europe.		
Bishops.		Cons.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.		1915
Gozo, John Camilleri		1889
Gibraltar, H. Gregory Thompson		1910
America.		
Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria.		
Archbishops.		
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary		1913
Halifax, Edward MacCarthy		1906
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt		1911
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi		1897
Bishop Aux., George Gauthier		1912
Ottawa, Joseph Medard Emard		1922
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling		1909
Quebec, Louis Nazaire Bégin, Card.		1888
Archbishop Coadj., Paul Eugene Roy		1908
Regina, Olivier Mathieu		1911
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau		1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche		1915
Toronto, Neil MacNeil		1895
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey		1900
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott		1916
Bishops.		
Alexandria, Felix Couturier		1919
Antigonish, James Morrison		1912
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.		1891
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard		1909
Calgary, John McNally		1913
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary		1913
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson		1917
Chicoutimi, Michael Labrecque		1892
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.		1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux		1922
Haileybury, Elias A. Latulipe		1908
Hamilton, Thomas Joseph Dowling		1887
Harbour-Grace, John March		1906
Honduras, Frederick Hopkins, Vic. Ap.		1899
Jamaica, William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.		1919
Joliette, John William Forbes		1913
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois		1910
London, F. Fallon		1910
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.		1902
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugéne Limoges		1922
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault		1899
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.		1921
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan		1912
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien		1913
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme		1921
Rimouski, J. Léonard		1919
Roseau, Philip Schelfhaut		1902
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf		1920
St. Hyacinth, Alexis Bernard		1906
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc		1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard		1904
Sherbrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque		1893
Bishop Aux., Hubert Chalifoux		1915
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier		1899
Valleyfield (vacant).		
Victoria, B.C., Alex. Macdonald		1908
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap.		1917

Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg 1912

Africa.

Bishops.	Cons.
Bangweolo, Stephen Laruc, V.A.	1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V.A.	1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V.A.	1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Cape Colony, West, John Rooney, Vic. Ap.	1886
Gold Coast, Ignatius Hummel, Vic. Ap.	1906
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V.A.	1909
Khartum, Francis Geyer, V.A.	1903
Kimberley, Charles Cox, Adm. Ap.	1914
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap.	1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis, John Murphy	1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gumy	1921
Shiré, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap.	1920
Togo, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap.	1914
Transvaal, Charles Cox, Vic. Ap.	1914
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweens, Vic. Ap.	1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913

Asia.

Delegate-Apostolic to India, Abp. Peter Pisani.

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina	1918

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta, Brice Meuleman	1902
Bp. Coadj., Ferdinand Périer	1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad	1911
Madras, John Aelen	1902
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez	1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Burma, East, Victor Emmi. Sagrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South, Alexander Cardot, Vicar Ap.	1893
Changanacherry, Thos. Kurialacherry, V. A.	1911
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand	1916
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil, Vic. Ap.	1911
Galle, Joseph van Reeth	1895
Hong Kong, Dominic Pozzoni, Vic. Ap.	1905
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna, Joseph Brault	1920

Asia. *Bishops—continued.*

	Cons.
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagar, Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Eestermans	1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon	1904
Mangalore, P. Perini	1910
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures	1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel	1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck	1921
Poona, A. Bruder	1922
Quilon, A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur, Francis Varhapilly	1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez	1917
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clere	1891

Australasia.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane, James Duhig	1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922
Wellington, Francis Redwood	1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea	1913

Bishops.

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Auckland, Henry William Cleary	1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston	1920
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell	1920
Caroline Islands (vacant).	
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Cooktown, John Heavey	1914
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte	1920
Fiji, Charles Nicolas	1918
Geraldton,	
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Goulburn, John Gallagher	1895
Kimberley (vacant).	
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator Islands, J. Darnand, Vic. Ap.	1919
New Guinea, A. G. de Boismenu	1899
New Pomerania, Louis Couppé	1889
Port Augusta, John Norton	1906
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale, Patrick Phelan	1913
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden	1918

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1921, the number of *Officers*, *Cadets* and *Employés* was 27,398, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 12,982, *Local Officers*, 80,281. The number of countries occupied was 76, and of languages used 48. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 214 Industrial Homes for Fallen Women, 46 Maternity Homes and 93 Children's Homes, 177 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 272 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 181 Workshops and Factories, 97 Labour Bureaux, 12 Farms, &c. More than 40,000 open-air meetings are held weekly, and a still larger number in the various halls of the organisation. At a large number of police courts, many gaols, and some convict establishments, Salvation Army officers are constantly in touch with prisoners, both of the first-offender class and confirmed criminals. In many instances men and women of both classes are taken into the care of the Army at the prison gate. Magistrates sometimes commit first offenders to the care of the Army instead of to prison. The total raised during "Self-Denial Week" in 1922 amounted to £158,221. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1923.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 15 to March 24.
Trinity, April 4 to July 7.
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

	Elect.
Chancellor, The Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1907
High Steward, The Viscount Birkenhead, Hon., D.C.L., *Merton*	1922
Vice-Chancellor, L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., Rector of *Exeter*	1920
Proctors, V. J. K. Brook, M.A., *Linc.*; F. W. Green, M.A., *Merton*	1922
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1910
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, D.Litt., *Magd.*	1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.*	1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen*	6161
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's*	1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.*	1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt., *Magdalen*	1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen*	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*	1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen*	1913
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, M.A., (D.Sc. Dublin), *Queen's*	1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham*	1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1915
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen, B.D., Principal of *St Edmund Hall*	1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*	1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls*	1913
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., *Non-Coll.*, *Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts*	
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's*	1900
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge	1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy	1900
Secretary to Delegates of—	
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester.*	
Extension of Teaching, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity*	1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester.*	
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magdalen.*	
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel.*	
Secretary of—	
Committee for Appointments and Adviser to Colonial and Foreign Students, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*	
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.	

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, Warden of *All Souls*; Master of *Balliol*; Warden of *Ch. Ch.* (and 1 vacancy).
Professors, The Regius Professor of Divinity; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin.
Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; N. Whatley, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; J. L. Stocks, M.A.; A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.; F. J. Lys, M.A.; D. G. Hogarth, D. Litt.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

	Elect.
American History (*Harmsworth*), S. E. Morison, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1922
Anatomy (*Lee's*), A. Thomson, M.A. *Ch. Ch.*	1893
Anglo-Saxon, W. A. Craigie, M.A.,	1916
Arabic (*Laudian*), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., *New Coll.*	1889
Archæology (*Lincoln*), P. Gardner, D. Litt., *Linc.*	1887
Archæology (*Prehistoric*), Sir A. J. Evans, D. Litt., *Brasenose.*	1909
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
Biochemistry (vacant)	1922
Botany (*Sherard*), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter.*	1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus*	1921
Chemistry (*Lee's*), F. Soddy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1919
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity*	1920
Civil Law (*Regius*), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1919
Colonial History (*Beit*), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls*	1920
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), E. S. Goodrich, M.A., *Merton*	1921
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
Divinity (*Regius*), Arthur C. Headlam, C.H., D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1918
Divinity (*Margaret*), W. Lock, D.D., *Keb*	1919
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *Brasenose.*	1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton*	1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton*	1922
Exegesis (*Ireland*), C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.*	1920
Experimental Philosophy (*Lee's*), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Wadham*	1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), A. M. Hind, M.A. (Camb.)	1921
Forestry, R. S. Troup, M.A., *St John's*	1920
French (*Foch*), G. Rudler, M.A. *Worc.*	1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *University*	1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.*	1919
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's*	1907

Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* ..... Elect. 1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1924
History, Ancient (*Camden*), H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt., *B.N.C.* 1920
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.* 1910
International Law (*Chichele*), (vacant) ..... 19[illegible]2
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C. F. Burney, D.Litt., *Oriel* 1914
Italian (*Serena*), C. Foligno, M.A., *Queen's* 1919
Jurisprudence (*Corpus*), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., *Corpus* 1903
Latin (*Corpus*), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus* 1913
Law (*Vinerian*), W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls* 1922
Logic (*Wykeham*), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.* 1919
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir A. E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., D.M., *Ch. Ch.* 1920
Military History (*Chichele*), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls* 1909
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.* 1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., *All Souls* 1905
Modern History (*Regius*), Sir C. H. Firth, M.A., *Oriel* 1904
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.* 1910
Moral Philosophy (*White*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus* 1897
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D.Mus., *New Coll.* 1918
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's* 1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's* ... 1913
Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.* 1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's* 1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (*Oriel*), C. C. J. Webb, M.A., *Magd.* 1920
Physics (*Wykeham*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.* 1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Sir C. S. Sherrington, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S. 1913
Poetry, W. P. Ker, M.A., *All Souls* 1920
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A. 1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls* 1912
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.* 1922
Roman-Dutch Law (*Rhodes*), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1921
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A., *Exeter* 1913
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), W. Somerville, D.Sc., *St. John's* 1906
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol* 1910
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol* ... 1899
Spanish, Don F. de Arteaga y Peveira, M.A., *Worcester* 1894
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus* 1893

Oxford Colleges
(with date of foundation).

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. L. Smith, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1516), T. Case, M.A., *President.*
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), R. B. Riddell, M.A., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571), E. G. Hardy, D.C.L., *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, D.C.L., *President.*
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1386), W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master.*
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, B.D., *Prin.*
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, J. H. Keane, M.A., *Master.*
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.
Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M.A.
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Musson.
Secretary, Miss Anson, B.A.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss Eleanor Jourdain, M.A.
Librarian, Miss W. Mammatt.
House Bursar, Miss R. Metherell.

ST. HILDA'S HALL
Principal, Miss W. H. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss A. E. Levett, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, B.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.
Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1923.

Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar. 28.
Easter ..... Apr. 16 to June 24.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* ..... Elect. 1919
Vice-Chancellor, Edmund Courtenay Pearce, D.D., Master of *Corpus* 1922
High Steward, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., LL.D., *St. John's* 1919
Deputy High Steward, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* 1918
Representatives in Parliament, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.*, 1918; Professor Sir J. Larmor, M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *St. John's* 1918
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* 1900
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's* 1920
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.* 1910
Assistant Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's* ....
Assistant Registrary for Research Studies, Sir G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corp.* .....
Assistant Registrary for Board of Examinations, W. C. D. Whetham, M.A., *Trin.*
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.* 1889
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson 1921
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913 1920

Proctors, R. H. Fowler, M.A., *Trin.*; A. D. Browne, M.A., *Queen's*..... Elect. 1922
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Strickland Curator, H. F. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* .....
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. G. Carter
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*.....
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. F. Gowland Hopkins, M.A., M.B., F.R.S., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's*.....

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A. (*Examinations*); Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D. (*Lectures*).
Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., University Offices.
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Trinity Hall*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Emmanuel*.
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Wood; Professor Sir E. Rutherford.
Other Members of the Senate, Sir W. Durnford (*Kings*), Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Sec.*; Dr. Hazeltine (*Down.*); J. H. Gray, M.A. (*Qu.*); H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); W. Spens, M.A. (*Corp. Chr.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); T. Knox-Shaw, M.A. (*Sid. Suss*).

MATRICULATIONS.

1906-1907	1,083	1912-1913	1,200	1917–1918	281
1907-1908	1,164	1913-1914	1,178	1918-1919	1,835
1908-1909	1,163	1914-1915	727	1919-1920	2,458
1909-1910	1,218	1915-1916	344	1920-1921	1,824
1910-1911	1,191	1916-1917	235	1921–1922	1,764
1911-1912	1,156				

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 30 Sept., 1921, £121,353.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 30 Sept., 1921.

Total payments	£105,547
Balance due to Chest	15,806
	£121,353

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), B. M. Jones, M.A.; *Emman.* ..... Elect. 1919
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.* 1908
Agriculture (*Draper's*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius*..... Elect. 1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.*..... 1920
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius.* 1899
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.* 1912
Arabic (*Sir T. Adam's*), E. G. Browne, M.A., *Pemb.*..... 1902
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* 1893
Archæology (*Disney*), Sir W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius*..... 1918
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's* 1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* 1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*..... 1909
Bio-Chemistry, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.*..... 1921
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.* 1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., *Sidney* 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*..... 1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, M.A., *Caius*..... 1914
Divinity (*Regius*), Alexander Nairne, D.D. 1922
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.*..... 1911
,, (*Norrison*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.* 1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet*, 1901
,, (*Ely*), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *King's* 1916
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J.P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.*..... 1919
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir Ernest Rutherford, M.A., *Trin.* 1919
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.* 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*... 1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* 1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.* 1917
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1921
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's* 1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, C.B.E., LL.D., *Down* 1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., *Caius* 1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.* 1911
Law (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing* 1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., M.P., *St. John's* 1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's* 1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down*..... 1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.* 1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.* 1881
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's* 1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's* 1900
Music, Sir C. V. Stanford, Mus.D., *Trin.* ... 1887
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Pet.* 1875
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's* 1919

	Elect.
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.A., *Trin. H.*	1922
Physic (*Regius*), Rt. Hon. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. LL.D., *Caius*	1892
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.*	1920
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1903
Political Economy. A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's*	1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's*	1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius*	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(*With date of Foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., *Master.*
Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master*
Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master.*
Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., *Master.*
Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master.*
Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., *Master.*
Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*
King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost.*
Magdalene (1542), A. C. Benson, LL.D., C.V.O., *Mast.*
Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master.*
Peterhouse (1284), Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master.*
Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*
St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master.*
St. John's (1511), R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*
Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*
Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master.*
Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master.*

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*
Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. F. Reddaway, M.A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss Bertha S. Phillpots, O.B.E., Litt.D.
Vice-Mistress and Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.
Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.
Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.
Secretary, Miss M. Clover, Coleby, Grange Road, Cambridge.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss B. A. Clough.
Tutors, Miss A. B. Collier; Miss J. P. Strachey; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal.
Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1921–22 the total admissions amounted to 7,092; the number of internal students in May, 1922 was 8,758.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, H. J. Waring, M.S., B.Sc., F.R.C.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Robert Mullineux Walmsley, D.Sc.
Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.
Secretary to the Senate, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee,
Supt. of Examinations, Robin Roscoe, B.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye.
Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, A.S.A.A.

Representative in Parliament,
Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Hon. W. N. Bruce, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, S. L. Loney, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. T. D. Lister, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*), C.W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Sydney Russell-Wells, G. J. Senter. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, F. F. Burghard, R. Johnson. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Sir Gregory Foster, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker, *By King's College (Theological Department)*, Rev. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, Sir R. Gregory. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir J. Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. A. F. Murison; (*Music*), Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. A. Dendy, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Dr. A. N. Whitehead; (*Engineering*), Dr. H. C. H. Carpenter; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Ratan Tata Department of Social Science and Administration at the London School of Economics and Political Science, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 0 and 21; *Arts*, 74 and 130; *Laws*, 5 and 9; *Music*, 1 and 20; *Medicine*, 300 and 354; *Science*, 74 and 209; *Engineering*, 9 and 77; *Economics*, 21 and 19.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Accounting and Business Methods (*Cassel*) L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D.; W. Wright, D.Sc.; T. Yeates, M.B.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt. D.
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Aviation (*Zaharoff*), Sir R. T. Glazebrook, F.R.S.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc.
Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths'*), W. Bullock, M.D., F.R.S.
Banking and Currency (*Cassel*), (vacant).
Biochemistry, J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.; W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Central European History, R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.Sc.
Classical Literature, W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A.
Classics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Dutch Studies, Pieter Geyl, Litt.D.
Economic History, Mrs. L. C. A. Knowles, Litt.D.
Education, J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.B.A.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Literature, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; Sir Sidney Lee, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Do. (*Quain*) R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.
English Literature, Miss C.F.E. Spurgeon, Litt.D.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Pathology, W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, M.D.; C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R.C.S.
French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.
Geography, L.W. Lyde, M.A.; J. T. Unstead, D.Sc.
Geology, W. T. Gordon, D.Sc.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc.
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.
History of Art, C. T. Borenius, Ph.D.
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.
Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.
International Law, A. P. Higgins, C.B.E., LL.D.
Italian, Antonio Cippico; Dr. Jur.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.; D. H. Slater, M.A.; H. Williamson, M.A.
Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.
Mathematics (*Astor*), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics, H. Hilton, D.Sc.; G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.
Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Medical Zoology, A. W. Alcock, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; F. R. Fraser, M.B.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, L-ès-L.
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c. (*Korais*), A. J. Toynbee, B.A.
Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S., F.R.S.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.
Music (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A. L. McIlroy, O.B.E., M.D.
Pathology, Sir F. W. Andrewes, O.B.E., M.D.; L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; J. McIntosh, M.D.
Pathology (*Graham*), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.
Pathology (*Dunn*), Adrian Stokes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. J. Clark, M.D.; F. Ransom, M.D.
Philosophy, H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physics, F. Horton, D.Sc.; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W. Wilson, D.Sc.
Physics (*Joel*), S. Russ, D.Sc.
Physics (*Quain*), Sir W. H. Bragg, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Do. (*Wheatstone*), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.; Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.; C. A. Lovett-Evans, D.Sc.; W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.; J. Mellanby, M.D.; V. H. Mottram, M.A.; M.S. Pembrey, M.D.; H. E. Roaf, M.D.; S. Vincent, M.D.

Physiology, (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, General, Sir W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Political Science, Graham Wallace, M.A.
Portuguese (Camoens), (vacant).
Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.B.
Radiology, (vacant).
Russian, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sculpture, (vacant).
Social Philosophy, E. J. Urwick, M.A.
Sociology (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D.
Surgery, G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Swahili and Bantu, Miss Alice Werner, L.L.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D.
Zoology, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Jodrell), D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Miss Lane-Claypon, M.D., D.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—

New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.

Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.

King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. A. Barber, D.D.

St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—

East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—

Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4.
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

Arts:—

Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—

London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.

— Arts—in Oriental Research only:—

School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine:—

The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* pp. 296-7).

Science and Engineering:—

Imperial College of Science and Technology:—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.H., LL.D.
City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.

Science—in Agriculture only:—

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Principal, Robert H. Wilson, B.Sc.

Laws and Economics and Political Science:—

London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., M.A., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1832.

Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. Robinson, D.C.L.
Proctors, P. J. Heawood, M.A.; W. N. Haworth, D.Sc.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Col. E. H. Grove-Hills, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. J. H. How.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, David Drummond, C.B.E., M.D.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A., LL.B.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Director for Women Students, Phoebe Sheavyn, D.Litt.
Chairman of Convocation, Mrs. Mary Tout, M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
Sec., Faculty of Arts, C. S. S. Higham, M.A.
Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, C.B.E., D.Sc.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professors, J. J. Findlay, PH.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, J. W. Graham, M.A.
,, —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
,, —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Lindsay Dewar, B.D.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope-Hogg, M.A.
,, —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
,, —Ward Hall, *Warden*, Miss May.
,, Ellis Lloyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spurling, M.A.
,, —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Guthkelch, B.A.
,, St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. Whatley

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., M.A.
Vice-Principal, Sir William Ashley, PH.D., M.Com.
Registrar, John H. Costain.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, J. George Adami, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, M.A., D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Warden, G. Grant, B.A.
Women—Warden, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.
Leeds, 1904. (£36,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, E. G. Arnold.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.
Accountant, G. R. Brench.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., M.P., LL.D.; Sir A. J. Hobson, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Hadow, C.B.E., M.A., D.Mus.
Treasurer, D. Vickers, M.P.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory,
Tutor for Women Students, Mrs. Storr Best, M.A.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.
Treasurer, S. H. Badock, J.P.
Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.
Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.

Department of Education.
Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.
Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

Halls of Residence.
Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House.
Women Students in Training—3 Hostels.

EAST MIDLAND UNIVERSITY, Nottingham.
(In process of formation.)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (1880).

Principal W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.

TRAINING COLLEGE.
Head of Department, Prof. A. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss A. Moncrieff, M.A.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds organise courses of University Extension Lectures, followed by class work and examinations, in all parts of the kingdom. Full particulars may be obtained from the following:—

Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Examination Schools.
Cambridge, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings.
London, John Lea, M.A., the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Manchester, the Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University.
Liverpool, the Secretary, University Extension Board, The University.
Leeds, the Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc., F.I.C.
Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, K. L. Ford.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Principal, H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (Men and Women).
Lecturer in Education, Harry A. S. Wortley, M.A.
Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal, Prof. B. Mouat Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, J. A. Binks.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. (£19,000.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

Halls of Residence—Wantage Hall and St. Patrick's Hall (for men); St. Andrew's Hall, Wessex Hall, St. George's Hall, and Cintra Lodge (for Women).

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLL.

Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

Hostels.

(*Men*) South Stoneham, *Warden*, Prof. A. A. Cock, B.A.
(*Women*) Highfield Hall, *Warden*, Miss Aubrey, M.A.; South Hill, *Warden*, Mrs. Ashdown.

Wales.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WALES. 1893.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, E. E. Hughes, M.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.A., (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, J. Ballinger, M.A.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, F. E. Rees, B.Sc.
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).

Principal, J. H. Davies, M.A.
General Secretary, C. G. Burton.
Academic do., G. J. Walker.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, E. D. T. Jenkins, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, Maj. W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Warden, Prof. R. L. Archer, M.A.
Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

Principal, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.

Principal, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., F.G.S.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Warden, W. Morris Jones, M.A.
Women—Warden, Mrs. E. S. Mathias, B.A.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

Principal, (vacant).

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.

(£16,800.)

Chancellor, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Irvine.
Rector, Sir J. M. Barrie, Bart., O.M., LL.D. (1919).
Principal, J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, J. M. Anderson, LL.D. *Factor*, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D. £1,500

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D. ...£950

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D.....£1,000
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterston.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector, The Viscount Birkenhead (1922).
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. £2,350
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor Sir Hector Cameron, LL.D.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£35,200.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Rector (1921–4), Rt. Hon. Sir Robert S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A.
Secretary of the University, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, M.P., O.M., D.C.L.
Rector, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M. (1920).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D., D.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Sec. of University, William Wilson, M.A., LL.B.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

George Street, Glasgow (1796).

Director, H. F. Stockdale, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Irish Free State.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.P., G.C.V.O.	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Lord Glenavy	1919
Provost, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	1919
Representatives in Parliament, Sir R. H. Woods, 1918; W. M. Jellett, K.C.	1919

SENIOR FELLOWS.

Vice-Provost, Thomas T. Gray, M.A.
Senior Dean & Catechist, Edward P. Culverwell, M.A.
Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.
Senior Proctor, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.
Registrar, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.
Bursar, R. Russell, M.A.
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

Law, W. A. Goligher, LITT.D. 1917
Physic, A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D. 1913
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A. 1901
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A. 1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A. 1913
Agriculture, John Joly, F.R.S. 1914
Army School, Sir R. W. Tate, K.B.E., M.A. 1909
Education, R. J. Fynne, M.A. 1922
Lady Registrar, Miss Olive Purser, M.A. ... 1918

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY. 1908.

Chancellor, The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.
Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D.
Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, J. MacNeill.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., LL.D.
President, Rt. Hon. Rev. Thomas Hamilton, P.C., D.D.
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.A., B.Sc.
Representative in Parliament, Sir W. Whitla, M.D.

Professional Education.

AGRICULTURE.

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric. 41½, Union Street.—*Sec.*, A. A. Prosser.
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Ireland.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre for Boys).—*Headmaster*, L. Skyrm, M.A.
BREWOOD, Staffs., Grammar School. — *Headmaster*, E. J. Gaman, B.Sc.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CHELMSFORD (East Anglian Institute of Agriculture).—*Principal*, H. M. McCreath, B.Sc.
DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts). —*Headmaster*, George W. Olivé, M.A.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric.), 13, George Sq.—*Director*, Alex. Lauder, D.Sc.
GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.).—*Princ.*, William G. R. Paterson, B.Sc.
HARPER-ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop). —*Principal*, Charles Crowther, M.A.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
MIDLAND AGRIC. AND DAIRY COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough, and Kingston-on-Soar, Derby).—*Principal*, T. Milburn, Ph.D.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*).
NEWTON ABBOT, Devon (Seale-Hayne Coll.).—*Principal*, D. R. Edwardes-Ker, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, R. Lindsay Robb, C.D.A.
PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal and Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. T. R. Jolly, M.B.E., V.D.
READING UNIVERSITY COLL. (*q.v.*).
ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust). For Research and post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).
SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss F. R. Wilkinson.
TAMWORTH (Agric. Coll.).—*Sec.*, William Sillito.
TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. M. G. Delahunt, M.A.
USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham, F.L.S.
WISLEY SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Director*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.
WYE, AGRIC. COLL., Kent.—*Principal*, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.

AMBULANCE.

COLLEGE OF AMBULANCE, 56 Queen Anne St., W. 1—*Managing Sec.*, Ernest E. Harrison.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the diplomas granted being **A.R.I.B.A.** and **F.R.I.B.A.**; and by the Society of Architects.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have appointed a committee for the purpose of drafting a bill for the statutory registration of architects, and another committee for the purpose of revising the charter and by-laws of the R.I.B.A. The Registration Committee will begin its work immediately in the hope of being able to submit the bill to Parliament in November, 1922.

BLACKHEATH, School of Arts and Crafts.—

BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Principal*, Wm. H. Evans, A.R.C.A.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
,, Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, W. H. Meggs, F.S.A.M.
CHELTENHAM, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, R. M. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A.

DERBY, School of Arts and Crafts. — *Principal*, D. S. Andrews, A.R.C.A.
DOVER, School of Art. — *Headmaster*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, George Atkinson, R.H.A.
EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Director*, F. Morley Fletcher. *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland. *Professors*, David Alison, R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, A.R.S.A.; John Begg, F.R.I.B.A.; J. E. Platt, A.R.C.A. *Supt. of Evening Classes*, Allan Sutherland.

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LEGAL.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1923.

Jan. 11 to Jan. 31	May 29 to June 18
Apr. 10 to May. 7	Nov. 2 to Nov. 26

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Bankes.
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Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
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Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
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Captain, F. A. Marten, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Commander, H. Hext Rogers, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain L. R. Oliphant, R.N.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc.

Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard* (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (3 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and Marine Society's Ship *Hermione* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* (*see* Societies).

Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, O.B.E., R.N.

Mercantile Marine.

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THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, F. H. Stafford, 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne. Nominations to R.N. College, Dartmouth, and for R.N.R. training as Probationary Midshipmen, subject to Admiralty Regulations. Candidates are prepared for Special Entry to Royal Navy, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and R.A.F. Examinations.

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Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "**Commercial Education.**"

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham*, *Bristol*, *Cambridge*, *Durham*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *London*, *Manchester*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Principal*, Dr. A. Ritchie-Scott.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E. 5.—*Principal*, S. Thorogood.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.
(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass Branch*, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. R. Sage, M.B.E.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E. *Sec.*, A. E. G. Edmonds.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; Head (Sch. of Art), Walter Bayes.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

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BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, T. Worswick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

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ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Greek Road, Deptford, S.E. 8.—*Head Mistress*, Miss M. E. Stuart.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secretary*, Mrs. H. F. Plant.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 42 Bethnal Green Road, E. 1.—*Principal*, F. Y. Golding.

FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard Street, City Road, E.C.—*Dean*, Prof. Eccles, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.I.E.E.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (*Branch of the Borough Polytechnic*).—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., M.A.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 61 Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen Street, Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, Payr.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.D., R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Road, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. W. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N. W. 1.—*Principal*, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. B. Maurice, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Superintendent*, G. C. Lowry, B.A.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, *Tempy. premises*, Lee Terrace, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Headmaster*, J. E. Allen.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (see below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

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South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

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Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

Royal College of Science.

Aeronautics: Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S. (*Aviation*); Sir Napier Shaw, F.R.S. (*Meteorology*); L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Aerodynamics*).

Mathematics: A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*); *Physics*: H. L. Callender, C.B.E., F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, F. J. Cheshire, C.B.E.; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; A. F. C. Pollard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry*: H. B. Baker, C.B.E., F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip, F.R.S. (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials*: W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology*: J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); S. B. Schryvor (*Biochemistry*); *Geology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: S. J. Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L. H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Metallurgy*: H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*: S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering*: C. L. Fortescue.

Rector, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,
Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1.) *City Guilds Engineering College* (see Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2.) *Finsbury Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.

(3.) *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(4.) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, S.W. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE (Southampton Row, W.C. 1.).—*Princ.*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

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SOUTH OF ENG. COLL. OF PHARMACY (186 Clapham Rd., S.W.9).—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

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ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom).—*Principal*, G. W. Handforth, B.A.

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BANBURY (Munic.).—*Headmaster*, R. Luscombe, B.A.

BARNSLEY (Central Techn. Sch., &c.).—*Princ.*, D. Paton Grubb, B.Sc.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Princ.*, David Hardman, M.Sc.

BATH (Munic.).—*Principal*, A.G. Day, A.M.I.M.E.

BATLEY (Techn. and Art Sch.).—*Principal*, N. B. Radcliffe, M.Sc.

BIRKENHEAD (Holt Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

,, (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, A. J. Gaskin.

,, (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, B.Sc.

,, (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., M.Sc.

BLACKBURN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, F. J. Harlow, B.Sc.

BLACKPOOL.—*Princ.*, D. T Setterington, B.Sc.

BOLTON (Munic.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, C.B.E., F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Laurence Small, B.Sc.

BOURNEMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Painter, B.Sc.

BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.

BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. B. Cronshaw, B.A.

BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.).—*Sec.*, A. W. Hoyle, B.Sc.

BRIGHTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A.

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BURNLEY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Munn Rankin, M.Sc.

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BURY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

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CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.

CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, W. Thomson, M.A.

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READING.—*See* Univ. Coll.
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WIDNES (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Crabtree, B.Sc.
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WILLENHALL.—*Princ.*, H. Hanford.
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WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Sec.*, T. Duckworth.
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SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Treforest).—*Princ.*, Prof. G. Knox, F.G.S., M.I.M.E.
SWANSEA.—*Princ.*, T. Gilbert Jones, M.Sc.

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EDINBURGH (Heriot Watt).—*Princ.*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc.
GLASGOW (Royal Techn. Coll.). *See* p. 293.
GLASGOW (Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Coll.).—*Director*, Dr. T. Pettigrew Young, M.B.E., D.Litt. *Sec.*, S. S. Forsyth.
PAISLEY (Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. MacLean, B.Sc.

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NEWRY (Munic.)—*Princ.*, T. A. Flynn, D.Ec.

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Vice-Principal, A. Barratt Brown, M.A.
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THEOLOGICAL.

Church of England and Church of Wales.

BANGOR (Church Hostel). — *Warden*, Rev. G. Basil Jones, B.A.
BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. T. Howard, M.A.
BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon W. E. Boulter, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Tait, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House, Clergy Training School).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A., O.B.E.
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College). —*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop A. M. Knight, D.D.
CHESHUNT (Bishops' College).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Cyril Mayne, M.A.
CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. H. L. Pass, B.D.
CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. B. Seaton, M.A.
DEVONPORT (Stoke Damarel School).—*Warden*, Rev. Chancellor Ponsonby.
DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary). —*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. J. Smith, M.A.
HIGHBURY.—*See* London University.
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.). —*Princ.*, Rev. H. Vaughan Edmunds, M.A.
KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission). — *Warden*, Rev. S. F. B. Bedale, B.A.

LEEDS (Clergy School). — *Princ.*, Rev. John Kenneth Morley, B.D.

LICHFIELD.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Lawrence A. Phillips, M.A.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. J. O. Johnston, D.D.; *Warden*, Rev. A. C. W. Rose, M.A.

LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon F. W. Worsley, B.D.

LONDON (King's College, W.C. 2).—*Dean*, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection). — *Superior*, Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.A., M.C.; *Warden*, Rev. B. Horner, M.A.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. A. Michell, M.A.

OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. B. Gooding, M.A.

SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon C. T. Dimont, B.D.

SHEFFIELD (Stephenson Hall).—*Warden*, Rev. E. H. Ward, M.A.

WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev. G. A. Hollis, M.A.

Scottish Episcopal Church.

EDINBURGH.—*Princ.*, Chancellor Perry, D.D.

Presbyterian.

ABERDEEN (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, (vacant until May, 1923).

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.). — *Pres.*,

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Oman, D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll. United Free Church).—*Princ.*, Rev. Alex. Martin, D.D.

GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. M. Clow, D.D.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Col.).—*Pres.*, J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.

Methodist.

BELFAST.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Robertson, B.D.

DIDSBURY.—*Princ.*, Rev. W. J. Moulton, B.D.

HANDSWORTH.—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. Tasker.

HEADINGLEY.—(Closed temporarily).

MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd., Hartley (Primitive Methodist).—*Princ.*, James Lockhart.

RICHMOND (Surrey).—*See* London University.

Congregational.

BANGOR (Independent Coll., 1841).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Rees, Ph.D.

BRADFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, D.D.

BRECON.—*Princ.*, Rev. Th. Lewis, B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. S. Franks, D.Litt.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College). — *Pres.*, Rev. Sydney Cave, D.D.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Hywel Hughes, D.Litt.

HAMPSTEAD (Hackney College). — *See* London University.

HAMPSTEAD (New College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College). —*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Grieve, D.D.

NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—*See* London University.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton College). — *Princ.*, Rev. A. R. Henderson, D.D.

OXFORD — (Mansfield College). — *Princ.*, Rev. W. B. Selbie, D.D.

Roman Catholic.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. James Canon McGregor.

DRUMCONDRA, All Hallows (for Foreign Missions). —*Pres.*, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C.M.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll.).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. Forbes, D.D.

HAWKESYARD, Rugeley (St. Thomas's Dominican Coll.).—*Prior*, Very Rev. Leo. Moore, S.T.L.; *Regent*, Very Rev. Hugh Pope, S.T.M.

HEREFORD (Belmont Abbey). — *Abbot*, Right Rev. G. A. Kindersley, O.S.B.

LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).— *Rector*, Very Rev. Canon Bray, D.D.

MILL HILL, N.W. 7 (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions). — *Superior-General*, Very Rev. F. Henry; *Rector*, Very Rev. C. Aherne.

OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Parkinson, D.D.

ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).—*Rect.*, Rev. H. Davis.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D.

USHAW (Durham).—*Pres.*, Right Rev. Monsgr. Canon W. H. Brown.

WARE (Old Hall Green).—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Canon Myers, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's).—*Rector*, Rev. L. Woodroffe, M.A.

Baptist.

BANGOR.—*Princ.*, Rev. Silas Morris, M.A.

BRISTOL (1679).—*Pres.*, C. D. Whittaker, LL.D.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Edwards, D.D.

GLASGOW.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Forbes, D.D.

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PASTORS' COLLEGE (Newington, S.E.).—*Chairman*, Rev. J. Bradford; *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Weeks.

REGENT'S PARK.—*See* London University.

RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, D.D.

Calvinistic Methodists.

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principal*, Rev. Owen Prys, D.D.

BALA.—*Principals*, Rev. David Phillips, M.A.; Rev. David Williams, M.A.

Unitarian.

MANCHESTER (Home Missionary College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, D.D.

Moravian.

FAIRFIELD (Manchester).—*Principal*, Rev. A. H. Mumford, B.D.

Theology Unfettered by Dogma.

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Walter J. Evans, M.A.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. L. P. Jacks, D.D.

Jews' College.

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President, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz (*Chief Rabbi*).
Principal, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.
Secretary, Stephany Myer.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

For Elementary Teachers.

M. = For Men; *W.* = For Women.

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BANGOR COLL. (Teachers' Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—Sir Harry R. Reichel, LL.D.

BANGOR (Normal College), *M.* & *W.*—D. R. Harris, M.A.

BANGOR (N. Wales Tr. Coll., C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.

BARRY (Glamorgan C. C. Col.), *W.*—Miss H. M. Raw, M.A.

BINGLEY Yorks, *W.*—Miss E. H. Spalding, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.), *M.*—A. P. Braddock, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.), *W.*—Miss M. Hammond, B.A.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss A. D. Malden.
BRIGHTON (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss Hartle, B.Sc.
BRIGHTON (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss H. M. Preston.
BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Dept. of Education), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.
BRISTOL, Fishponds (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. J. R. W. Thomas, M.A.
CAERLEON (Monmouth C.C.), *M.*—Ivor B. John, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), *W.*—Miss M. M. Allan.
CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), *W.*—Miss K. Hurlbatt. [D.Sc.
CARMARTHEN (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. Canon Parry,
CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's, St. Mary's Hall, & The Priory Hostel, C. of E.), *M.* & *W.*—Rev. W. E. Beck, M.A.; Miss A. E. Monk, M.A.
CHESTER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), *M.*—Rev. Canon R. A. Thomas, O.B.E., M.A.
CHICHESTER (Bp. Otter Memorial Coll.), *W.*—Miss F. Johnson, M.A.
CREWE (Cheshire County Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—R. Delaney, B.A.
CULHAM, Abingdon (Oxford Diocesan), *M.*—Rev. Canon A. R. Whitham, M.A.
DARLINGTON (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss F. Hawtrey.
DERBY (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Bater, M.A.
DRUMCONDRA (St. Patrick's R.C.), *M.*—*Princ.*, V. Rev. E. J. Cullen, C.M.
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DUDLEY (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—J. Makepeace Forster, B.A., M.Litt.
DURHAM (Bede Coll., C. of E., Univ. Durham), *M.*—Rev. Donald Jones, B.D.
DURHAM (St. Hild's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Eleanor Christopher, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Craiglockart, R.C.) *W.*—Madam P. Smith, M.A.
EXETER UNIVERSITY COLL. (Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—Harry A. S. Wortley, M.A.; Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.
EXETER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), *M.*—Rev. R. L. Collins, M.A.
GLASGOW (Notre Dame, R.C.), *W.*—Miss Margaret O'Keeffe.
GLASGOW (St. Kentigern's Hostel, R.C.), *M.*—Brother Lewis.
HEREFORD (County Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss S. M. Smith, M.A.
HULL (Newland, R.C.), *W.*—Margaret O'Hara.
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(Hostel), *M.*—George Grant, B.A.
LIVERPOOL (Edge Hill), *W.*—Miss Eva M. Smith.
LIVERPOOL (96 Mt. Pleasant, R.C.), *W.*—Miss Holcraft.
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(London Day Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. T. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.
(Granville Pk., Lewisham, S.E., Kent, for Goldsmiths' Coll., Education Committee's Hostel), *W.*—Miss M. G. Carter, B.Sc.
(Grove Hostel, Blackheath, Goldsmiths' Coll.), *W.*—Mrs. R. T. White.
(St. Michael's Hostel, Grove Park, S.E. 12, Goldsmiths' College), *W.*—Miss Powell, M.A.
(Goldsmiths' Coll., New Cross), *M.* & *W.*—T. Raymont, M.A.
(Surrey Hostel, Goldsmiths' Coll.), *W.*—Miss Sherriff, M.A.
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(Avery Hill, Eltham, S.E. 9), *W.*—Miss F. Hawtrey.
(Graystoke Place, E.C. 4), *W.*—Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A.
(Furzedown Coll., Mitcham Lane, S.W. 17), *W.*—Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A.
LONDON:—
BATTERSEA (St. John's, C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. G. H. Dix, M.A.
BATTERSEA (Southlands, Wesleyan), *W.*—Miss Brunyate, M.A.
CHELSEA (St. Mark's, C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. R. Hudson, M.A.
CHELSEA (Whitelands, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss W. Mercier.
HAMMERSMITH (St. Mary's R.C.), *M.*—Rev. J. J. Doyle, M.A.
KENNINGTON (St. Gabriel's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss K. T. Stephenson, B.A.
NORTH KENSINGTON (St. Charles's, R.C.), *W.*—Madame Ward.
STOCKWELL (Stockwell Rd., Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss S. E. S. Richards, M.A.
TOTTENHAM (St. Katharine's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Edith M. Gowan, B.A.
WESTMINSTER (Horseferry Rd., Wesleyan), *M.*—Rev. H. B. Workman, D.Lit.
WOOD GREEN (C. of E.), *W.* Rev. D. J. Thomas, M.A.
MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
MANCHESTER (Munic. Day Tr. Coll.), *W.*—A. L. Cann, B.A.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (St. Mary's, R.C.), *W.*—Madame O'Flaherty.
NORWICH (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Hannah, M.A.
PETERBOROUGH (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss H. L. Rowell.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss E. L. White, M.A.
READING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tr. Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—W. M. Childs, M.A.
RIPON (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Isaac A. Smith, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss A. E. Varley, M.A.
SALFORD (R.C.), *W.*—Madam Greene.
SALISBURY (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Barbara Forth.
SALTLEY, Birmingham (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. Canon S. Blofeld, B.Sc.
SELLY PARK, Birmingham (R.C.), *W.*—Miss Fox.
SHEFFIELD (City Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—S. Hoole, M.A.
SOUTHAMPTON (R.C.), *W.*—Madame O'Doherty.
SUNDERLAND (Tr. Coll.), *W.*—E. M. Alcock, M.A.
SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll.), *W.*—Mary Salmon (*acting*).
TRURO (C. of E.), *W.*—*Princ.*, Miss Gee.
WARRINGTON (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Morley Stevenson, M.A.
WATERFORD (De La Salle), *M.*—Rev. Br. P. M. J. Healy, B.A.
WINCHESTER (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. E. G. Wainwright M.A.
YORK (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. H. Walker, M.A.

For Secondary Teachers.

M. = For Men ; *W.* = For Women.

There are Training Colleges for Teachers in Secondary Schools at, or in connexion with, the Universities of *Birmingham* (*M. & W.*), *Cambridge* (*M.*), *Durham* (*M. & W.*), *Leeds* (*W.*), *Liverpool* (*M. & W.*), *London* (Bedford College for *Women* only, and London Day Training College for *Men* and *Women*), *Manchester* (*M. & W.*), *Oxford* (*M. & W.*), and *Sheffield* (*M. & W.*); at *Reading University College* (*W.*); at the *University of Wales* (*M. & W.*); and at *Dublin University* (*M. & W.*).

ABERYSTWYTH, *M. & W.*—J. H. Davies, M.A.

BANGOR, *M. & W.*—W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., LL.B.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Warkworth House, Cambridge), *M.*—Charles Fox, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Tr. Coll. Post.-Graduate), *W.*—Miss M. H. Wood, M.A., Litt.D.

EDINBURGH (Garscube Terrace, Murrayfield), *W.*—Miss R. W. Freer.

EXETER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Training Dept.), *M. & W.*—

LEEDS (University), *M. & W.*—Sir M. E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B.

LONDON :—

BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll., Salusbury Rd., N.W. 6), *W.*—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.

LANCASTER GATE, W. 2. (St. Mary's College, W.)—Miss H. L. Powell.

SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. 1 (L.C.C.), *M. & W.*—Prof. J. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.

11 CAVENDISH SQUARE, W. 1 (R.C.), *W.*—Miss Mary Dallas.

OXFORD, (15 Norham Gardens), *M. & W.*—*Director*, F. J. R. Hendy, M.A. ; *Principal* (*Women's Side*), Miss E. M. Talbot, M.A.

STONYHURST (St. Mary's Hall, R.C.), *M.*—Rev. L. W. Geddes, D.D.

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BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 16.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D. Women's Work. *Head*, Miss E. Haslam.

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BRISTOL, Barton Hill, Bristol.—*Warden*, Miss Hilda Cashmore.

BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E. 17.—*Warden*, Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D.

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CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131 Camberwell Road, S.E. 5.—*Head*, Rev. T. W. Pym, M.A., D.S.O., K.H.C.

CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, Cumberland Road, Plaistow, E. 13.—*Warden*, Miss Catherine Towers.

CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St. Hilda's), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Warden*, Miss Bruce.

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MANCHESTER, 20 Every St., Ancoats.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Rogers.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, 89 Barking Road, Canning Town, E. 16.—*Warden*, A. R. Reade, M.A.

MARY WARD, *late* PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Warden*, Miss Edith Neville.

OXFORD HOUSE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, M. R. Seymour (*acting*).

"POOR MAN'S LAWYER."—*See* Toynbee.

ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, 36 Betts Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, B. L. Q. Henriques.

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TOYNBEE HALL EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon.

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WOMEN'S UNIV. SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Sq., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Warden*, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

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Diplomas, **M.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.V.S., and D.V.S.M.**

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Principal, O. Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.

Director of Studies, A. W. Whitehouse, M.A. M.R.C.V.S.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.

Principal, Prof. J. F. Craig, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

THE WORLD'S LITERATURE.

BOOKS.—It is estimated that over 155,000 books, pamphlets and magazines are published annually in the various countries of the world, and that over 14,000,000 separate works have been published since printing was invented in the fifteenth century. The three largest libraries in the world are the *Bibliotheque Nationale*, Paris, which contains over 5,000,000 volumes, the *British Museum Library*, London, where there are 40 miles of shelves, and an estimated total of about 5,000,000 volumes, and the *Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., which contains 2,000,000 volumes. A copy of every book published in Great Britain must be sent to the British Museum, *London*, the Bodleian, *Oxford*, the University Library, *Cambridge*, the Advocates' Library, *Edinburgh*, and to the National Library of *Wales*. The "best selling" book in 1922 was *If Winter Comes* (A. S. M. Hutchinson), published in England by Hodder & Stoughton and in America by Little, Brown & Co. ; upwards of 175,000 copies of this novel were sold in the British Isles between the date of publication (Aug., 1921) and October, 1922.

Secondary Education (Boys).

For List of Schools and Climates, see pp. 1004 to 1030.

*The * denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference ; the §, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters ; the ‡ denotes Coeducational Schools (for Boys and Girls).*

ENGLAND.

ABINGDON (Royasse's).—*§W. M. Grundy, M.A.
‡ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—§C. W. Edkins, LL.D.
‡ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends').—§G. K. Hibbert, B.D.
ACTON (County School).—§G. H. Clarke, M.A.
‡ALCESTER (Grammar Sch.).—§E. Wells, M.A.
ALDENHAM (Herts).—*Harvey M. Beck, M.A.
‡ALDERSHOT (CountySch.).—§A.E.Chapman,M.A.
ALFORD (Lincs).—§J. A. Staley, M.A.
ALMONDBURY.—§T. Dyson, M.A.
ALNWICK (Duke's School).—§P. W. Shelford, B.A.
‡ALRESFORD (Perin's).—§F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
‡ALSTON (County Sch.).—§J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc.
‡ALTON (Eggar's).—§E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
ALTRINCHAM (County High Sch.).—§L. Saville Laver, M.A.
‡AMBLESIDE(KelsickGr.Sch.) —Rev.F.Lewis,M.A.
‡AMERSHAM (Bucks).—§R. E. Yates, B.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—*Rev. J. E. Matthews, O.S.B., M.A.
ANDOVER.—§R. O. Bishop, M.A.
APPERLEY BRIDGE (Bradford, Woodhouse Grove).—§C. W. Towlson, M.A.
APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
ARDINGLY (St. Saviour's).—§Rev.T.E.Wilson,M.A.
‡ASHBOURNE (Qn. Eliz.).—§R. C. Legge, B.Sc.
‡ASHBURTON (Devon—1314).—§Henry Naylor,M.A.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—§C. Elliot, M.A.
ASHFORD (Kent).—§A. S. Lamprey, M.A.
,, ‡(Middx., County Sch.).—§H.B.Knowles, M.A.
‡ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—§W.E.McClure,M.Sc.
‡ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. Morris, B.Sc.
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‡BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—§R. Luscombe, B.A.
BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—§Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—§W. Lattimer, M.A.
BARNSLEY (Holgate's).—§A. J. Schooling, M.A.
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BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Sec. Sch.).—§F. R. Barnes, M.A.
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BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—§C. W. Percivall, M.A.
BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—A.W. Annand,M.C., M.A.
,, (Kingswood, Wesl.).—*§H. A. Wootton, M.A.
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BATTERSEA.—§H. R. Ellis, M.A.[1]
,, (Sir Walter St. John's).—§J. G. Taylor, B.A.
,, (County School).—§Arnold Smith, M.A.
,, ‡(Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
‡BEAMINSTER (1529).—§L. Skyrm, M.A.
BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R.C.*). —*Rev. A. Chichester, S.J.
‡BECCLES(Sir John Leman).—§G. Watson, B.A.
BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch.).—§C. T. F. Watts, B.Sc.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
BEDFORD SCHOOL (1552).—*§R. Carter, M.A.
,, MODERN SCHOOL.—§H. W. Liddle, M.A.
‡BELPER (Herbt. Strutt).—§W. W. Tunnicliffe, B.Sc.
BEMBRIDGE, Isle of Wight.—*Warden*, J. Howard Whitehouse.
BENTHAM.—§E. F. Hamer, B.Sc.
BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—*§C. H. Greene. M.A.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED.—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BETHNAL GREEN, E. 2. (Parmiter's).—§W. J. Sharples, M.A.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. 19 (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Brother Christantian.
BEVERLEY.—§C. H. Burden, B.A., B.Sc.
BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Stuart Fergusson,M.A.
BINGLEY.—§Alan Smailes, M.A., LL.B.
BIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—*§R. K. Davis, M.A.
,, (Institute).—§J. Smallpage, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Schools) (4) :—
,, High Sch.—*§R. Cary Gilson, M.A.
,, Aston Grammar.—§J. Manton, M.A.
,, Camp Hill Grammar.—§G. H. Ball, M.A.
,, Five Ways Grammar.—§A. E. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (City Secondary Schools) (5) :-
,, Central.—§L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
,, Geo. Dixon.—§J. R. Brown, M.A.
,, King's Norton.—A. James, B.A.
,, ‡Waverley.—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
,, ‡Yardley.—§H. P. Lunn.
,, (St. Philip's, *R.C.*).—§Rev. F. V. Reade, M.A.
,, (Quinton)Bourne Coll.—T. J. S. Hooson,B.A.
,, (Erdington) Sir Jos. Mason's —H. D. Cleave.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—§R. Bousfield,M.A.
‡EISHOP'S STORTFORD.—(College).—*§F.S.Young, M.A.
,, (Gr. Sch.)—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
BLACKBURN.—§Arthur Holden, M.A., B.Sc.
‡BLACKFORD (Sexey's School, Wedmore, Som.).—§Rev. Edward H. Smith.
‡BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—§J.Turral, B.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Gr. Sch).—E. T. H. Royds, B.A.
,, ‡(Secondary School).—W. Greenhalgh.
‡BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec.).—§R. N. Wilson, B.A.
BLOXHAM (Banbury).—§Rev. F. H. George, M.A.
BLYTH (Northumb.).—§Sec. Sch.—J. L. Gibbons, F.C.S.
‡BODMIN (County School).—§J. B. Wilkinson.
BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—§W.G.Lipscomb, M.A.
,, ‡(Church Inst. Sch.).—§Rev. A. D. Clarke, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§P. W. Evetts, B.A.
BOOTLE (Sec. School).—§W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
BOSTON (Lincs).—§H. H. Morris, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—§E. Fenwick, LL.D.
BOW (Coopers' Co. School).—§S. Elford, M.A.
BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—§Rev. E. F. Ashwin, M.A.
‡BRACKNELL (Berks, Ranelagh Sch.).—§E. Cleave, B.A.
BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks).—*Rev. R. D. Beloe, M.A.
BRADFORD (Gram. Sch.).—*§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Belle Vue).—§F. B. Fisher, M.A.
,, (Carlton Street).—§A. Jackson.
,, (Grange Road).—§M. Denby, PH.D.

BRADFORD (Hanson).—J. W. Nicholl.
,, ‡(Thornton Gr.Sch.).—§H. A. Beaton, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. Tindall, M.A.
,, ‡(St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—
‡BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County School). — §J. Crompton, M.A.
‡BRAINTREE (County).—§F. J. Weaver, M.A.
‡BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.Sc.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A
BRENTWOOD (Sir Anthony Browne's). — §J. F. Hough, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
BRIDGNORTH.—§Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—§Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
BRIDLINGTON.—§Arthur Thornton, M.A.
‡BRIDPORT.—W. F. Hill, B.A.
BRIGG.—§H. E. Bryant, B.A.
BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—§Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
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,, (Secondary School).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
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,, (Colston's School).—(vacant).
,, ‡(Fairfield Sec. Sch.). — §Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, (Cotham, late Merch. Vent. School).—§T. V. T. Baxter, M.A.
,, ‡(Merry wood Sec. Sch.).—§N. Hodgson, M.A.
,, ‡(St. George Sec. Sch.).—§F. Pickles, M.A.
,, (Christian Brothers, *R.C.*). — Rev. J. S. Roche.
,, (St. Brendan's Coll.).—Rev. J. S. Roche.
BRIXTON (Freemen's School).—§W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch.—R. Airy, M.A.
BROMSGROVE (Sch., Worcs.). —*R. G. Routh, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
‡BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—A. W. Tuckey, B.Sc.
BRUTON (King's).—§C. H. Tremlett, M.A.
,, (Sexey's).—§W. A. Knight, M.A., J.P.
‡BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—§W. Fuller, M.A.
‡BUDE (County School).—§W. W. Wright, M.A.
BUNGAY.—§C. H. Lockitt, M.A.
BURFORD.—§H. F. Piggott, M.A.
BURNLEY.—§H. L. Joseland, M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—§R. T. Robinson, M.A.
BURY (Lancs.).—*§L. R. Strangeways, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§E. W. Holman, M.Ed.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS (K. Edwd's Sch.).—§B. S. Richards, M.A.
,, (E. Anglian School).—§W. C. Newman, M.A.
,, ‡(W. Suffolk County Sch.)—§W. J. Bright, M.A.
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BUXTON (Derbyshire).—§J. F. Judson, M.A.
‡CAISTOR (Lincs.).—§H. E. J. Coxon, M.A.
‡CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—§A. J. Freeman, M.A.
‡CALNE (County Sch.).—§C. T. Apps, M.A.
CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—§T. H. Knight, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (County).—§A. B. Mayne, M.A.
,, *see also* "Leys" and "Perse."
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,, (St. Edmund's).—*§Rev. Canon W. F. Burnside, M.A.
,, (Kent Coll.).—§A. Brownscombe, M.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—§J. H. Sharp, B.A.
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CARLISLE.—*§C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
‡CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—§T. R. Dawes, M.A.
CATERHAM—§A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—§Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C.—§N. M. Gibbins, M.A.
CHARD.—§Rev. J. Drummond Robertson, F.C.S.
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CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—T. T. Rankin Lockhart, M.C., M.A.
CHELMSFORD (Gram. Sch.).—§T. Hay, M.A.
CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—§E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
CHELTENHAM (College).—*§*Headmaster*, H. H. Hardy, M.B.E., M.A.
,, (Dean Close School). — *§Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, (Gr. Sch.).—§R. R. Dobson, M.A.
CHESTER (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.
,, (City and County).—§J. K. Wilkins, M.A., B.Sc.
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‡CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch.).—§J. J. Simms, M.A.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
CHIGWELL (Essex).—*§E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
‡CHIPPENHAM (County School).—§E. N. Tuck.
‡CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—§W. Matthew Cox, M.A.
‡CHIPPING SODBURY.—§C. D. Waters, M.A.
‡CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§G. B. Alcock, B.A.
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‡CIRENCESTER.—§T. Frazer, M.A.
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‡CLAY CROSS, (near Chesterfield, County Sec. Sch.).—§G. S. Hollister, B.Sc., F.G.S.
CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch., Dual).—§H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—§T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862).—*§J. E. King, M.A., D.Litt.
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§C. M. Henderson, M.A.
COALBROOKDALE (County Sch.).—§G. Fraser, B.A.
‡COALVILLE (Gram. Sch.).—A. Rigby, B.Sc.
COATHAM (Redcar).—§Rev. H. D. Littler, M.A.
COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§H. J. Cape, M.A.
‡COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—§J. S. Hough, B.Sc.
COLESHILL (Warwickshire).—§Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
‡COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—§E. A. How, B.Sc.
‡COLYTON.—§D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
‡CONSETT (Secondary Sch.).—§E. Cellan Jones.
COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—§John Lupton, M.A.
,, (Bablake Sch.).—§Rev. J. N. Frankland, D.Sc.
CRANBROOK (Kent).—§G. E. Baker, M.A.
CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—*§Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
CREDITON.—§Frank Clarke, M.A.
‡CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—§D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
CREWKERNE (Som. 1499).—§W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—*§H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.

CROYDON (Whitgift Middle Sch.).—§H. S. Clayton, M.A.
CROYDON (Selhurst Gr.).—§W. H. Bentley, M.A.
DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—§L. W. Taylor, M.A.
,, ‡(Immaculate Conception, *R.C.*)—
DARTFORD.—§Maj. Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—*C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
‡DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—K. Roberts, B.Sc.
DAUNTSEY (West Lavington, Wilts).—§G. W. Olive, M.A.
‡DAVENTRY.—§A. W. Priestley, M.A.
DENSTONE (St. Chad's).—*§Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
‡DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).—§A. E. Salter, D.Sc.
DERBY SCHOOL (1160).—§Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§W. G. Constable, B.Sc.
‡DEVIZES (County Sch.).—§E. A. Eden, M.A.
DEVONPORT, (High Sch.).—§A. F. Treseder, M.A.
DEWSBURY (Endowed).—§L. Sadler, M.A.
‡DISS.—§C. H. Gray, M.A.
DONCASTER.—§J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
‡DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
‡DORKING (High Sch.).—§A. J. Rivett, B.A., B.Sc.
DOVER COLL.—*§William S. Lee, M.A.
,, (County School).—§F. Whitehouse, M.A.
DOWNSIDE SCHOOL (Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som., *R.C.*).—*Rev. R. S. Trafford.
DRAX (Selby).—§E. V. Watkins, M.A.
‡DRONFIELD.—§C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUDLEY.—§H. Watson, B.A.
DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—*§G. Smith, M.A.
,, (Alleyn's).—§R. B. Henderson, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—§A. R. Thompson, M.A.
DURHAM SCHOOL.—*§Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth, M.A.
,, (Johnston Schools).—§S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—§L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—§E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
‡EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—§G. Sandham, B.A.
EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—*§Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
‡EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.)—Capt. J. A. Cockshutt, M.Sc.
‡EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—§W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
‡ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—§T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
‡EDMONTON (Latymer).—§R. Ashworth, B.A.
EGHAM (Strode's).—§Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
‡ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—§I. Thorpe, M.A.
,, (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—§J. S. Hird, M.A.
ELLESMERE (St. Oswald's).—§Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—§G. Robertson, M.A.
ELY (King's School).—§Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
ENFIELD (1557).—§Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
EPSOM COLL.—*§A. C. Powell, M.A.
‡ERITH (County Sch.).—§A. Bell, M.A.
ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*§Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
,, *Provost*, Montague R. James, Litt.D.
‡EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—§S. Rennie Haselhurst, D.Sc., F.G.S.
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,, (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
,, (Hele's).—§F. G. Snowball, M.A.
‡EXMOUTH.—§D'A. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
‡EYE (Suffolk).—§F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
FALMOUTH.—§R. W. Harre, M.A.
FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—§S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—J. Reynolds Stickland, M.A.
‡FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—§J. McCarter, B.A.
FAVERSHAM (Qn. Elizabeth's.—H. Kitto, M.A.
FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—*§Rev. F. Stephenson, M.A.
FINCHLEY, N. (Christ's Coll.)—§J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
‡FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
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‡FOWEY (Cornwall).—§J. K. Hudson, M.A.
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GAINSBOROUGH.—§J. Hewetson, M.A.
‡GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—§W. Walton, B.A.
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‡GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—§A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
‡GLOSSOP.—§R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
GLOUCESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. F. R. Gillespy, M.A.
,, (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Williams, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—§E. F. Price, B.A.
‡GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—§C. J. Forth, M.A.
GOSPEL OAK (Ellis's).—§W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
‡GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—§L. C. Keating, M.A.
GRANTHAM (1329).—§A. J. Tate, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—§H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—§Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
‡GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—§H. Dennis, B.Sc.
GREENHITHE (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—§Captain M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
GREENWICH (Roan).—§A. H. Hope, M.A.
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‡GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—§E. J. Stream, M.A.
GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).—§A. J. B. Green, M.A.
GUISBORO' (Yorks).—§Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
HACKNEY DOWNS.—§W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
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‡HALESOWEN.—§R. Dickinson, B.A.
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,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
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HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—*§F. J. Kemp, M.A.
HAMPTON (Middlesex).—§W. A. Roberts, M.A.
HANDSWORTH, Birmingham (Gr. Sch.).—§Arthur Clendon, M.A.
HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—§R. H. F. Walling, B.Sc.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
‡HARPENDEN (St. George's).—*Rev. Cecil Grant, M.A. [B.A.
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,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
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,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, B.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.
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‡HARTLEPOOL.—§F. H. R. Alderson, M.A., J.P.
‡HARWICH (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
‡HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§T. Smirk, B.A.
HASTINGS.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
HATCHAM (Aske's—Haberdashers')—*§E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
‡HAVERHILL.—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
‡HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.

‡HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
‡HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. S. Cahill, M.A.
‡HELSTON (County Sch.).—§R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
‡HEMSWORTH.—§Maj. A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
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HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—*§J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
HERTFORD.—§G. W. Kinnan, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. J. Rogerson, M.A.
‡HEYWOOD (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.A., M.Sc.
HIGHBURY (County School).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A. [D.Sc.
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston,
‡HINCKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—§J. Kemp, M.A.
HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M.A.
,, (St. Michael's School, *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Atthil, B.A.
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HOLLOWAY (County School), N.—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
‡HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—§J. Hanson Green.
HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
‡HORNCASTLE.—A. N. Worman, B.A.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—§Maj. J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ ,, (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
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HORSHAM (1532).—Rev. W. M. Peacock, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.).—§T. Dyson, M.A.
,, (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
HULL.—(Hymers Coll.).—*§C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, (Gr. School).—§J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, (Boulevard).—§F. W. de Velling, B.A.
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HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's).—§Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
HUTTON (Lancs.).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
‡HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
‡ILFRACOMBE.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
‡ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
ILMINSTER.—§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
IPSWICH (1477).—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, (Munl. S. Sch.).—§P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.
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KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
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,, (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
‡KESWICK.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
KETTERING (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
‡KIBWORTH (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—§W. Bonavia Hunt, M.A.
KIMBOLTON.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
KINGSBRIDGE.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common.—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.A.
‡KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E. A. Mahir, B.A.
‡KIRKBY LONSDALE.—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
KIRKBY RAVENSWORTH.—Rev. S. J. Lee, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—§Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
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,, ‡(Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
,, (Catholic Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. H. Garman, S.J.
LEEK (High School).—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
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LEIGH (Lancs).—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
,, (Catholic Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. J. Moran.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—§C. I. Evans, M.A.
‡LEISTON (Sec. Sch.).—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
‡LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§F. W. Lucas M.A.
‡LEYLAND (Lancs).—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.
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LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,
LINCOLN.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, B.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—§A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
‡LISKEARD (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
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,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Rev. James Bridge, S.J.
,, ‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§R. Nixon, B.A.
,, ‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
,, (Alsop High Sch.).—F. B. Halford, M.A.
‡LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
LONGWOOD, Huddersfield.—J. E. Bottom.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—§T. Stinton, M.A.
LOUGHTON (School).—W. Vincent.
LOUTH.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
‡LOWESTOFT (Munic.).—§J. E. B. McAllen, M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
‡LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.
‡LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.Sc.

‡LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
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MADELEY (County).—§G. Fraser, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—§E. Percival Smith, M.A.
‡MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
‡MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
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,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
,, (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—§J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, ‡(The Brunts).—§C. E. Stacey, B.Sc.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§W. H. Claypoole, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
‡MARKET HARBOROUGH.—§F. Hammond, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—§P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
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MARLBOROUGH.—‡(Grammar Sch.).—§S. Pontefract, B.A.
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MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Cyril.
‡MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
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MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Wm. Fox, S.M.
‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—*Rev. J. W. Kearns, M.A.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs.).—§W. H. Counsell, M.A.
‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
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NEWBURY.—§E. Sharwood Smith, M.A.
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,, (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
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,, (Dame Allan's).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
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‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
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,, Salop (1442).—§J. W. Shuker, M.A.
NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
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,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
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‡NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, M.A.
NORTHAMPTON.—§W. C. C. Cooke, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch.).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
‡NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
NORWICH.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
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OAKHAM (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—§C. H. S. Willson, M.A.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.Sc.
‡OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.)—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
‡ORMSKIRK.—§Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
‡OSSETT.—§G. Clark, M.A.
OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robinson, M.A.
‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's Sch.).—§F. Wyatt, B.A.
OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—*§K. Fisher, Ph.D.
OXFORD (St. Edward's).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
,, (High School).—*§A. W. Cave, M.A.
,, (Magdalen Coll. School).—*§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
,, (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. Preb. H. J. Green, M.A.
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‡PARKSTONE (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
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‡PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.
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PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
,, (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D., B.Sc.
PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—§Rev. H. Bernard Tower, M.A. [B.Sc.
‡PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield,
PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§F. Adshead, M.A.
PLYMOUTH (Coll.).—*§F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (King's School).—§E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
‡POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
‡POPLAR (George Green's).—§A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
,, ‡(Howrah House, *R.C.*).—
PORTSMOUTH.—*§C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C., M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
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PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. W. Grafton, S.J., B.A.
‡PUDSEY (Secondary School).—§S. Sawyer, B.A.
PURLEY, Surrey (Russell Hill Sch.).—§G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
‡QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.

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‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
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READING.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A. [B.A.
,, Woolhampton (*R.C.*).—*Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Secondary School).—A. E. Scothern.
REDHILL (St. Anne's).—§Rev. W. J. Perry, LL.D.
REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
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RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
RICHMOND, Surrey (County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Gr. Sch.).—§Rev. C. E. Beechey Kingsford, B.A.
‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—§E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
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,, (Mathematical Sch.).—A. W. Lucy, M.A.
ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).—§S. B. Hartley, M.A.
‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—§F. Leede, M.A.
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‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—§E. H. Stevens, B.A.
ROTHERHAM.—§W. A. Barron, M.A.
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,, (Lower School).—§C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
RUGELEY.—§Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
,, (Hawkesyard School, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. P. Reader, M.A.
‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—§L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RYE (Sussex).—§H. H. Wallis, M.A.
‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Maj. T. Metcalfe.
,, ‡(Friends').—C. B. Rowntree.
ST. ALBANS.—*§E. Montague-Jones, M.A.
‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—W. V. Barritt, M.A.
ST. BEES, Cumb.—*§C. W. Kaye, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—§Gerald Dowse, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
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,, (Adelphi House, *R.C.*).—
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SANDBACH.—§S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN, I. of W.—J. H. Parkinson, Ph.D.
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SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
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SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.—§F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS.—§Geoffrey Garrod, M.A.
SHAFTESBURY.—§C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
SHEBBEAR, Devon.—§J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—§J. H. Hichens, M.A.
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,, (Pitsmoor).—§Ll. S. Best, D.Litt.
,, (Woodhouse Sec.).—§J. Buckley, B.Sc.
SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—§W. B. Welch, M.A.
SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—*§Nowell Charles Smith, M.A. [B.Sc.
SHERBORNE (Foster's).—§T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—§F. J. Fuller, M.A.
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SKIPTON.—§A. A. McIntosh, M.A.
SLEAFORD (Carre's).—§E. C. Watson, B.A.
‡SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§W. F. Smith, B.A.
,, (British Orphan Sch.).—§W. D. Shuard, B.Sc.
SOHAM (Cambs).—§J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
SOLIHULL.—§W. F. Bushell, M.A.
‡SOUTHALL (County).—§S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—§Rev. C. F. Russell,
,, (Taunton's).—§S. J. Gubb, B.A. [M.A.
,, ‡(Itchen).—§F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
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‡SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—§A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—§W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, ‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—§T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
SOUTHWELL.—§R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Long, M.A.
SPALDING (Lincs).—§L. J. Driver, M.A.
‡SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—§E. O. Powell, B.A.
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STEYNING.—§Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
STOCKPORT.—§A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
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,, (County Sec. Sch.).—§J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
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‡STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley).—§W. M. Wilson, M.A.
,, ‡(Longton).—§Walter Harris, Ph.D.
STONE (Alleyne's).—§H. M. Fraser, B.A.
STONYHURST (nr. Blackburn, *R.C.*).—*Rev. E. O'Connor, S.J., M.A.
STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—§Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—§H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill, S.W. 2).—§S. E. Gurner, M.C., M.A.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—§Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
‡STREET (County Sec. Sch.).—§C. Rose, B.Sc.
STRETFORD, Lancs.—§A. Dakin, M.A.
STROUD (Marling Endowed).—§H. W. Carter, M.A.
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SUTTON (County School).—§E. H. Hensley, M.A.
SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—§Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
SUTTON VALENCE, Kent.—*§Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
SWAFFHAM.—§R. S. Purdie, B.A.

‡SWINDON (Borough).—§G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
,, ‡(Euclid St.)—§A. J. Dicks, B.A.
‡TADCASTER (Yorks).—§A. W. Mason, B.A.
TAMWORTH.—§F. Burkitt, M.A.
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,, (Huish Gr. Sch.).—§A. Goodliffe, M.A.
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,, (Queen's Coll.).—§A. S. Haslam, M.A.
TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—*§H. V. Plum, M.A.
,, (Gr. Sch.).—§J. J. Alexander, M.A.
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TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—§O. H. Lace, M.A.
THAME (Lord Williams's).—§W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O.,
THETFORD.—Frederick G. Cole, M.A. [M.C., M.A.
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‡THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
THORNE, Doncaster.—Rev. Bilton Langstaff, B.A.
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TIVERTON, (Blundell's).—*§A. E. Wynne, M.A.
,, (Middle School).—§C. Parsons, B.A.
‡TODMORDEN, Yorks.—A. R. Allen, M.A.
TONBRIDGE SCHOOL—*§H. N. P. Sloman, M.C., M.A.
,, (Judd Sch.).—§John Evans, M.A.
TORQUAY (Barton Rd.).—§W. Jackson, B.Sc.
TOTNES (Edward VI.).—§F. G. Hanks, B.A.
TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.)—§P. T. Creswell,
,, ‡County School.—§C. H. Peters, B.A. [M.A.
TOWCESTER.—§F. G. F. Clarke, M.A.
TRENT COL., Derbyshire.—*§Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—§J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Welch, M.A.
,, (College).—§Egbert H. Magson, M.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—§Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
‡TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.). — §E. W Heaton, B.Sc.
UCKFIELD.—§Richard Treble, B.Sc.
UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
‡ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—§G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
UNIVERSITY COLL. SCHOOL, Hampstead, N.W.—*§G. Kendall, M.A.
‡UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—§Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
UPPINGHAM.—*§Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
USHAW (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—§A. T. Daniel, M.A.
‡UXBRIDGE (County.).—§Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
‡WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—*§A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, (Silcoates Sch.).—§Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
WALLASEY (Gram.).—§H. E. Vipan, B.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§A. B. Archer, M.A.
‡WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.)—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qu. Mary).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
‡WALSINGHAM.—§H. Vaughan Hayler.
WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—§J. K. King, M.A.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—§H. Waite, M.A., D.Sc.
WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—§Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
WANTAGE (King Alfred's).—§K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
WARE (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
,, ‡(County School).—§E. E. Dent.
WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—§Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—§J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
WARWICK (King's Sch.).—*§H. S. Pyne, M.A.
WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—§‡J. H. Thomas, B.Sc.
WATFORD.—§Edward Reynolds, M.A.
,, (Lond. Orphan).—§Rev. J. J. Jackson, M.A.
WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—*§P. A. Fryer, M.A.
WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*§*Master*, F. B. Malim, M.A.
WELLINGTON, Salop (High Sc.).—§H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLINGTON, Somerset.—§G. Corner, M.A.
WELLS (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. R. E. Lewis,
,, (Blue Sch.).—§Edward B. Smith, M.A. [M.A.
WEM (Salop—1650).—§G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
‡WEST BRIDGFORD (County).—§F. Boucher Davis, B.A. [M.A.
‡WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies,
WEST BUCKLAND.—§Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.,
‡WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—§Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Franciscan, *R.C.*).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—§J. Archyll Jones, B.Sc.
,, ‡(St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—F. McDonough.
WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—§R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A.
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. (Re-founded 1560).—*§Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.
,, CITY (1633).—§E. H. Stevens, Ph.D. [B.A.
,, (Abp. Tenison's, 1685).—§C. B. Rusbridge,
WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—*§R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
‡WHITBY (County Sch.).—§W. A. Bradley, B.Sc.
WHITCHURCH, Salop.—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—§L. T. Dimes, B.A.
‡WHITEFIELD, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Clifford, B.Sc.
WHITGIFT GR. SCH., Croydon.—*§S. O. Andrew, M.A.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—§H. B. Widdows, M.A.
‡WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—§J. A. Cooper, B.Sc.
WIGAN.—§Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
WIGTON (Nelson).—§W. Dazeley, B.A., B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—J. J. Jopling, B.A.
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WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds). — §Rev. T. Varley, M.A., B.Sc.
WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
WINDSOR (County Sch.).—§S. R. Gibson., M.A.
,, (Imperial Service Coll.).—§E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
‡WINSCOMBE (Sidcot Sch.).—§Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
‡WIRKSWORTH (1576).—§Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
WISBECH (Grm. Sch.).—§H. Lawrence White, M.A.
‡WITNEY, Oxon.—§E. S. Wood, M.A.
WOKING (County Sch.).—§J. Holden, M.A.
‡WOLSINGHAM, Durham.—§J. Backhouse, B.Sc.
WOLVERHAMPTON (1515).—*§W. Caldecott, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.)—§S. T. Baker, B.Sc.
WOLVERLEY, Worcestershire.—§R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
‡WOLVERTON, Bucks.—§E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon St. G. K. Hyland, D.D.
WOODBRIDGE.—§Rev. D. J. Symon, M.A.
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‡WOOD GREEN (County).—§R. H. Cocks, M.A.
WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—§A. F. Hogg, M.A.
WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—*§F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, (Cathedral, King's).—*§Rev. C. Creighton,
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A. [M.A.
‡WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—§A. B. Coles, M.A.
WORKSOP (St. Cuthbert's).—§Rev. M. Pearson, B.A.
‡WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—§C. Trenchard, M.A.
WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—§G. W. Arnison, M.A.
YALDING (Cleave's Endowed Sch.).—(Vacant.)
‡YARM, Yorks.—§W. H. Hill, B.Sc.
YARMOUTH, GREAT.—§W. G. Williams, M.A.
‡YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—§W. Rigby, B.A.,
YEOVIL (County School).—§J. W. Pearson, M.A.
YORK (St. Peter's).—*§S. M. Toyne, M.A.
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WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—§H. W. Newcombe, M.A.
ABERGELE (County School).—§J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
ABERYSTWYTH (County Sch.).—§C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.
AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—§G. O. Williams, B.A.
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
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BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
‡BARRY (County School).—§Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A., B.Sc.
BRECON (Christ Coll.).—*Rev. J. L. Phillips, D.D.
,, (County School).—P. Morton, M.A.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
CAERPHILLY (Sec.).—W. G. Rees, B.Sc.
CARDIFF (High Sch.).—§J. R. Roberts, M.A.
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,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—§Elwyn James, M.A.
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CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
COLWYN BAY (Rydal Mount School).—§Rev A. J. Costain, M.A.
,, (Sec. Sch.)—W. P. Dodd, M.A.
COWBRIDGE.—R. Williams, M.C., M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—D. H. Davies, B.A.
DEYTHEUR.—§Rev. W. B. D. Lee, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (County School).—§J. Griffith, B.Sc.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—§O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
GARW (Sec.).—J. J. Morgan, B.A.
GOWERTON (County Sch.).—§D. E. Williams, M.A.
HAVERFORDWEST.—§A. M. Harris, M.A.
HAWARDEN (County School).—§A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—E. D. Evans, M.A.
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LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Ll. Footman, M.A.
‡LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—§J. Rees Foster, B.Sc.
LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—T. R. Coombes, M.A.
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.
LLANDOVERY.—*Rev. W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
,, ‡(County Sch.).—John Evans, B.Sc.
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LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—W. Lewis, M.A.
LLANELLY (County Sch.).—§G. J. Thomas, M.A.
‡LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Jones, B.A., B.Sc.
‡LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
‡LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—§H. Hugh Jones, B.A.
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
LLANRWST (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—§G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
‡MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—§A. J. Perman, M.A.
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—D. J. Davies, M.A.
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
MOLD (County School).—§W. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
MONMOUTH.—*L. James, M.A.
‡MOUNTAIN ASH (Intermed.).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.).—J. Morgan, M.A.
NEATH (County School).—§J. Walter Jones, B.A.
NEWPORT, Mon. (High Sch.).—§D. J. Lloyd, M.A.
NEWTOWN (County School).—§R. M. Kinsey, B.Sc.
OGMORE (Sec.).—T. J. Jones, B.A.
PEMBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—§T. H. Jones, M.A.
PENARTH (Intermed. School).—§J. M. Judd, M.A.
PENGAM (Lewis' County).—§D. Vaughan Johnston, M.A.
‡PENTRE (Sec. Sch.)—§A. S. Hodgson, B.Sc.
PENYGROES (County Sch.).—§D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.
PONTARDAWE (Sec.).—J. W. Thomas, B.A.
PONTYPOOL (W. Mon. Sch.).—§R. Ivor Jones, M.A.
PONTYPRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—*§Rhys Morgan,
PONTYWAUN (Risca).—W. N. Harper, B.A. [M.A.
PORTH (Rhonddai Intermed. Sch.).—E. Samuel, M.A.
PORTMADOC (County Sch.).—§J. Rhys Evans, M.A.
‡PORT TALBOT (County Sch.).—§W. H. Gibbon, B.A.
,, (Sec.).—T. W. Lewis, M.A.
PORTH (Sec.).—R. D. Chalk, LL.D.
PRESTEIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
RHYL (County Sch.).—§W. A. Lewis, M.A.
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RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A., F.S.A. [M.Sc.
ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
‡ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
SWANSEA.—§J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
‡TENBY (County School).—§J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
TONYPANDY (Sec.).—D. Hawkins, M.A.
TOWYN (County School).—§T. Jones, B.Sc.
TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—§R. E. Owen, M.A.
‡WHITLAND (County Sch.).—D. S. Richards, B.Sc.
WREXHAM.—§F. P. Dodd, M.A.
YSTALYFERA (County School).—§Hy. Rees, B.A.
‡YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

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,, (Robert Gordon Coll.).—George A. Morrison, M.A.
DOLLAR (Academy).—C. S. Dougall, M.A., J.P.
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EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—W. King Gillies, LL.D.
,, (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
,, (George Heriot's School).—J. B. Clark, M.A.
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GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, LL.D.
,, (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
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BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—Chas. Bain, B.A.
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CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H. L. Doak, M.A.
DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
DUBLIN (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
DUBLIN (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, (Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.
,, (Belvedere, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J.
,, (Blackrock, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. M. J. Downey.
DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A.
‡LISBURN (Friends').—C. F. Spencer-Smith, B.A.
MIDLETON.—Arthur E. Layng, LL.D.
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NENAGH.—R. D. Parker, M.A.
RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
SLIGO (Gr. Sch.).—John Bennett, M.A.
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,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
BELFAST (Royal Academy).—T. R. Collier, M.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—R. M. Jones, LL.D.
,, (Campbell Coll.).—W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—J. W. Henderson, M.A.
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LARNE.—§J. McQuillan, M.A.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
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THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1. (*Joint Hon. Secs.*, R. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.; W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

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THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon" movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, W. B. J. Pickering, Manchester; *Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council*, Rev. Tom Sykes, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

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The senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of military and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. Many of the Battalions and Companies are now recognised as Cadet Units. The total strength is 60,000 officers and boys. *Sec.*, R. S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

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An appendage of the religious influence of the Parish Church; was founded in 1891, and combines a military organisation with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 500,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,416 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C. 2. *Chaplain-General and Secretary*, Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated).

A Movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

During the War some 100,000 Boy Scouts were employed on war work, over 100,000 joined the Colours, and a continuous service of coast-watching under the Admiralty was maintained. The Movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

ENGLAND.

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Queen's College, 43 and 45 Harley Street, W.
Principal, Joseph Edwards, M.A.
Dean, Rev. T. W. Crafer, D.D.
Warden, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
Librarian, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A.
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WALES.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
CARDIFF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

SCOTLAND.

ALL UNIVERSITIES.

IRELAND.

ALL UNIVERSITIES.

Girls' Secondary Schools.

*** *For List of Schools and Climates, see* pp. 1004–1030.

‡ Coeducational Schools.
§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

ENGLAND.

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ACTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, West Acton).—§Miss D. W. Sprules, M.A.
ALNWICK Duchess's).—§Miss Silburn, M.A.
ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—§Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—§Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—§Miss A. H. Jones.
,, Kent (County).—§Miss Rosa Davey.
BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Gram.).—§Miss Clement, B.A.
BARNSLEY (High).—§Miss A. E. Nuttall, M.A.
BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—§Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.
BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. Auld, M.A.
BASINGSTOKE (High).—§Miss H. Costello, M.A.
BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—§Miss E. Steel, M.A.
,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss R. M. Fletcher.
BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. M. Hibgame, M.A.
BECKENHAM (County).—§Miss E. M. Fox.
BEDFORD (High).—§Miss Tanner, B.A.
,, (Modern).—§Miss E. E. Dolby.
BERKHAMSTED.—§Miss Sowels, M.A.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—§Miss D. L. Tasker.
BEVERLEY (High).—§Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.
BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—§Miss E. O. Johnson, B.A.
BILSTON (High School).—§Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.
BINGLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. T. Scott, B.A.
BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—§Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
,, (Sec. Sch.).—§Miss A. F. Edwards.
,, (Higher Tranmere).—§Miss M. L. Hall.
BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—§Miss G. Tarleton-Young, M.A.
,, (Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—§Miss F. Godfrey.
,, (Handsworth, King Edward's).—§Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.
,, (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—§Miss E. M. Keen, M.A. [M.A.
,, (High Sch., New St.).—§Miss E. H. Major,
,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
,, (King's Norton).—Miss C. M. Sant.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—§Miss Fisher, D.Lit.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Herts. & Essex High School).—Miss M. A. F. Hammill, M.A.
BLACKBURN (High).—§Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—§Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.
BOLTON (Park Road).—§Miss M. H. Meade, B.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
BOSTON, Lincs. (High).—§Miss Knipe.
BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—§Miss M. A. Broad.
,, (Collegiate Sch.).—§Miss M. Davie, B.A.
,, (School for Girls).—§Miss E. Burras.
BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson,
BRADFORD (Gr.).—§Miss M. E. Roberts. [M.A.
,, (Hanson).—Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.
,, (Belle Vue).—Miss S. L. Beszant.
,, (Carlton Street).—Miss E. Greene.
,, (Grange Road).—§Miss E. E. Richardson.
,, (St. Joseph's Coll.).—Miss M. B. Duffey.
BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—§Mrs. Russell Baker.
BRENTWOOD (County).—§Miss Tew.
BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—§Miss Windsor, M.A.
BRIDGWATER.—§Mrs. Phillips.
BRIDLINGTON (High).—§Miss E. Drummond.
BRIGG (High School).—§Miss M. L. Lardelli.
BRIGHOUSE.—§Miss E. M. Scott, M.A.
BRIGHTON (Roedean).—The Misses Lawrence.
,, (St. Mary's Hall).—§Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.
BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—§Miss A. K. Lewis.
BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's).—§Miss E. M. Almond, M.A.
,, (Colston's).—§Miss Helen Drew, M.A.
,, (Redland, High Sch.). — §Miss E. M. Edghill, M.A.
,, (Red Maids).—§Miss Webb, LL.A.
‡BROCKENHURST (County).—§Miss E. C. Ward, B.A.
BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. A. Hodge, M.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Miss L. Godwin Salt, M.A.
BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—§Miss E. J. Radford.
BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE (Arnold Foster).—Miss C. Barber.
BURNLEY (High).—§Miss L. J. Wood, M.B.E., M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—§Miss E. H. Linnell.
BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—§Miss Neild, M.A.
BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—§Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.
BUXTON (Cavendish High).—§Miss Evans, B.A.
CALNE (St. Mary's).—§Miss E. M. Matthews.
CAMBORNE (County School).—§Miss M. Pratt, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (County).—§Miss J. Bingham, M.A.
,, (Perse).—§Miss B. L. Kennett, M.A.
CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—§Miss D. Menzies, B.Sc.
CARLISLE (County and High School, Lismore Place).—§Miss F. E. Bevan.
CARSHALTON (St. Philomela's, *R.C.*).—
CASTERTON (Low Wood).—Miss A. F. Henderson.
CAVERSHAM (Qn. Anne's).—§Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.

CHATHAM (County).—§Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.
CHELMSFORD (County High).—§Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.
CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—§Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
,, (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.
CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—§Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.
CHESTER (Queen's).—§Miss Beatrice Clay, B.A.
,, (City & County).—§Miss H.M.Footman.
CHESTERFIELD (High).—§Miss M. E. Munro, M.A.
CHICHESTER (High School).—§Miss Burgess, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM.—Miss A. K. Morgan, B.A.
CHISLEHURST (Farringtons).—§Miss A. H. Davies.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—§Miss N. C. Craig.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss E. M. Peach, B.A.
CLEWER (St. Stephen's).—§Miss M.J.Porcher,M.A.
CLIFTON (High).—§Miss E. Addison Phillips, M.A.
,, (Mortimer Ho.).—Miss A. P. Gordon, B.A.
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr.)—Miss G. Llewellyn, M.A.
COALBROOKDALE (County High). — §Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
COLCHESTER (County High School).—§Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—§Miss G.A.Howell, M.A.
,, (Stoke Park).—§Miss H. Scott, M.A.
CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt.)—§Miss Woodall, M.A.
CREDITON (High).—§Miss E. J. Prebble.
CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—§Miss E. M. Leahy, M.A.
,, (Selhurst Gr.).—§Miss Wellman, B.A.
,, (Old Palace).—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A.
,, (Convent Sch., *R.C.*).—Miss Ibbett.
DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—§Miss M. Flood, M.A.
DARLINGTON (High).—§Miss A. L. Harrison.
DARTFORD (County).—§Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
DARTMOUTH (High)—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
DERBY (High School).—§Miss Darke, M.A.
,, (Parkfield Cedars).—§Miss M. J. Keay.
DEVONPORT (High).—Miss M. M. M. Raymond.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—§Miss I. Thwaites.
DONCASTER (Munic.).—§Miss F. M. Nodes, B.A.
DORKING (High Sch.).—§Miss Craven.
DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Chapman.
DUDLEY (High School).—§Miss S. Frood.
DURHAM (High).—§Miss M.L.Stafford Smith,M.A.
,, §(County Sch.)—Miss H. R. F. Cowie.
EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker.
EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec.Sch.).—§Miss Adams, M.A.
EAST DEREHAM.—§Miss Galloway, B.A.
EAST GRINSTEAD (St. Michael's).—Miss O. F. Martin.
ELTHAM (County Sec.).—§Miss Bramwell, B.Sc.
ELY (High Sch.).—Miss E. E. Fletcher, B.A.
ENFIELD (County Sch.).—§Miss E.R. Broome,M.A.
EPSOM (County).—§Miss J. K. Hall, B.A.
EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—§Miss C.W.Dixon, B.A.
,, (Modern Sch.).—§Miss J. Headridge, M.A.
FALMOUTH (County High S.).—§Miss E. Todd,M.A.
FARNHAM—§Miss C. N. Williams, B.A.
FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—§Miss Fowlds, B.A.
FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—§Miss Hargreaves,B.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Miss F. Ames, B.A.
FOREST GATE (St. Angela's, *R.C.*). — Mother Mary Angela Boord.
FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM (Mills).—§Miss E. M. Fisher.
FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—§Miss Curry.
GLOUCESTER (High).—§Miss E. Penson, M.A.
GOUDHURST, KENT (Bedgebury Park).— §Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.
GRANTHAM.—§Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County).—§Miss J. E. Wills, B.D.
GRAYS (Palmer's End).—§Miss Wren, B.A.
GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).—§Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
GRIMSBY (High).—§Miss A. W. Squance, B.A.
GUILDFORD (County) —§Miss H. M. Wright.
,, (High School).—§Miss Stocks, M.A.
HALIFAX (High).—§Miss E. A. Bolton.
,, (Crossley & Porter).— §Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
,, (Municipal).—§Miss A. I. Nolting, M.A.
HALSTEAD (Gr.).—(Vacant).
HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—§Miss Young.
HARROW (County).—§Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Commin.
HEADINGTON, Oxon.—§Miss K. L. Porcher.
HEREFORD (High).—§Miss Medwin, B.Sc.
HEXHAM (Qu. Eliz.).—Miss A. M. Ellis, M.A.
HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—§Mrs. B. Turner.
,, (The High Sch.).—§Miss Eva E. Dessin.
HITCHIN (Grammar).—§Miss Chambers, F.R.H.S.
HORNSEY (Weston Park).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—§Miss A. Hill, M.A.
HULL (Newland High).—§Miss G.H.Rowland, B.Sc.
,, (High).—§Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—§Miss S.G.Anthony,B.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§Miss Morris, B.Sc.
ILMINSTER (Grammar).—§Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—§Miss E. Ransford.
,, (Munic. Sec.).—§Miss M. Jarrett.
ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—§Miss Croal, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's College, *R.C.*).—
KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—§Miss Atkinson, B.A.
KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—§Miss M. Horner.
KETTERING (County High).—§Miss Whyte, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (High).—§Miss Y. Raymond,B.A.
KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.).—§Miss Williamson, B.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—§Miss F. Watson, B.Sc.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.).—§Miss D. de B. Dobson, M.A.
,, (Low Wood).—Miss M. A. Browne.
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—§Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—§Miss J. Wallace.
,, (High School).—§Miss Milroy.
LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—§Miss Lucy A. Lowe, M.A.
,, (Modern).—§Miss E. Garbutt, M.A.
,, (Chapel Allerton High School). — §Miss Scotson Clark.
,, (Thoresby High School).—§Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
,, (W. Leeds High School).—§Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
LEEK (High School).—§Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—§Miss Heron.
,, (Newarke).—§Miss Caulkin, B.Sc.
,, (Ald. Newton's).—Miss E. G. Davies, B.A.
LEIGH (Gr.).—§Miss N. Caress, B.Sc.
LEWES (County).—§Miss L. E. Vobes. B.A.
LEYTONSTONE (County High).—§Miss E. L. Perry.
LICHFIELD (High).—§Miss D. M. V. Hodge, M.A.
LINCOLN (High).—§Miss Lucie Savill.
LIVERPOOL COLL. (Grove Street).—§Miss F. M. Fordham.
,, (Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—§Miss Coates.
,, (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—§Miss Gwatkin, M.A.
,, (Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—§Miss M. C. Fraser, M.A.

LIVERPOOL (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—§Miss Ashwell, B.A.
,, (Queen Mary High)—§Miss E. R. Gwatkin,
,, (St. Edmund's).—Mrs. I. H. Colenso. [M.A.
LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School). —*ClarenceGate, N.W.*, §Miss Crapper; Graham St. Branch, 39 *Graham St., EatonSq., S.W.*—§Miss A.R.Morison.
,, (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—§Miss Dean, B.A.
,, (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. 8, *R.C.*).—
,, (Bermondsey, County Sec. Sch., Southwark Park Road).—§Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, (Blackheath, S.E. 3, High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. Gale.
,, (Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W.5*, §Miss Drummond; *Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5*, §Miss Wright.
,, (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—§Miss M. D. Brock, Litt.D.
,, (Coborn School, Bow).—§Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—§Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, (Lewishm. Gr. Catford).—Miss Ashworth.
,, (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—§Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
,, (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C.2).—§Miss C. H. Bannister. [B.A.
,, (Chelsea, Hortensia Road).—§Miss Crosby,
,, (City of Lond. Sch.).—§Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
,, (Chiswick, County, W. 14).—§Miss Hedley.
,, Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—§Miss Barratt.
,, Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—§Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
,, (Convent, F. J. C., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, *R.C.*).—
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, *R.C.*)—
,, (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, *R.C.*).—
,, (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—§Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—§Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, (Crouch End High School).—§Miss C. H. Howarth-Cowdroy, M.B.E.
,, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—§Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
,, (Dulwich High Sch.).—§Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
,, (Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
,, (Fulham County Sec. Sch., Munster Road).—§Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, (Greenwich, Roan School).—§Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—§Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, (Hackney, Lady Eleanor Holles').—§Miss N. Nickalls.
,, (Hammersmith, Godolphin & Latymer). —§Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, Hampstead, S. (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—§Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, (Harley Street, Queen's College School). —*Warden*, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A
,, (Highbury Hill High Sch.).—§Miss Kyle, B.A.

LONDON (Highgate Road Convent Sch., N.W. 5, *R.C.*). –
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.). *temp. closed.*
,, (Hornsey High School, Weston Park, N.).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
,, (Islington, Dame Alice Owen's).—§Miss Wilson, B.A.
,, (Kennington Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E.).—§Miss Evers.
,, Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W.8).—§Miss Home.
,, (Kentish Town, County Sec. School).—§Miss Morant.
,, (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, *R.C.*)—
,, Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Sq.).—§Miss M. M. Berryman, M.A
,, (Old Burlington St., W.).—§Miss Wigg.
,, Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—§Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
,, (Peckham Rd.).—§Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—§Miss Beard.
,, (Putney, West Hill).—§Miss Fanner, M.A.
,, (Queenswood, Clapham Park, S.W. 4).—§Miss Ethel M. Trew.
,, (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—§Miss Jameson, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—§Miss H. L. Powell.
,, (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W.).—§Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
,, St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—§Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15, *R.C.*).—
,, (Sion Convent, Eden Grove, N. 7, *R.C.*).
,, (Stamford Hill, Skinners').—§Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — §Miss Maude Grier.
,, (Streatham, County Sec.).—§Miss Bassett, B.A.
,, Streatham (College).—§Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, (Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road). —§Miss Oldham, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (Sydenham High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—§Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, (Sydenham High St., S.E. 26, County).—§Miss E. Turner, M.A.
,, (Westminster, Grey Coat Hospital).—§Miss A. T. Steele, M.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—§Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—§Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—§Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
LUDLOW (High Sch.).—§Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
LUTON (Modern).—§Miss H. K. Sheldon.
MACCLESFIELD (High).—§Miss K. Parr.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—§Miss M. Burn, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—§Miss W. M. Kidd,
MANCHESTER (High).—§Miss S. A. Burstall, M.A.
MANCHESTER (Broughton High Sch., Salford).—§Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
,, (Central High).—§Miss M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
,, (Fairfield High School).—§Miss Edwards, M.A.
,, (Fallowfield).—§Miss M. A. Grant.
,, (Harpurhey).—§Miss A. E. Bell.
,, (Pendleton, High). — §Miss D. E. Limebeer, M.A.

MANCHESTER (Whalley Range High Sch.).—§Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, (Loreto Convent. *R.C.*). — Miss E. O'Byrue, B.A.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—§Miss Macrae, B.A.
MARCH (High Sch.).—§Miss E. John, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County).—§Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—§Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.
,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. McCombie, M.A.
MORPETH (High).—Miss E. Morgan, B.A.
NANTWICH AND ACTON (Mixed).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
NEWARK (High).—
NEWBURY (County).—§Miss E. J. Luker.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Allan's Endowed).—§Mrs. A. Pochin.
,, (Rutherford Coll. Sec. Sch. for Girls).—§Miss F. E. Tooke, M.A.
,, (Central High, G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—§Miss D. F. P. Hiley, M.A.
,, (High School, C.S. Co., Tankerville Terrace).—§Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
,, (Sacred Heart, *R.C.*).—Mme. E. Fincham.
NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—§Miss J. Sprunt, M.A.
NEWPORT, I. of W. (County).—Miss F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, Salop (County).—§Miss J. Macwean, B.A.
NORMANTON (High).—§Miss E. Robinson.
NORTHAMPTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Wallace.
,, (School for Girls).—§Miss C. Taylor, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame *R.C.*).—
NORTH WALSHAM (High).—§Miss K. Worsnop, B.Litt.
NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—§Miss M. Hill.
,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Wise.
NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.). — §Miss W. D. Philipps, M.A.
,, (County).—§Mrs. G. E. Yates, B.A.
NUNEATON (High School).—§Miss M. Davies.
OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian).—Miss Titterington, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. B. Clark, B.A.
OSWESTRY (High).—§Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy).—Miss A. K. Edwards.
,, (Milham Ford Sch.).—§Miss J. McCabe.
PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—§Miss A. Grainger Gray.
PENRITH (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—§Miss E. C. Hanna, B.A.
,, (C. of E. High Sch.)—§Miss A. Symes, B.A.
,, (County).—§Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
PETERBOROUGH (County).—§Miss K. Wragge.
PETERSFIELD (County).—§Miss E. Lowde, B.A.
PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§Miss D. Bellamy.
PLYMOUTH (High).—§Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (High School).—§Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Cossey, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B.A.
PRESTON (Park School).—§Miss Stoneman, M.A.
PURLEY (Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers).—§Miss B. C. Deeks, B.A.
RAMSGATE (County).—§Miss H. G. Cannan, B.A.
READING (Abbey).—§Miss Musson.
,, (Kendrick).—§Miss Prebble, M.A.
REDHILL (Reigate County).—§Miss Aitken, M.A.
,, (St. Anne's).—§Miss J. M. Young.
RETFORD (County High).—§Miss E. Arblaster.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—§Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
RIPON (High Sch.).—§Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (Gr.).—§Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
ROMFORD (County).—§Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—§Miss J. Harding.
RUGBY (Arnold High).—§Miss M. M. Skues, M.A.
ST. ALBANS (High S.).—§Miss Archibald, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley).—§Miss Walker, B.A.
ST. LEONARDS (Ladies' Coll.).—§Miss M. A. Boulton.
,, (Uplands Sch.).—§Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
SALE (County High).—§Miss K. H. Masson.
SALFORD (Broughton High Sch.).—Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc. [M.A.
,, (Pendleton High)—§Miss D. E. Limebeer,
SALISBURY (Godolphin).—§Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
SALTBURN (High).—§Miss E. C. Waller.
SANDERSTEAD (St. Anne's, *R.C.*).—
SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's). —§Miss R. Fowler.
,, (The Valley).—Miss E. Glauert, B.A.
SETTLE (High).—Miss L. L. Atkinson, B.A
SELBY (High).—§Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—§Miss E. L. Ramsay.
SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland Park).—§Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.
,, (Central Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—§Miss Billinger.
,, (Sherborne School for Girls).—§Miss B. C. Mulliner, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School).—Miss M. Duckitt, B.A.
SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss D. Gale.
,, (Priory County).—§Miss L. Ellison.
SITTINGBOURNE (County).—§Miss Freeman.
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A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1922, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

Martha Thomasina Edith, Lady FLETCHER, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Sir Lazarus Fletcher) to science £60

Rev. EVAN REES, Archdruid of Wales, in recognition of his services to Welch literature. (Additional to previous pension of £50.) £50

Dr. FRANCIS WARNER, in recognition of the services rendered by him in his investigations into the mental and physical condition of defective children £100

MRS. EDITH G. EVANS, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Mr. Harry Evans) to Welch music £50

MRS. ELIZABETH EVANS, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Mr. T. C. Evans ("Cadrawd")) as a Welch historian and littérateur... £50

SIR GEORGE GREENHILL, in recognition of his services to science and his ballistic work £125

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MRS. ISABEL SHEPPERSON, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Mr. Claude Allin Shepperson, A.R.A.) to art £125

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MRS. ALICE MABEL USSHER, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Mr. W. A. E. Ussher) to geological science £50

MRS. AGNES E. WALKER, in recognition of services rendered by her late husband (Mr. George W. Walker, F.R.S.) to science £75

The MISSES Ellen C., Gertrude M., Alice B., Katherine E., and Mary L. WOODWARD, in recognition of the services rendered by their late father (Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S.) to geological science £125

MRS. ELINOR LLEWELYN-WILLIAMS, in recognition of the services rendered by her late husband (Mr. Llewelyn-Williams, K.C.) to Welch literature ... £100

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1922 Bell, Robert Anning.
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1919 Brangwyn, Frank.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1920 Cameron, D. Y.
1908 Clausen, George.
1910 Cope, Sir A. S.
1891 Dicksee, Frank.
1913 Drury, E. Alfred B.
1915 Farquharson, J.*
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O.*
1919 Fisher, Mark.* [A.
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1902 Frampton, Sir G.
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1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1920 Henry, George.
1920 Jack, Richard.
1896 Jackson, Sir T. G., Bart.*
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.
1921 Lavery, Sir John.
1898 Leader, Benj. W.*
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1898 Lucas, J. Seymour.
1920 Lutyens, Sir E. L.
1905 Murray, Sir David.
1920 Olsson, Julius.
1919 Orpen, Sir Wm., K.B.E.
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1909 Shannon, Sir J. J.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1915 Sims, Charles.
1906 Solomon, Solomon J.
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1919 Stokes, Adrian.
1888 Thornycroft, Sir Hamo.
1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1903 Webb, Sir Aston, K.C.V.O., C.B.
1920 Wood, F. Derwent.
1907 Wyllie, W. L.

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1918 Connard, Philip.
1907 Cowper, Frank C.
1921 Dick, W. Reid.
1917 Fisher, S. Melton.
1922 Griggs, F. Landseer.
1920 Hall, Oliver.
1919 Harcourt, George.
1915 Hartwell, Charles L.
1921 John, Augustus E.
1922 Kelly, Gerald Festus.
1922 Lee, Sydney.
1920 Lorimer, Sir Robt.
1909 Mackennal, Sir Bertram, K.C.V.O.
1919 Munnings, Alfd. J.
1918 Osborne, Malcolm.
1915 Philpot, Glyn W.
1920 Poole, Henry.
1916 Priestman, Bertram.
1914 Prior, Edward S.
1922 Raeburn, Hy. Macbeth-.
1922 Ricketts, Charles.
1921 Robinson, F. Cayley
1920 Russell, Walter W.
1922 Talmage, Algernon M.

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3 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
4 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
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6 Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
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1888 Alexander, Robt.
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1902 Browne, G. W.
1921 Cadenhead, James.
1920 Gamley, H. S.
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1922 Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.
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1921 Lorimer, Sir R. S.
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1901 Macgillivray, P.
1889 McGregor, Robt.
1921 Macgregor, W. Y.
1883 McKay, W. D.
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1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1910 Paterson, James.
1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1902 Scott, Thomas.
1921 Smith, George.
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1886 Wingate, Sir J. L.

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Brown, W. Marshall.
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Duncan, John.
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Gavin, Malcolm.
Grieve, Walter G.
Hope, Robert.
Houston, George.
Kay, Archibald.
Kelly, William.
Keppie, John.
Lintott, Henry.
Miller, James.
Morris, James A.
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Hermes Club, 34 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. William Hall.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Independent Labour Party, 8 and 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. Johnson.

Independent Liberal Party.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald Maclean, M.P. ; *Whips*, G. R. Thorne, M.P., J. M. Hogge, M.P.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh ; H. Franks ; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76-78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "*Poake Zion*," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Pomerantz.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 180 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International: Second Internationale, Treas., J. H. Thomas, M.P., *Sec.*, Tom Shaw, M.P. (*Third Internationale*, Moscow, Russia.)

Labour Co-Partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1. — *Hon. Secs.*, Aneurin Williams, M.P.; Cuthbert, Plaistowe.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, C. Wardle.

Landowners' Association, Central, 46A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner, F.S.I.

Lands Valuation Assessors for Scotland, Association of Local.—Sec., David Elder, City Chambers, 249 George St., Glasgow.

Launderers, Ltd., National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Chas. Bond.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. G. Robinson.

Linen, Household, and Piece Goods Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers, Amalgamated Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries Thereto, Amalgamated Society of, 312 Deansgate, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London.—*Sec.*, J. Bromley.

London Council of Coalition Liberals, 7 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. Dykes Spicer.

London Labour Party, 58, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. C. Rivers.

London Society for Women's Service, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Strachey.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 8 St. Martin's Place, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, Joseph Cotter; *Gen. Secs.*, B. Mollan, A. Cannon.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, Maurice Drake.

Master Lightermen and Barge Owners' Association of, 24 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, F. W. Tipton.

Master Printers' Federation, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 4 Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Thos. Scott.—*London Branch*: 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*President* (vacant); *Sec.*, Frank Hodges.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 40 Conduit Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Horace Wyatt.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, H. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—Sec., Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Municipal Employees Association, 24 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W. 3.—*Sec.*, P. J. Tevenan.

Musicians' Union, 1 Avenue Chambers, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. B. Williams.

National Constitutional Association, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Barrington Hooper, C.B.E.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Allen, O.B.E.

National League of Young Liberals, 16 Green Street, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Federation, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Barter.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—Miss Farquharson, M.A.

National Reform Union, 50 Haworth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers Association, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins' Place, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Robert Williams.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Gen. & Org. Sec.*, Godfrey Cheesman, F.R.G.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Parl. Sec.*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. *Indust. Sec.*, C. T. Cramp. *Office Manager.*, S.E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 62 Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Macadam.

National Unionist Association, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, George Godwin.

National Unionist Association (Women's Branch), 1 Sanctuary Buildings, Gt. Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. B. Mackenzie.

Newspaper, Weekly, and Periodical Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.

Newspaper Society, 10 Salisbury Square, E.C. 4. —*Pres.*, Valentine Knapp; *Sec.*, Frederick L. Armstrong.

1920 Club, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. Colin Coote, D.S.O., M.P.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—*Sec.*, G. A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.— *Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, A. Gardner.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.— *Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Chairman, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Stephen Walsh, M.P.; J. C. Wedgwood, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.—*Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

People's League, The, 4 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. E. Cox.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 31, 33 High Holborn, W.C. 2.

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks National Federation of,

Pottery Workers, National Society of, 5A Hill Street, Hanley, Staffs.—*Sec.*, S. Clowes.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1922-3), Col. Sir Joseph Reed (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*); *Sec.*, P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.— *Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers and Allied Trades, Federation of Master, 24 Holborn, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin (*Newcastle Daily Chronicle*); *Sec.*, P. A. Shaw.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 50 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., 17 South Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Reconstruction Society (formerly *The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain*), 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Dant.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Coleman.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—Sec., J. Brown, O.B.E., M.P.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—Sec., D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division—Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 35 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, G. Brown, (*Eastern*); Lewis Shedden (*Western*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., 70A Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, F. G. L. Spain.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute, Chartered, of, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.H., J.P., M.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3. —*Gen. Man & Sec.*, H. M. Cleminson.

☞ *Shipping Federation, International*, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 18 Water Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe Distributors' Association, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.— *Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Morgans.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John Turner.

Social Democratic Federation, 160 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. Kennedy, M.P.

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Party of Great Britain, 38 Union Street, W. 1.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Sarcia.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, T. A. Flynn.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Tariff Commission, 7 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Percy Hurd, M.P.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir James Yoxall, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Ewbank Chambers, 19 St. James' Street, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Terence Cannon.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. W. Rowland.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Touring Managers' Association of, 178 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Louis Casson.

Trade and Technical Journals, British Association of, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. C. Brookes.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Chairman* (1922–3), J. B. Williams (Musicians' Union); *Sec.*,

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*President*, Harry Gosling; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Triple Alliance.—*See* "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 31 Wellington Place, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

United Club.—*Chairman*, Sir Park Goff, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

United Irish League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly.—*Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Upholsterers, Amalgamated Union of, 135 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.—*Sec.*, L. Leckie.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. Cross, J.P.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Watford.—*Sec.*, R. Robertson.

Welch National Liberal Council, 82 Queen Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 11 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. J. Healy.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. L. Bell.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, A.C.A.

Wireless Telegraphists, Association of, Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women's Cooperative Guild.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Honora Enfield.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, Sentinal House, Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's Local Government Society, 19 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Berry.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss McLaren Ramsay.

Women's National Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Mrs. W. Bridgeman; *Org. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Mackenzie.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Alex. Gordon Cameron.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11–12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, Frank Egan.

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, James O'Grady, M.P.

Workers, National Union of General, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, Hampstead, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan.

Young Scots Society, 26 Tassie St., Shawlands, Glasgow.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Thomas Lochhead.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

*** *For further particulars of Hospitals* see *Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th., at 10; throat, M. and F., at 1.30; Tu. and Th. at 10; women, M. and S., at 9, W., at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F., at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, W. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, Viscount Goschen. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1 p.m.; orthopædic, Wed., 1 p.m. and Sat., 9.30 a.m. Medical—men and women, M., W., Th., F., 1 p.m.; eye, Mon. and Th., 1; ear, M. and Th., 1; skin, Tu. and F. 1. Genito-Urinary—male, W., 1 p.m.; female, F., 9.30 a.m.; maternity, Tu. and F., 9 a.m.; neurological, Tu. and F., 9 p.m.; psychological, F., 9.30 a.m.; dental, 9 a.m.; cardiological, Tu., 1 p.m. *Sec. and House Governor*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E.1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily; ear, throat and nose, Tu., W. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopædic, F., 10; phototherapy, Tu. and Th., 9; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m.; W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W.1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30,; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 1.30; eye, Mon., Tu., W. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, Tu. and F., 1.30; Th., 8 p.m. Mental Diseases, W. at 2; Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 2; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, T. at 9.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)*; *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; Th., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, W., 3.30; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30 to 11. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL (Free Accident and Emergency accommodation for 12 paying patients), Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. In-patients, 888 out-patients, attendances, 19,709. *Resident Med. Officer*, J. McLean Pinkerton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking foreigners), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, G. Pondepeyre.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, W. F. Cochrane.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 108 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 105*s.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Secretary and Controller*, Cav. F. Hornyik.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Road, Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 172 beds (founded 1849), Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. —*Secretary*, G. E. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1, W., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Gov.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 125 beds, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 130 beds. In-patients, 1920, 2,812; out-patients, 138,083. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Secretary*, A. W. Scrivener.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, M., W., 9, Tu., Th., and F., 1; dental, Tu., Sat., 9, Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9. Visiting-days: Sun., 2.30 to 4; W., 1 to 2.30. Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss A. M. Bird, R.R.C.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 18. For medical and surgical cases. 124 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6., 160 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.45 and 2; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 2; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 2; orthopædic, Th. at 2. Women's cases, M. at 2. Skin diseases, Tu. and F. at 2. Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.45. Electric cases, Tu. and F. at 10. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *Secretary-Supt.*, Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd, S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, H. Kemp-Welch

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open

daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s.* per week towards maintenance). 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (63 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale. *Sec.*, James McKay.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex.

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Chairman*, Sir Wm. Treloar, Bart. *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30, Tu., Fri. and Sat. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, Sat. 9.15, other week-days, 12.30; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 265 beds (90 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, without letter 65*s.* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26 (formerly Hospital and Home for Children).—*Matron*, Miss Raymund. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3.; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye, Tu., 1.30; Skin, W. at 1.30; Dental, Th., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,312	125·8
1920	42,545	112·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, J. J. MacDonnell, M.B.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

The King George V. Sanatorium, Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)

Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)

Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)

St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea. (*Women.*)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)

Princess Mary's Hospital For Children, Cliftonville, Margate.

High Wood, Brentwood, Essex. (*Children.*)

Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Children.*)

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART. Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of out-patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME. *Office*, 242 Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Gordon D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 11 a.m., and 1 to 3 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 11. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Commr. T. J. Farrell, D.S.C.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18.

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—

Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases:—

Northern (Convalescent), Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., W., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Carl St. Amory, M.A.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 5 p.m., Sat. at 2 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30.; open to the Profession and Students. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu., W. and F., 9.30 and 2; Th., 2 and 6.30. *Chairman*, E. R. Morris, C.B.E., C.V.O. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, J. D. Roney-Dougal.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME FOR INCURABLE YOUNG WOMEN, 31 The Grove, Hammersmith. *Lady Supt. and Hon. Sec.*, Miss Thorman.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, 14 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common. Apply to Sister Superior.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 5, Out-patients, Males, M., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2, Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 5 to 7, M. and Fr., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *women and children*: daily, 5 to 8.30 p.m., at 283 Harrow Road, W. 9; M., Tu. and W., 11 to 12.15; Th., 10 to 1; F., 1 to 6; S., 6 to 8 p.m., at 91 Dean Street, W. 1. *Males*, irrigation department, all day long, 91 Dean Street; entrance for males in Diadem Court. There are private wards for both sexes. All communications to the *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Howard.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.
For Mentally Deficient and Harmless or Chronic Cases.

The following mental hospitals for cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales:—

Leavesden, Herts.
Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.
Tooting Bec Mental Hosp., Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.
Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D., C.M., D.P.H.
Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions:—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, R. H. Steen, M.D., F.R.C.P. (*Private patients received at 2 gs. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.
Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.
Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S.C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).
Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D.
Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.
Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom.—*Med. Sup.* Maj. Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.
Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.
Manor, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.
Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. W. Lewis, M.D.
Charthani.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Bromfield Rd., Jeffreys Road, S.W. Under Medical women.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 394, 396, and 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter on any day at 9 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 38 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MENTAL DISORDERS AND NERVOUS DISEASES, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent. *Sec.*,

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 170 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branches at Bloomsbury and Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton Miller, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Leith Ross.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. *Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open free daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec. Supt.*, Robert J. Bland.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

PAY HOSPITALS.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes and for gentlepeople who are unwilling to go into the free wards of a public hospital, and are unable to meet the fees of nursing homes). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 45 beds. Apply "Matron."

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1 From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received.

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1.30 and 5.30 p.m.; Sat. 1.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), 49 Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patients' Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Red Lion Sq., W.C. 1. Out-patients (free): Men, M., Tu., Th., 1.30 to 3 and 5.30 to 7; W., 5.30 to 7; F., 1.30 to 3; Sat., 1.30 to 3. Women and children, W., 1.30 to 3; F., 5.30 to 7. In-patients (re-building.)

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8. For free and paying cases.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, Red Lion Sq., W.C. 1. (See under SKIN.)

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Paying Ward. Out-patients, M. and Tu. at 2; M., W., Th., and Sat. at 5; women and children, F. at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL, Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp., where out-patients are seen on Tu., Fri. and Sat. at 9.15, and Tu. and Th. at 5.15.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, N.W. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 2*s.* per weekly attendance; seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s.* is made on attendance, and 6*d.* a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 68 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted. Visiting-days: Sun., Thurs. and Sat., 2 to 3.30.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients (1921), 859; out-patients, 9,271.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Private wards at low, inclusive fees for women of limited means. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E. General, Women daily, 1.30. Children, Tu., F., Sat., 9 a.m. Eye, M., 1.30. Skin, Tu., 9. Evening clinic, Tu., F., 6.30.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The M.A.B. Ambulance Service is established for the conveyance of patients to and from their several institutions, but the vehicles are also available for private hire. There are six ambulance stations in the Metropolitan area:—

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. No., City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. No., City 7201.

A fleet of 140 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. The ambulances are equipped with stretcher, carrying-chair, blankets and pillow, and a male attendant accompanies, if necessary, to assist with stretcher or chair.

Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations mentioned above.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London, and a service with 7 stations by the London County Council.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1922.

Governor, Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.—*Deputy Governor*, Henry Alexander Trotter.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, K.B.E.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen, K.B.E.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Sir Everard A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Reginald Eden Johnston.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E.
Cecil Lubbock.
Robert Lydston Newman.
Edward Robert Peacock.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E., C.H., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 6, 1922.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	147,037,650	Govt. Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	7,434,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	125,587,650
	£147,037,650		£147,037,650

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securities	43,447,645
Rest	3,617,357	Other Securities	76,789,603
Public Deposits	13,585,108	Notes	21,157,935
Other Deposits	111,450,436	Gold and Silver Coin	1,825,063
Seven-day and other Bills	14,345		
	£143,220,246		£143,220,246

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bart.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe. [M. C.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E.,
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.

Chief Cashier, Sir E. M. Harvey. K.B.E.
Deputy Cashier, C. T. Paice.
Assistant do., C. P. Mahon.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.

Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.

Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.
Hull, Osborn Symonds.
Leeds, J. H. Brand.
Liverpool, John Lea.
Manchester, F. W. Peel.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE BANK OF IRELAND, FOUNDED 1783.

Head Office—College Green, Dublin.

GOVERNOR, H. S. Guinness.—DEPUTY GOVERNOR, J. X. Murphy.

DIRECTORS.

Sir G. F. Brooke, Bart.
W. P. Cairnes.
R. F. S. Colvill.
Rt. Hon. J. Hogg.
Rt. Hon. A. Jameson.
Sir W. R. Nugent, Bart.
A. R. S. Nutting.
F. C. Pilkington.
J. T. Pim.
W. Robertson.
Rt. Hon. G. F. Stewart.
Rt. Hon. Lord Killanin.
F. Vernon.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Secretary, Robert J. Buckley.
Chief Cashier, Samuel H. Hinton.
Accountant-General, George R. Deverell.
Branch Banks Dept., Philip O'Connell.

Capital, £2,769,230 in Stock. Reserve Funds, £1,260,000. Deposits, etc., £50,000,000.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1921, was £34,930,559,000, a decrease of £4,088,344,000 as compared with the year 1920. The Town Clearing in 1921 amounted to £30,268,214,000, a decrease as compared with 1920 of £2,584,719,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,660,166,000, a decrease of £433,584,000; and the Country Clearing to £3,002,179,000, a decrease of £1,070,041,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers —*Chairman*, F. C. Goodenough; *Deputy Chairman*, J. W. Beaumont Pease; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Joint Stock and Private Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. The *Bank of England* (*see* p. 349) and the *Bank of Ireland* (*see* p. 349), owing to their position as Bankers to the British and Irish Exchequers, are separately treated. *Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £821,487.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £320,000; Deposits, etc., £18,931,994; Dividend, 1921–22, 15 p.c. plus 2*s.* per Share, Tax free.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Allahabad*, India (*London Agents* 173).—Capital, £200,000 (Shares £6 6*s.* 8*d.*, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Dividend, 1919, 18 p.c. (19 Branches and 13 Sub-agencies in India.)

4 ALLAN (T. H.) & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

ALLEN HARVEY AND ROSS (1888), 9, George Yard, E.C. 3.

4A ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD. (1874), *Simla*, India (40, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Rs.88,94,100 (Shares fully paid); Dividend, 1921, 27 p.c. (42 Branches and 20 Sub-Offices in India.)

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $7,810,000, *add* Reserve, $215,000.

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard St., E.C. 3 (84, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4; 5 & 6, Haymarket, S.W. 1; and Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2). Liverpool, Southampton, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.—Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD., 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11*s.* paid).

ANGLO-CZECHO-SLOVAKIAN BANK, 24–28, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns.

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000; Deposits, £12,544,967; Dividend, 1918–19, £15 p.c. and bonus 2*s.* 6*d.* per Share. (20 Branches in Egypt and Mediterranean.)

11B ANGLO-LEVANTINE BANKING CO., LTD. (1908), 10–12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital, £25,000 (£1 Shares, 5*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, 1913, £4,150; Deposits, etc., 1913, £48,055.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10–12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,045 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £7,017; Deposits, 1921, £967,980. (7 Branches in Orient.)

ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 62, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. Bradford and Manchester.—Subscribed Capital, £8,733,750; Paid-up, £4,366,875 (£10 Shares £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £45,067,069; Dividend, 1921–22, 12 p.c. (35 Branches in Europe, the United States and South America. *Affiliated Banks*—BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.)

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,200,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £290,000; Deposits, etc., £9,403,110; Dividend, 1921–22, 7 p.c. (140 Branches in N.S.W., Queensland, and Victoria, S. Australia.)

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £93,000; Deposits, etc., £291,480.

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. (1867), 103, Clive St., *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 3); 12, Waterloo Place, Regent St., S.W. 1; and 30, Old Compton St., W. 1).—Capital: *Lire* 400,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 180,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 5,214,000,000. Dividend, 1921, 12 p.c. Branches throughout Italy, also New York and Constantinople.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 145,617,320.

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100 000,000; Reserve Fund, $58.000,000; Deposits, etc., $275,315,231; Dividend, 1921–22, $ 16 p.c. (50 Branches in Chile.)

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, $100,000,000; Re-

serve Fund, $49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c. (51 Branches in South America and Europe.)

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 27,300,000. (72 Branches.)

BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India. —Capital, Rs. 4.55.000 (Shares of Rs. 130, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.22.308; Deposits, etc., Rs. 3.63.203.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5*s.* paid). Dividend, 1921, 3 p.c. (4 Branches in Abyssinia.)

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £625,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £650,000; Deposits, etc., £6,545,112; Dividend, 1921-22, £10 p.c. (93 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894). *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 48,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid). (31 Branches.)

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,425,000; Deposits, etc., £37,914,314; Dividend, 1920-21, £13 p.c. (205 Branches in Australasia.)

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).— Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60.00.000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 30.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 18.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 473.01.614; Dividend, 1921, 15 p.c. (10 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £30,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 17 & 18, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3). — Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £7,602,564. (51 Branches.)

BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*.

21 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,617,357; Deposits, etc., Sept. 6, 1922, £125,035,544; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 349.

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,850,000; Deposits, etc., $67,556,693; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (165 Branches in Canada.)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India. —Capital, Rs. 2.00.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 70.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 6.75.68.040; Dividend, 1920-21, 14 p.c. and B. 2.

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £1,260,000; Deposits, etc., £50,000,000; Dividend, 1920-21, £12 p.c. (129 Branches and Sub-branches.) *See also* p. 349.

21B BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3, Kingsway, W.C. 2, and 43, Charing Cross, S.W. 1).—Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,400,000; Deposits, etc., £68,999,197; Dividend, 1920-21, £16 p.c. (330 Branches and Sub-branches.)

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 135, 136).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $27,250,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $27,250,000; Deposits, etc., $653,869,071; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (639 Branches in North America.)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3. — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, £4 paid).

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £5,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,600,000; Deposits, etc., £51,386,911; Dividend, 1919-20, £10 p.c. (360 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4). —Capital, £3,904,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock; £1,125,000 Preference and £2,250,000 Ordinary; Deposits, etc., £37,661,610; Dividend, 1920-21, £17½ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in Australasia.)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136, 193).—Capital, $9,700,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $18,000,000; Deposits etc., $209,225,537; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (332 Branches.)

BANK OF QUEENSLAND, LTD. (1917), *Brisbane*, Queensland (amalgamated with the National Bank of Australasia, Ltd.).

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £76,300.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £675,000; Deposits, etc., £38,600,000; Dividend, 1921-22, £16 p.c. (201 Branches and Sub-branches.)

27 BANK OF SPAIN, (1856), *Madrid*, Spain 37, New Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share. (63 Branches in Spain.)

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund *Yen*, 11,780,000; Dividend, 1919-20, 10 p.c. (35 Branches.)

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,037,479; Deposits, etc., $78,966,977; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (157 Branches in Canada.)

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LTD. (1862), (absorbed by Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., in 1917.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia -(69. King William St., E.C. 4).— Capital, £2 816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid ; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £650,000 ; Deposits, etc., £10,392,649 ; Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p.c. (115 Branches and Agencies.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (Moorgate Hall, Moorgate, E.C. 2 (tempy.) and Manchester.—Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500) ; Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 19,962,294 ; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 667,500,007 ; Dividend, 1920 21, 9 p.c. 16 Branches ; *Affiliated Banks*, Banco de Cartagena, Madrid ; Wiener Bank Verein, Vienna, Kouyoumdjisky & Co., Sofia) ; Allgemeiner Boehmischer Bank Verein, Prague ; Landesbank fur Bosnier und Hercegovina, Serajevo.

29E BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA (1874), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 30 and 60).— Authorised Capital, $10.000,000 ($100 Shares,fullypaid);ReserveFund $4,000,000. (184 Branches and Sub-Agencies 175.)

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.) (24 Branches in Belgian Congo.)

BANQUE D'ORIENT (1904), *Athens*, Greece (*London Agents*, 71). — Capital, *Francs* 25,000,000 ; Shares, *Fr.* 125, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund and Surplus, *Fr.* 3,964,922. (Branches at Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729 ; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526. Over 400 Branches and Agencies in France.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris*, *Belgrade*, etc. (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).— Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid). 8 Branches.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris* and *Bordeaux*, and *Cairo* and *Alexandria*, Egypt.

29D BANQUE NATIONALE (1860), *Quebec*, Canada (*London Agents*, 173).—Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, $2,400,000 ; Deposits, etc., $57,167,668 ; Dividend, 1920 21, 12 p.c. (350 Branches in Province of Quebec.)

BANQUE RUSSO ASIATIQUE (1910), *Petrograd* (64 Old Broad St., E.C. 2.)

BARBER & CO., LTD., J. LIONEL (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 5, Lothbury, E.C. 2. -Capital, £200,000.

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3 ; Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 ; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 ; Acton, 186, High St., W. 3 ; Alexandra Park, 11, Bedford Road, N. 22 ; Anerley, 113A, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20, and 137, Anerley Rd., S.E. 20 ; Balham, 169, High Road, S.W. 12 ; 33, Barbican, E.C. 1 ; Barnes, 15, Church Road, S.W. 13 ; 356, Battersea Park Rd., S.W. 11 ; Battersea Park, 278, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8 ; Bayswater, 103, Queen's Rd., W. 2 ; Bermondsey, 248, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1 ; 349-351 Bethnal Green Road, E. 2 ; 126, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 ; 234, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 ; Blackheath, Tranquil Vale, S.E. 3 ; Bloomsbury, 45, Southampton Row, W.C. 1 ; Borough, 222, Great Dover St., S.E. 1 ; 90 & 92, Bow Rd., E. 3 ; Bowes Park, Station Road, N. 22 ; 256, Brixton Hill, S.W. 2 ; Brixton, North, 275, Brixton Road, S.W. 9 ; Brixton, South, 463 & 465, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9 ; 137 Brompton Road, S.W. 3 ; Brondesbury, 318, High Rd., N.W. 6 ; 368, Caledonian Rd., N. 1 ; Camberwell Green, S.E. 5 ; Cambridge Circus, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2 ; Camden Town, 68 & 69, Park St., N.W. 1 ; Canning Town, 101 & 103, Barking Rd., E. 16 ; 48, Cannon St., E.C. 4 ; Catford, 166, Rushey Green, 191, Rushey Green, S.E. 6 ; Cavendish Sq., 4, Vere St., W. 1 ; Charing Cross, 448, Strand, W.C. 2 ; Charlton, Kent, 27, Church Lane, S.E. 7 ; 154 & 156, Cheapside, E.C. 2 ; Chelsea, 140, King's Rd., S.W. 3 ; Chingford, 24, Station Rd., E. 4 ; Chiswick, 153, High Rd., W. 4 ; Clapham, 188, High St., S.W. 4 ; Clapham Junction, 7, St. John's Hill, S.W. 11 ; Clapton, 204 & 206, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5 ; Clerkenwell 84, Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1 ; 18, Coleman St., E.C. 2 ; 16, Conduit St., W. 1 ; Covent Garden, 5 & 6, Henrietta St., W.C. 2 ; Cricklewood, 30, Broadway, N.W. 2, 171, Broadway, N.W. 2 ; Crofton Park, 373, Brockley Rd., Brockley, S.E. 4 ; Crouch End, The Broadway, N. 8 ; Dalston, 2, High Street, Kingsland, E. 8 ; Deptford, 17, The Broadway ; Dulwich, 117, Dulwich Village, S.E. 21 ; Dulwich, East, 68, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22 : Ealing, 53, Broadway, W. 5 ; Earl's Court, 191, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5 ; Earlsfield, 376, Garrett Lane, S.W. 18 ; Eastern, 167, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1 ; East Ham, 202, High Street North, E. 6 ; 1, High St. South, E. 6 ; East Sheen 256, Upper Richmond, Road, S.W. 14 ; 388, Edgware Rd., W. 2 ; Edmonton, Lower, The Broadway, N. 8 ; Edmonton, Upper, 210, Fore St., N. 18 ; Eltham, 29, High Street, S.E. 9 ; 344 & 346, Essex Rd., N. 1 ; Fenchurch St. Station, 109, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 ; Finchley, Church End, 1, The Broadway, N. 3 ; Finchley, 24, The Broadway, N. 3 ; Finchley, East, 20, High Rd., N. 2 ; Finchley, North, 16, High St., N. 12, 71, High St., N. 12 ; Finsbury Park, 254, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4 ; 82, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2 ; 19, Fleet St., E.C. 4 ; 132 & 134, Fleet St., E.C. 4 ; 1A, Fore St., E.C. 2 ; Forest Gate, 306, Romford Road, E. 7 ; Forest Hill, 1, London Road, S.E. 23 ; Friern Barnet, N. 11 ; Fulham, 859, Fulham Road, S.W. 6 ; Golden Sq., Lower John St., W. 1 ; Golders Green, 9, Golders Green Parade, N.W. 4 ; 56, Goswell Rd., 1 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1 ; 3, Great Portland St., W. 1 ; Great Tower St., E.C. 3 ; Green Lanes and Noel Park, 62, High Road, Wood Green, N. 22 ; Greenwich, East, 213, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10 ; Hackney, 300, Mare St., E. 8 ; Hackney, The Triangle, E. 8 ; Hackney Rd., 283 & 285 Hackney Rd., E. 2 ; Hammersmith, 8, Broadway, W. 6 ; Hampstead, 55, Englands Lane, N.W. 3 ; Hampstead, 28, High St., N.W. 3 ; Hampstead, Frognal, 503, Finchley Road, N.W. 3 ; Hampstead Garden Suburb, 7, Temple Fortune Arcade, Finchley Road, N.W. 4 ; Hampstead Heath, 43, South End Rd., N.W. 3 ; Hampstead South, 135, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3 ; Hampstead West, 174, West End Lane, N.W. 6 ; Hanwell, 155, Uxbridge Rd, W. 7 ; Harlesden, High St., N.W. 10 ; Harringay, Grand

Parade, Harringay Park, N. 4; 478, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Hendon, Bell Corner, N.W. 4; 23, Brent St., N.W. 4; Hendon Aerodrome, Collingdale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9; Hendon, West. 181, The Broadway, N.W. 9; Herne Hill, 5, Half Moon Lane, S.E. 24; Highams Park, 20, The Avenue, E. 4; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 345, Archway Rd.; Highgate, 54 and 56, High St., N. 6; 311–312, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Hither Green, 363, Hither Green Lane, S.E. 13; 20–23, Holborn, E.C. 1; 148, Holborn, E.C. 1; Holland Park, 127, Holland Park Avenue, W. 11; 403 Holloway Rd., N. 7; Holloway, Upper, 33, Highgate Hill, N. 19; 78, Honor Oak Park, S.E. 23; Hornsey, High St., N. 8; Islington, 138, Upper St., N. 1; 412 4, Kennington Rd., S.E. 11; Kensal Rise, 83, Chamberlayne Rd., Willesden, N.W. 10; Kensington High St., 74, Kensington High St., W. 8; 230, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; 315, Kentish Town Rd., N.W. 5; Kilburn, 42, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 23, Euston Rd., N.W. 1; 1, Kingsland High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 1 Brompton Road, S.W. 1; Ladywell, 332, High St., Lewisham, S.E. 13; Lavender Hill, 835, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; 115, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; 618, Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, E. 10; Lee Green, 2, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 93–5, High St., S.E. 13; 239, Lewisham High Rd., S.E. 13; Leyton, 267, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 839, High Road, E. 11; Leytonstone Road., 178, High Rd, Leytonstone, E. 11; Limehouse, 819 & 821, Commercial Road East, E. 14; 167, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 53–55, Maida Vale, W. 9; Manor Park, 618, Romford Rd., E. 12; 863, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 5A, High St., W. 1; Merton, 134, Kingston Rd., S.W. 19; 209, Merton Rd., South Wimbledon, S.W. 19; Mile End, 234–6, Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Mill Hill, Lawrence Street, N.W. 7; 9, Mincing Lane E.C. 3; 1, Minories, E. 1; Mortlake, Sheen Lane, S.W. 14; Mount St., W.; Munster Park, 841, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Muswell Hill, 1, Station Parade, N. 10; New Bond St., W.; 180, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 197, New Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 41 Newington Green, Stoke Newington, N. 16; New Southgate, corner of Station Road, N. 11; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Norwood, South, 251–3, Selhurst Road., S.E. 25; Norwood, Upper, 61, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Norwood, West, 435, Norwood Road., S.E. 27; Notting Hill, 137, Ladbroke Grove, W. 11; Notting Hill Gate, 21, High St.; 23, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Old St., 84 88, Great Eastern St., E.C. 2; Oxford Circus, 15, Great Portland St., W. 1; 5, Oxford St., W. 1; 451, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 127–9, Edgware Rd., W. 2; 1, Pall Mall East, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 2, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 2, The Promenade, N. 13; Peckham, 77, High St., S.E. 15; Peckham Rye, 229, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; Penge, 119 and 121, Beckenham Rd., S.E. 20; Plaistow, 778, Barking Rd., E. 13; 41–43, Plumstead Common Road; Plumstead, High St., S.E. 18; Poplar, 187, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Putney, 68 and 70, High St, S.W. 15; 114 114A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 145, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; Raynes Park, 42, Coombe Lane, Wimbledon, S.W. 20; 27, Regent St., S.W. 1; Roehampton, opposite Post Office, S.W. 15; 39, Roman Rd., Bow, E. 3; 1 & 2, St. George's Circus, S.E. 1; St. John's Wood, 46A, Wellington Rd., N.W. 8; Shepherd's Bush, 330, Uxbridge Road, W. 12; Shoreditch, 113 & 114, High St., E. 1; Silvertown, 8, Albert Rd., E. 16; Soho, 42 Frith St., W. 1; South Ealing; Southgate, The Green. N. 14; South Kensington, 108, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southwark, 43, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Spitalfields, 83, Commercial St., E. 1; 40, Stamford Hill, N. 16; 220, Stamford Hill, N. 16; Stepney, 368 Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stock Exchange 8 Angel Court, E.C. 2.; Stockwell, 256, Clapham Rd., S.W 9; Stoke Newington, 159, High St., N. 16; 32, Strand, W.C. 2; 366, Strand W.C. 2; 28, Stratford Broadway, E. 15; Stratford, 399 & 401, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 139–141, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Common, 426, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham West, 123, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Stroud Green, 181, Stroud Green Rd., N. 4; Sydenham, 13, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; 42, Kirkdale, S.E. 26; Tooting, 262, Upper Tooting Rd., S.W. 17; Tooting Junction, 9, Furzedown Market, Mitcham Rd., Tooting, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 549, High Road, N. 17; 814, High Road, N. 17; Tottenham South, 220, High Road, N. 15; 262, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 158, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Tulse Hill, 335, Norwood Road, West Norwood, S.E. 37; Upton Park, 249, Plashet Road, E. 13; Vauxhall, 5, Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8; Victoria Docks, 278 Victoria Dock Road, Custom House, E. 16; Walham Green. Bank Buildings, S.W., 6; and The Broadway, S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 7, High St., E. 17; 277, High St., E. 17; 278, Hoe St., E. 17; 13, St. James St., E. 17; 260, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Wandsworth Common, 32, Bellevue Rd., S.W. 17; Wandsworth, 83 & 85, High St., S.W. 18; Wanstead, 55, High St., E. 11; Wardour St., W.; West Brompton, 202, Fulham Rd., S.W. 10; Westcombe Park, Vanbrugh Park, S.E. 3; West Ealing, 17, Broadway, W. 13; 207, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West End Foreign Branch, 1, Pall Mall, East, S.W. 1; West Green, 261, West Green Rd., N. 5; West Kensington, 137, North End Rd., W. 14.; Westminster, 78, Victoria St., and 95, Victoria St., S.W. 1; West Smithfield, 37 & 41, St. John's St., E.C. 1; Whetstone, 1, Bank Buildings, High Rd., N. 20.; White Hart Lane, 793, High Rd., Tottenham, N. 17; Willesden Green, 5, High Rd., N.W. 10; Wimbledon, 37, Hill Rd., S.W. 19; 5, The Broadway, S.W 19; .Wimbledon Broadway, S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 72, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Winchmore Hill, 53, Station Rd., N. 21; Wood Green, 247, High Rd., N. 22; 32, Hardy Terrace, Lordship Lane, N. 22; 120, Wood St., E.C. 4; Wood St., Walthamstow, E. 17; Woolwich, Wellington St., S.E. 18—Capital, £15,592,372 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,750,000; Deposits, etc., £330,942,299; Dividend,

1921-22, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. Over 1,600 Branches and Sub-branches: *Affiliated Banks*—The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER; The ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, Ltd., *q.v.*

30A BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., *Head Office*, Paris. 13 Branches in France.

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £19,624,854.

32 BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 136).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £19,142,592; Dividend, 1920-21, 20 p.c. & B 10*d*. (old), 8 p.c. & B 4*d*. (new). (138 Branches, and Sub-branches.)

BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J. (1896), Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co. (1853), 26, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1815), *Funchal*, Madeira (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £625,000; Reserve Fund, ; Deposits, etc., £12,810,760.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 15 & 16, George Street, Mansion House, E.C. 4.

BOULTON BROTHERS & Co., LONDON, LIMITED, 39, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD. (1920), 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits, £368,222; Dividend, 1921, 5 p.c.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £32,374,163; Dividend, 1921, 12 p.c. (20 Branches in South America.)

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve, £27,320; Dividend, 1920-21, 7½ p.c. (3 Branches.)

BRITISH ITALIAN CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4. — Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve, £233,418.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £31,987,836; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (161 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £54,000; Deposits, etc., £535,681; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4).—Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,138; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital Subscribed, £1,500,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, fully paid, and 500,000 Shares of £1 each); Deposits, etc., £1,460,064. (*Affiliated Companies*—National Bank of Turkey; Trade Indemnity Company, Ltd.) Branches, Belgrade and Danzig; Zagreb (Agram).

48 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Florins*, 2,400,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3. (Branches, Leith and Hull.)

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1899), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 136).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, etc., $6,729,651; Dividend, 1921, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £3,082,192 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,082,192; Deposits, etc., £80,933,942; Dividend, 1920-21, 13 p.c. (515 Branches in North America.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

CATTLE TRADE BANK, LTD. (1920), Woodside, Birkenhead.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*.—Capital, Rs.1,00,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs.20,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs.10,93,80,000; Dividend, 1920, 14 p.c. (7 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & Co., LTD. (1899), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid): Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, etc., £42,949,360; Dividend, 1921, 20¼ p.c. (37 Branches and Agencies.)

57 CHILD & Co. (1599), 1, Fleet St., Temple Bar, E.C. 4.—Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £76,738; Deposits, etc., £3,713,828.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912), *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 136.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, etc., £37,833,744; Dividend, 1921-22, 18 p.c. (179 Branches.)

COATES & Co. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

COCKS, BIDDULPH & Co. (1757). *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

65 COLONIAL BANK (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £6 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £11,131,716; Dividend, 1921, 9 p.c. (57 Branches and Agencies.)

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £2,453,942 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 10*s.* Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Nil*; Deposits, etc., £16,187,721; Dividend, 1920–21, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (354 Branches and Agencies.)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid); 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,125,000; Deposits, etc., £43,711,000; Dividend, 1920–21, 14 p.c. on A shares, and 1 p.c. Bonus on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (270 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland.)

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000; Deposits, £2,851,653. (16 Branches and Agencies.)

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LTD. absorbed by English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd.

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £6,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £2,460,000; Deposits, etc., £31,493,201; Dividend, 1921–22, 10 p.c. (223 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36–41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Empowered to issue capital up to £10,000,000. No issue yet made. Deposits (General Bank), June, '22, £44,550,163, (Savings Bank) £38,056,980; Reserve Fund, £2,000,829; Capital Redemption Fund, £2,000,829. (64 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £53,556,698.

COMPTOIR FINANCIER ET COMMERCIAL D'EGYPTE (1905), *Alexandria*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £160,000.

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8–13, King William St., E.C. 4), *Manchester and Liverpool*.—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,988,645; Deposits, etc., £134,691,814; Dividend, 1921–22, 10 p.c. (268 Branches in France; 23 Agencies in French Colonies, Australia, Egypt, etc.)

73‡ THOMAS COOK & SON (1841), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (130 Branches in U.K. and Abroad.)

THOMAS COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. (5 Branches in Egypt.)

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4, *Perth*, W.A., and *Melbourne*.

COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3. Foreign House, Cossart Gordon & Co., Funchal, Madeira.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2; 15, Lombard St., E.C. 3; and 1, Park Lane, Hyde Park, W. 1.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £17,449,807.

76‡ COX & CO. (1758), 16, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; City Office, 80, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £650,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £16,643,725. (6 Branches in India, 2 in Egypt.)

76B COX & CO. (FRANCE), LTD. (1915), 22, Rue Louis Le Grand (Opera), *Paris* (*London Agents*, 76).—Capital, £1,050,000 (£1 Shares, 10*s.* paid); Deposits, £9,733,767; Dividend, 1918–19, 8 p.c. (7 Branches in France.)

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithins Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000; Reserve, *Francs* 20,433,292; Deposits, *Francs* 449,235,931. (100 Branches.)

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr.* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits etc., £21,069,155. (53 Branches in Paris and Suburbs.)

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 4, Cockspur St., S.W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Fr.* 4,585,029,835. (410 Branches in France, Algeria, Egypt and Abroad.)

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Lire* 90,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,419,768,340; Dividend, 1921, 9 p.c.

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

DINGLEY & CO. (1855), *Launceston*, Cornwall (Incorporated with Nat. Prov. Union Bank of England Ltd.).

82C DINGLEY, PEARSE & CO. (1856), *Okehampton*, Devon (Incorporated with Nat. Prov. and Union Bank of England, Ltd.).

82E SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

82F DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (73, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, etc., $98,804,300; Dividends, 12 p.c. (131 Branches in Canada and Agency in New York.)

88 MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), 4, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £266,000; Deposits, etc., £5,884,034; Dividend, 1920–21, 9 p.c. (Branches at Amara, Bagdad, Bahrein, Basra, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hillah, Mosul and Madras.)

93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1852), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, Paid up, £1,319,887 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £22,552,725; Dividend,

1920–21, 10 p.c., free of Income Tax. (325 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (3, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, $12,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $16,817,531; Deposits, etc., $201,391,413.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital paid up £40,000; Reserve Fund, £50,000; Deposits, etc., £1,351,853; Dividend, 1919–21, 16 p.c. (5 Branches in Yorkshire.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). 26, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid).

95 FARROW'S BANK, LTD. (1904), 1, Cheapside, E.C. 2.—*In Liquidation.*

95B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 58, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

100* GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,000,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £25,876,496.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105† GRINDLAY & CO. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1. Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Simla. Agencies: Port Said, Marseilles, Southampton.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (50, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 32, Lombard St., E.C. 3); 29, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—Capital, $25,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $15,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, $2,040,090. Deposits, $517,642,055.

105B GUERNSEY BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), High St., St. Peter Port, *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135). — Capital, £250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Funds, £88,641; Deposits, etc., £653,362; Dividend, 1921–22, 20 p.c., with additional Bonus, 10 p.c. 1 *Branch*, St. Sampson's, Guernsey; 1 *Agency*, Alderney.

105C GUERNSEY COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1835), *Guernsey* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £200,000 (£25 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £45,000.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 17, College Green, Dublin (*London Agents*, 135).

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., Head Office, 70, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.; Registered Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; West End Branch, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £15,169,333; Dividend, 1921-22, 15 p.c.

114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), 87–135, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132) — Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £15,806,946; Dividend, 1921–22, 9 p.c. (104 Branches and Sub-Branches.)

HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,791,627.

HOHLER & CO. (1820), Banking and Discount Agents, 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

‡ HOLT & CO., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1; 44, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

115C HOME BANK OF CANADA (1854), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173 and 21B). —Capital, $2,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $550,000; Deposits, etc., $30,466,557; Dividend, 1920, 7 p.c. (74 Branches in Canada.)

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $23,500,000; Deposits, etc., $480,871,429; Dividend, 1920–21, £8 per share. (39 Branches.)

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1809), 12, Token-house Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $98,432,792; Dividend, 1920–21, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (212 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*. (*London Office*, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,11,82,805. (95 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (25, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £310,000. (23 Branches and Agencies in Persia.)

117 IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26, 27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £18,116,955; Dividend, 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922). (80 Branches in Turkey, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, etc.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $5,458,000; Deposits, etc., $69,548,000; Dividend, 1921, 24 p.c., 1922 (1st half) 12 p.c. (32 Branches.)

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £485,580 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £9,782,562; Dividend, 1921, 7 p.c. (15 Branches in Greece, Egypt and Turkey.)

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits,

etc., £2,094,537; Dividend, 1921-22, 25 p.c. (7 Branches.)

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Ltd., *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.* 50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 24,373,739.

J. JACKSON & SON (1866), 1 and 2, Gracechurch St., E.C. 2, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

S. JAPHET & Co., LTD. (1921), 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899). Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £380,717 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,307,380; Dividend, 1921-22, 5 per cent.

JOHN BULL BANK (1913), 26 King St., St. James, S.W. 1.

122B N. KEIZER & Co., 9, Drapers Gardens, E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & Co. (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

123‡ HENRY S. KING & Co. (1853), 9, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; 65, Cornhill, E.C. 3 (Branches in India, Egypt and Marseilles.)

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & Co. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; and at Liverpool.

KONIG BROTHERS (1899), 1, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

127 W. LADENBURG & Co. (1859), 10, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £30,296,397; Dividend, 1921, 20 p.c. (135 Branches and Sub-branches.)

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 80, Swanston St., *Melbourne.*—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 11, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. (Antwerp and Brussels.)

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; 44 & 45, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Battersea, 24, Battersea Park Road, S.W. 11; Bayswater, 32, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; 33, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 56 & 58 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1; Brixton, 411, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brompton and South Kensington, 171, Brompton Road, S.W. 3; Chapter House, E.C. 4; 15 & 16, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Clapham, 149, High St., S.W. 4; 210, 216, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Covent Garden, 35, King St., W.C. 2; Ealing, 45, The Broadway, W. 5; Eastern, 127, Whitechapel High St., E. 1; 72 & 74, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 164, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, 3, Broad St. Place, E.C. 2; 139, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 115, Fore St., E.C. 2; 8, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 11; 190-192, Great Portland St., W. 1; Hackney, 238, Mare St., E. 8; Hampstead, 40, Rosslyn Hill, N.W. 3; 296, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; 290, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Islington, 50, Upper St., N. 1; Islington Cattle Market, N. 7; 112 & 114, Kensington High St., W. 8; King's Cross, 344 & 346, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; and 347, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Kingsway, International Buildings, W.C. 2; and Kingsway House, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 15, Brompton Rd., S.W. 1; Leicester Sq., 1, Coventry St., W. 1; 25, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Monument, 31-32, King William St., E.C. 4; Newington Causeway, 151 & 153, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1; 39, Old Bond St., W. 1; 97, Old St., E.C. 1; 399 & 401, Oxford St., W. 1; 123 & 125, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 81, Edgware Rd., W. 2; and 195, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Peckham, 118, High St., S.E. 15; 35, Piccadilly, W. 1; 35, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; Shoreditch, 145, High St., E. 1; Stock Exchange, 21, Austin Friars, E.C. 2; Streatham, 55, High Rd., S.W. 16; Temple Bar, 28, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Temple Fortune, 12, Royal Parade, N.W. 11; 235 & 236, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; 38A, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green Town Hall Buildings, S.W. 6; West Kensington, 34, Hammersmith Rd., W. 14; Westminster House, Millbank, S.W. 1; 66, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 18, Wigmore St., W. 1; and Woolwich, 20, Green's End, S.E. 18—Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Deposits, etc., £341,934,039; Dividend, 1921, 16⅔ p.c. (Over 1,600 Offices: *Affiliated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*). *Auxiliary*—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

132A LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1921), 3, Place de l'Opéra, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). (7 Branches in France; also, Brussels, Antwerp, Geneva, Zurich, and Cologne.)

133 LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2, & 36, Charlotte St., Manchester. — Capital, £3,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, £20,030,777; Dividend, 1920-21, 14 p.c. (19 Branches and 2 Agencies.)

138 LONDON AND LIVERPOOL BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD. (1871), 34, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £100,000; Dividend, 1921, 4 p.c.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LTD. (1862), 7, Princes St., E.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid up Capital, £2,040,000—£25 Shares, £17 paid; Reserve Fund, £2,100,000. (37 Branches in South America.)

135* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LTD. (1836). John Rae, *Chief General Manager*; J. C. Robertson, J. J. Brown, F. W. Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, D. N. Youle; *Joint General Managers*; F. E. Steele, W. J. Woolrich, E. F. Robinson, *Assistant General Managers*; E. D. Hyatt, *Registrar*; F. Mytton, *Secretary Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Deputy Manager*; W. W. Woodhams,

Asst. Manager; W. H. Tee, *Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department*; G. Paget, *Manager, Trustee Department. Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3: D. N. Youle, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted, *Deputy Manager*; J. Greenhill, *Assistant Manager. Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2: A. G. Pearce, *Manager*; W. B. Alldritt, *Asst. Manager. West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1: N. H. Lubbock, *Manager*; G. P. Fisher, *Asst. Manager. Foreign Branch Office*, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3: D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, A.J.H. Ruch, *Asst. Managers.* Acton, 139, High St., W. 3; Acton Park, 2, The Vale, W. 3; Aldersgate St., 134, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; Baker St., 133, Baker St., W. 1; Balham, 128 & 130, Balham High Rd., S.W. 12; Barking, Essex, 32, East St.; Battersea, 341, Queen's Rd., S.W. 8; Bayswater, 74 & 76, Westbourne Grove W. 2; Berners St., 112 & 114, Oxford St., W. 1; Blackfriars, 17, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Blackheath, Lee Rd., S.E. 3; Bloomsbury, 126, High Holborn, 214, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Borough, 34, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Bow, 161, Bow Rd., E. 3; Bow St., 30, Bow St., W.C. 2; Brixton, 369 & 371, Brixton Road, S.W. 9; Brixton Hill, 504, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Brompton Sq., 1, Brompton Sq., S.W. 3; Brondesbury, 333, High Rd., N.W. 6; Camberwell, 17, Camberwell Green, S.E. 5; Camden Town, 166, High St., N.W. 1; Canning Town, 51 & 53, Barking Rd., E. 16; Cannon St., 7, Cannon St., E.C. 4; Catford, 159, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; Cavendish Sq., 1, Cavendish Sq., W. 1; Caxton House, 6, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1; Chancery Lane and Holborn, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Charing Cross, 10, St. Martin's Pl. W.C. 2; Chelsea, 224, King's Rd., S.W. 3, 300, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Chiswick, 73, High Rd.; 314, High Rd., W. 4; City Rd., 227C, City Rd., E.C. 1; Clapham, 145 & 147, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junction, 217, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 84, Clerkenwell Rd., E.C. 1; Covent Garden, 34, Henrietta St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 59 & 61, Broadway, N.W. 2; Crouch End and Hornsey, The Broadway, Crouch End, N. 8; Croydon, 1, High St.; Deptford, 41 & 42, Broadway, S.E. 8; Ealing, The Mall, W. 5; Earl's Court, 199 & 201, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; East Greenwich, 185, Trafalgar Rd., S.E. 10; Eastern, 130, High St., Whitechapel, E. 1; Eltham, High St., S.E. 9; Enfield, 9, The Town; Euston Rd., 2, Hampstead Rd., N.W. 1; Fenchurch St., 93, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley Rd., Heath Drive, 280, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Park, 294, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 4; Finsbury Sq., 1, Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2; Fleet St., 87, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Fore St., 12, Fore St., E.C. 2; Forest Gate, 298 & 300, Romford Rd., E. 7; Golders Green, 21, Golders Green Rd., N.W. 4; Goodmayes, Ilford, 548, High Rd.; Gray's Inn, 1, John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Gt. Portland St., 96, Gt. Portland St., W. 1; Greenford, Oldfield Lane; Greenwich, 2, Church St., S.E. 10; Hackney, 20, Amhurst Rd., E. 8; Hammersmith, 12, King St. West, W. 6; Hampstead, 106, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Hanover Sq., 21, Hanover Sq., W. 1; Harlesden, 53A High St., N.W. 10; Harley St., 154, Harley St., W. 1; Harrow Road, 332 & 334, Harrow Rd., W. 9; Haverstock Hill, 185, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3; Hendon, 1, Strathavon Terrace, Brent St., N.W. 4; Herne Hill, 140, Herne Hill, S.E. 24; Highbury, Highbury Corner, N. 5; Highgate, 349, Archway Rd., N. 6; Holborn Circus, 8, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holland Park and Shepherd's Bush, 14, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Holloway, 490 & 492, Holloway Rd., N. 7; Ilford, The Broadway; Islington, 4 & 5, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 1, Kensington High St.; 88, Kensington High St.; 94 & 96, Kensington High St., W. 8.; Kilburn, 74, High Rd., N.W. 6; King's Cross, 266 & 268, Pentonville Rd., N. 1; Kingsland, 74 & 76, High St., E. 8; Knightsbridge, 64, Knightsbridge, S.W. 1; Lambeth, 91, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Law Courts, 263, Strand, W.C. 2; Lee Green, 1, Eltham Road, S.E. 12; Lewisham, 80 & 82, High St., S.E. 13; Leyton, 340, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, High Rd.; Limehouse, 52, East India Dock Rd., E. 14; Lower Sloane St., 34 & 35, Sloane Sq., S.W. 1; Maida Vale, 298, Elgin Avenue, W. 9; Marylebone, 1, Stratford Pl., Oxford St., W. 1; Mayfair, Carlos Pl., Grosvenor Sq., W. 1; Mile End, 2, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Millwall, 122, East Ferry Rd., Poplar, E. 14; Mincing Lane; 4, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3; Moorgate, 147, Moorgate, E.C. 2; Newington Butts, 16 & 18, Newington Butts, S.E. 1; Norbury, London Rd., S.W. 16; Northfields, 78 Northfields Avenue, West Ealing, W. 13; Norwood, Westow Hill, S.E. 19; Notting Hill Gate, 74 High St., W. 11; Old St., 98 & 100, City Rd., E.C. 1; Oxford St., 109 & 111, New Oxford St., W.C. 1.; Paddington, 1 Connaught St., Edgware Rd., W. 2; Palmer's Green, Green Lanes, N. 13; Peckham, 18B, Rye Lane, S.E. 15; Piccadilly, 65 & 66, Piccadilly, W. 1; Piccadilly Circus, 4 & 6, Glasshouse St., W. 1; Pitshanger, 46, Pitshanger Lane, W. 5; Plaistow, 386, Barking Road, E. 13; Putney, 2, Putney Hill, S.W. 15; Regent St., 239, Regent St., W. 1.; St. James's St., 36, St. James's St., S.W. 1.; St. John's Wood, 102, High St., N.W. 8; St. Mary Axe, 27, 29 & 31, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; St. Paul's, 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4; Seething Lane, 15, Seething Lane, E.C. 3; Seven Kings, Ilford, 11, The Pavement; Shaftesbury Avenue; 75 & 77, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; Shoreditch, 180, 181 & 182, Shoreditch, E. 1; Silver Town, 13, Institute Pl., Albert Rd., E. 16; Sloane Sq., 14, Sloane Square S.W. 1; South Croydon, South End; South Kensington, 25, Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate, S.W. 7; Southfields, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; Southwark, 8, Borough High St., S.E. 1; Stamford Hill, 5, Amhurst Parade, N. 16; Stockwell, 272 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9; Stratford, 49, Broadway, E. 15; Streatham, 266 & 268, High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Broadway, 324, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Streatham Hill, 54 & 56, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Sussex Gardens, Paddington, 2, Sussex Gardens, W. 2; Temple Bar, 217, Strand, W.C. 2; Temple Fortune, Golders Green, 9, Temple

Fortune Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 11; Threadneedle St., 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Tooting, 30 High St., S.W. 17; Tottenham, 530, High Rd., N.17; Tower Bridge, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Upper Clapton, 98 & 100, Upper Clapton Rd., E.5; Upper Holloway, 820, Holloway Rd., N.19; Victoria, 173, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Victoria Street, 62, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 460, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Walthamstow, 191, Hoe St., E.17; Wandsworth, 98 & 100, High St., S.W. 18; Wandsworth Common, 27 & 28, Bellevue Rd., Upper Tooting, S.W. 17; Wanstead, 53, High St.; Wembley, 118, High Rd.; West Croydon, 5, Royal Parade. London Rd.; West Ealing, 162, Uxbridge Rd., W. 13; West Hampstead, 102, West End Lane, N.W. 6; West Norwood, 138, Norwood Rd., S.E. 27; Westbourne Grove, 133 Westbourne Grove, W. 2; Westminster Bridge Rd., 235, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; Willesden Green, 8, Station Parade, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 16, Wimbledon Hill Rd. S.W. 19; Wimbledon Common, 98, High St., S.W. 19; Wimbledon Park, 71, Arthur Rd., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 208, High Rd., N. 22; Wood St., 90, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woodford, George Lane, E. 18: Woolwich, 71, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,003,718; Deposits, etc., £317,655,838; Dividend, 1921, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (911 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies). *Affiliated Banks,* LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. *(q.v.)*

135A LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

136* LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Chairman,* The Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors,* Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers,* R. Richards, H. Mare, J. G. Buchanan, E. T. Parkes. *Joint Secretaries,* E. J. Etheridge, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices,* 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch,* 65 & 66, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch,* 5, Princes St., E.C. 2. *Metropolitan and Suburban Branches,* Acton, 199, High St., W. 3; 172, Aldersgate St. E.C. 1; Aldgate, 94, Fenchurch St. E.C. 3; 9, Angel Ct., Throgmorton St., E.C. 2; Balham, 117, High Rd., S.W. 12; Balham, 10, Station Parade, S.W. 12; Barbican, 62, Redcross St., E.C. 1; Barnes, 102, Church Rd. S.W. 13; Bedford Row, 44, Theobald's Rd., W.C. 1; Belgravia, 89 & 91, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Bermondsey, 98, Jamaica Rd., S.E. 16; 465 &467, Bethnal Green Rd., E.2; 171, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Bishop's House, 108, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; Blackfriars, 1, Stamford St., S.E. 1; Bloomsbury, 127, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 51, Bread St., E.C. 4; Brockley, 299, Brockley Rd., S.E. 4; 38, Brompton Rd., S.W. 3; Buckhurst Hill, Queen's Rd.; Camberwell Gate, 398, Walworth Rd., S.E. 17; Cambridge Circus, 138, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2; Camden Town, 176, High St., N.W. 1; 113, Cannon St., E.C. 4; 28, Catford Hill, S.E. 6; 123, Chancery Lane, W.C.; 6, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; Charing Cross, 449, Strand, W.C. 2; 89, Charterhouse St., E.C. 1; Chelsea, 30 & 32, King's Rd., S.W. 3; Cheshunt, 81, Turner's Hill; Chigwell High Rd.; Chiswick, 281, High Rd., W. 4; Clapham, 154, High St., S.W. 4; Clapham Junc., 240, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11; Clerkenwell, 74, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 59, Coleman St., & 25, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 127–129, Commercial Rd., East, E. 1; Covent Garden, 20, Bow St., W.C. 2; Cricklewood, 147, Broadway, N.W. 2; 139, North End, Croydon; 58, High St., Croydon; 90 & 92, High St., Deptford, S.E. 8; Ealing, 46, The Broadway, W. 5; Ealing Common, 3, The Bridge, W. 5; 209–11, Earl's Court Rd., S.W. 5; 20, Eastcheap, E.C. 3; East Dulwich, 66, Lordship Lane, S.E. 22; East Ham, 142, High St., North, E. 6; Enfield Highway, 114, Hertford Rd., Enfield Wash; 44, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; Finchley, 6 and 7, The Market, Church End, N. 3; Electra House, 92, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 253, Seven Sisters Rd., Finsbury Park, N. 4; 117, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2; 100 & 101, Fore St., E.C. 2; 174, Fleet St., E.C. 4; Forest Gate, 40, Woodgrange Rd., E. 7; Forest Hill, 30, Dartmouth Rd., S.E. 23; 315, Fulham Rd., Chelsea, S.W. 10; Cross Roads, Golders Green, N.W. 11; 153 & 155, Goswell Rd., E.C. 1; 60, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; 25, Great Portland St., W. 1; 94 & 95, Great Tower St., E.C. 3; Old Town Hall, Mare St., Hackney, E. 8; 157, Hackney Rd., E. 2; 22, King St., Hammersmith, W. 6; Hampstead, 132 & 305, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; 33, Grand Parade, Harringay, N. 4; 27, Haymarket, S.W. 1; Hendon, Corner of Colindale Avenue, Edgware Rd., N.W. 9; 49 & 120, High Holborn, W.C. 1; 33 & 34, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1; Holland Park & Shepherd's Bush, 5, Shepherd's Bush Green, W. 12; Ilford, 126, High Rd.; Islington, 39, High St., N. 1; 8 Bank Buildings, Metropolitan Cattle Market, N. 7; Kensington, 16, Leonard Pl., W. 8; 92 Kensington High St., W. 8; Kilburn, 165, High Rd., N.W. 6; 45, Kingsland High St., E. 8; 20, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Knightsbridge, 6, Sloane St., S.W. 1; Lambeth, 16, York Rd., S.E. 1., and 25, New Cut, S.E. 1; 144, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3; Lee Green, 398, High Rd., Lee, S.E. 12; Leicester Sq., 8, New Coventry St., W. 1; Lewisham, 85 & 87, High St., S.E. 13; Leyton, 324, High Rd., E. 10; Leytonstone, 646, High Rd., E. 11; Limehouse, 660, Commercial Road East, E. 14; Loughborough Junction, 226, Coldharbour Lane, Brixton, S.W. 9; Loughton, High Rd.; Lower Edmonton, Fore St., N. 9; 45 & 47, Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4; Manor Park, 668, Romford Rd., E. 12; Marylebone, 19, High St., W. 1; Marylebone, 15, Wigmore St., W. 1; Mayfair, 70, South Audley St., W. 1; 91, Mile End Rd., E. 1; Mincing Lane, 129, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 71, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; Monument, 47, King William St., E.C. 4; Muswell Hill, 6, Victoria Parade, N. 10; 129, New Bond St., W. 1; 65 & 66, New Broad St., E.C. 2; 331, New

Cross Rd., S.E. 14; 89, 90, & 91, Newgate St., E.C. 1; New Malden, 64, Malden Rd., New Malden; Notting Hill, 152 & 154, Portobello Rd., W. 11; 92, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W. 11; 36, Old Bond St., W. 1; Old Broad St., Winchester House, 50, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 278 & 280, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 1; 672, Old Kent Rd., S.E. 15; Old St., 93, Gt. Eastern St., E.C. 2; Onslow Sq., 1, Sydney Pl., S.W. 7; 196 & 198, Oxford St., W. 1; 431 & 433, Oxford St., W. 1; 52, Oxford St., W. 1; Commerce House, 76, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 219 & 221, Edgware Rd., W. 2; Paddington, 2, Craven Rd., W. 2; 69, Pall Mall, S.W. 1; Palmer's Green, 1, Alderman's Hill, N. 13; 47–49, Rye Lane, Peckham, S.E. 15; 69, High St., Peckham, S.E. 15; Putney, 155, Upper Richmond Rd., S.W. 15; 71A, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4; 133, Regent St., W. 1; Rochester Row, 166, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1; Romford, 9 & 11, Market Place; Rotherhithe, 196, Lower Rd., S.E. 16, and 91 & 93, Union Rd., S.E. 16; Russell Sq., 1, Woburn Pl., W.C. 1; 66, St. James St., S.W. 1; 70, St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2; 30A, St. Paul's Churchyard, W.C. 2; Sanderstead, 9, Station Parade; Seething Lane, 13, Byward St., E.C. 3; 50, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 30 & 31, High St., Shoreditch, E. 1; Southfields, 249, Wimbledon Park Rd., S.W. 18; South Kensington, 5, Bank Buildings, Gloucester Rd., S.W. 7; Southwark, 28, Borough High St., S.E. 1; 239, Southwark Park Rd., S.E. 16; Spitalfields, 94 & 96, Commercial St., E. 1; Stepney, 595, Commercial Rd., E. 1; Stoke Newington, 150 & 152, High St., N. 16; 82 & 83, Strand, W.C. 2; Stratford, 384, High St., E. 15; Streatham, 71, Mitcham Lane, S.W. 16; 103, Streatham Hill, S.W. 2; 213, Streatham High Rd., S.W. 16; Surbiton, 1, Victoria Rd.; Sydenham, 14, Sydenham Rd., S.E. 21; 90, Tooley St., S.E. 1; Tooting, The Broadway, S.W. 17; Tottenham, 259, High Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15; 159 & 160, Tottenham Court Rd.; 237, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Upper Tooting, 313, Balham High Rd., S.W. 17; Victoria, 47, Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1; Walham Green, 567 & 569, Fulham Rd., S.W. 6; Waltham Abbey; Waltham Cross, 109, High St.; Waterloo Bridge, 134, Strand, W.C. 2; 62, Westbourne Grove, W. 2; West Croydon, 13, Royal Parade, London Rd.; West Kilburn, 1, Malvern Rd., N.W. 6; Westminster, Wesleyan Hall, S.W. 1; Westminster, 22, Victoria St., S.W. 1; 60, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; Whitechapel, 110, High St., E. 1, and 151 Whitechapel Rd., E. 1; Willesden Green, 93, High Rd., N.W. 10; Willesden Junction, 62, High St., Harlesden, N.W. 10; Winchmore Hill, 52, The Broadway, N. 21; Wood Green, 2, Cheapside, High Rd., N. 22; 113, Wood St., E.C. 2; 108 & 110, Wood St., E.C. 2; Woodford Green, High St.; Woodford Station, 6, The Broadway, Woodford Green; Woolwich, 1 & 3, Powis St., S.E. 18.—Subscribed Capital, £38,117,103, Paid up Capital £10,860,852 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid and 1,475,262 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £10,860,852; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1922), £368,230,831; Dividend, 1921–22, 18 p.c. (Over 1,650 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., and THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd. (*q.v.*) THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid): Reserve Fund, £350,000; Dividend, 1919, 6 p.c.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

152 SIR C. R. MCGRIGOR, BART., & Co., 39, Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1. *Army Agencies transferred to* Messrs. Cox & Co. & Messrs. Holt & Co.

152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £950,000; Deposits, etc., £26,378,176; Dividend, 1920–21, 15 p.c. and Bonus of 1s. per share. (156 Branches and Sub-branches.)

153 MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LTD. (1829). Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £9,480,000 (£15 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,650,000; Deposits, etc., £59,881,979; Dividend, 1921, 18½ p.c. (340 Branches and Sub-branches.)

M. W. MARSHALL & Co. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL BANK (1838), *Port Louis*, Mauritius (*London Agents*, 135).—Capital, Rs. 2,000,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,280,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 8,000,000.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,146,430; Deposits, etc., £12,000,000; Dividend, 1921, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1922, 8 p.c. (18 Branches and Agencies.)

155 MERCANTILE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1889), 13, Royal Exchange Square, *Glasgow* (*London Agents*, 60).—Capital, £28,140 (£1 Shares, 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £5,000; Deposits, etc., £204,000; Dividend, 1919–20, Nil. (10 Branches and Agencies in Scotland.)

MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA, *amalgamated with* The BANK OF MONTREAL.

164 MIDDLESEX BANKING CO., LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Capital, paid up, £28,680.

164A MILLER BROTHERS & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

164B THE MOLSONS BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 135). — Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000: Deposits, etc., $57,882,968; Dividend, 1920–21, 12 p.c. (127 Branches in Canada.)

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22). — Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $75 paid); Reserve Fund, $1,350,000; Deposits, etc., $46,777,458 (17 Branches in Montreal).

164C MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. (1838), 22, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 135) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, £30,150,362; Dividend, 1920–21, 20 p.c. (183 Branches and Sub-branches.)

MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, *Lahore.*

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 52, Baker St.; Bayswater, 68, Gloucester Gardens; Belgravia, 19 & 21, Grosvenor Gardens; Camden Town, 189, High St.; 9 & 10, Charing Cross; Harrow Rd., 2, Elgin Avenue; Holborn, 10, Southampton Row, W.C. 1; Islington, 361 & 363, Goswell Rd.; King's Cross, 286, Pentonville Rd.; 21, Leadenhall St.; Notting Hill, 156 & 158, High St.; 274 & 276, Oxford St.; 3, Regent St.; 180, Strand; Willesden, St. Mary's Rd., Harlesden.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £45,346,611; Dividend, 1920–21, 12 p.c. (245 Branches and Sub-branches.)

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,603,566; Deposits, etc., £27,457,593; Dividend, 1921–22, Sept. 1921 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar. 1922 (Final) 10 p.c.; Ord. and Pref. (270 Branches in Australia.)

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, etc., £13,842,332; Dividend, 1920–21, 15 p.c. (24 Branches in Egypt.)

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,600,000; Deposits, etc., £34,295,599; Dividend, 1920–21, 20 p.c. (28 Branches in India, British East Africa, etc.)

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £4,500,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, £8,243,237; Dividend, 1920–21, 12 and 8 p.c. (70 Branches and Agencies.)

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,100,000; Deposits, etc., £38,644,696; Dividend, 1920–21, 16 p.c. (131 Branches in Scotland.)

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2).—Capital, £2,965,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £41,502,959; Dividend, 1921, 8 p.c. (500 Branches and Agencies.)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Constantinople* (50, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £10,840.

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $89,796,000; Deposits, $667,038,000; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £1,700,000—Issued £1,693,330. Paid up Capital £846,665; Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £22,374,039. Dividend and Bonus, 1921, 16 p.c.

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. (1833), 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 2, Princes St., E.C. 2; 1, Lombard St., E.C. 3; 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3 Acton, 143, High St. W. 3; 185, Aldersgate St., E.C. 1; 69, Baker St., W. 1; Bayswater, 67, Bishop's Rd., W. 2; 24, Bedford Row, W.C. 1; Brixton, 494, Brixton Rd., S.W. 9; Catford, 133, Rushey Green, S.E. 6; 95, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2; 66, Charing Cross, S.W. 1; Chiswick, 56, High Rd., W. 4; 30, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Cripplegate, 116, Fore St., E.C. 2; 88, Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7; Ealing, 62, The Mall, Uxbridge Rd., W. 5; 5 and 7, Eastcheap, E.C.; East Finchley, 67, High Rd., N. 2; 116, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 123, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; 128, Finchley Rd., N.W. 3; Finsbury Circus, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2; Golders Green, 14, Golders Green Parade, Finchley Rd., N.W. 4; 24 & 24A, Goldhawk Rd., W. 12; Goswell Rd., 9 & 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C. 1; Gray's Inn, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. 1; Hackney, 155, Mare St., E.C. 8; Hammersmith, 31, The Broadway, W. 6; Hampstead, 55, High St., N.W. 3; Hendon, 55, Church Rd., N.W. 4; 114, High Holborn, W.C. 1; Holborn Circus, E.C. 1; Holloway, 43–45, Seven Sisters Rd., N. 7; Ilford, 6, Broadway Market; Islington, 218, Upper St., N. 1; Kensington, 55 & 57, High St., W. 8; Kensington, 138, High St., W. 8; 58, Kingsway, W.C. 2; Lancaster Gate, 1, Marlborough Gate, Hyde Park, W.C. 2; Lincoln's Inn, Carey St., W.C. 2; Liverpool St. Station, 216, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 1, Long Acre, W.C. 2; 120A, Lower Clapton Rd., E. 5; Mayfair, South Audley St., W. 1; Metropolitan Cattle Market, 6, Bank Buildings, Islington, N. 7; Mill Hill, 8, Lawrence St., N.W. 7; 128, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 12, Mount St., W. 1; Muswell Hill, 11, The Exchange, N. 10; New Bridge St., Blackfriars House, E.C. 4; North Audley St., 455, Oxford St., W. 1; North Finchley, 6, Market Parade, N. 12; Notting Hill Gate, 8, High St., W. 11; 291B, Oxford St., W. 1; Paddington, 22, London St., W. 2; 208 & 209, Piccadilly, W. 1; Platt's Lane Corner, 575, Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3; Putney, 153, High St., S.W. 15; 250, Regent St., W. 1; St. James St., 162, Piccadilly, W. 1; 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 25, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1; 74, Sloane St.; 153, Sloane St., S.W. 1; South Kensington, 18, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7; South Norwood, 76, High St., S.E. 5; 12–14, Southwark St., S.E. 1; Strand, Savoy Court, 96 & 97, Strand, W.C. 2; Swiss Cottage, 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W. 3; 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W. 1; Tufnell Park, 155, Fortess Rd., N.W. 5; Uxbridge Rd., 20, Shepherds Bush Green, W. 12; 117, Victoria St., S.W. 1; Walthamstow, 243, Hoe St., E. 17; Walthamstow, 20, St. James

St., E. 17; 110, Wardour St., W. 1.; Westminster, 61-63, Victoria St.; 256, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1; 59, West Smithfield, E.C. 1; 52, Wigmore St., W. 1; Willesden, 84, Walm Lane, N.W. 2; Wimbledon, 4, High St., S.W. 19; Wood Green, 162, High Rd., N. 22; Woolwich, 101, Powis St., S.E. 18. — Capital, £43,447,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,878,041; Deposits, etc., £272,933,345; Dividend, 1920-21, 16 p.c. (1,051 Branches and Agencies.)

EDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam*; and at *Hong Kong*, *Singapore*, *Bombay* and *Calcutta* (*London Agents*, 136 and 204B).

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (2, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.).—Capital, £240,000 (£60 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £49,989; Deposits, etc., £1,119,295; Dividend, 1921, 4 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & Co. 241, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan*. Branch at *Jesselton*.

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND AND TOWN AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Agents*, 30, 136, 175).—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £24,359,195; Dividend, 1921-22, 17 p.c. (155 Branches in Scotland.)

178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £600,000; Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £17,382,706; Dividend, 1921-22, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¾ p.c. B shares. (192 Branches and Sub-branches.)

PALATINE BANK, LTD. (1899), Brown St., *Amalgamated with* THE BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Reserve, £90,000. Branches at the principal sea ports in the East.

179 PARRY, MURRAY & Co. (1908), 54, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

LEOPOLD POLLACK & Co., *Cairo*, Egypt (*London Agents*, 135).

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armes, *Montreal* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,500,000; Deposits, etc., $35,337,786; Dividend, 1920-21, 9 p.c. (302 Branches and Sub-branches.)

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £465,000; Deposits, etc., £17,506,344; Dividend, 1920-21, 13½ p.c. (130 Branches and Sub-branches.)

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2.).—Capital, £800,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £360,000; Deposits, etc., £6,898,730; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c. (90 Branches in Queensland and New South Wales).

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & Co. (1859), 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & Co. (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. — Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £6,343.

188‡ RICHARDSON & Co. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. ROSS & Co. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 2.

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £455,000; Deposits, etc., £4,756,736; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c. (7 Branches in Victoria and N.S.W.)

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2.).—Capital, $20,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $20,400,000; Deposits, $391,000,000; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (695 Branches in North, South and Central America.)

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 135). — Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £120,000; Deposits, etc., £4,793,214; Dividend, 1921-22, 10 p.c. (21 Branches and Sub-offices.)

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), 36, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,241,777; Deposits, etc., £40,740,031; Dividend, 1920-21, £10 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus. (183 Branches.)

194 A. RUFFER & SONS (1872), 39, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK (1911), 28, Nevski Prospect, *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE (1871), *Petrograd* (61 & 62, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). —Capital, *Roubles* 60,000,000 (Shares *Rs.* 250, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 22,388,597. (60 Branches in Russia before 1918.)

196 RUSSIAN COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BANK (1890), In course of Liquidation.

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910). *Petrograd* (64, Old Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital, *Roubles* 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.* 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000. (110 Branches.)

197B SAMUEL, MONTAGU & Co. (1853), 60, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

A. SCOTT & Co. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.

SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

SEYD & Co., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

SHEFFIELD BANKING CO., LTD. (1831), *Amalgamated with* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK.

200 S. W. SILVER & CO. AND BENJAMIN EDGINTON, LTD., King William House, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4). —Capital, *Francs* 20,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, 2,000 fully paid; 38,000, *Fr.* 100 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 1,980,125; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 50,192,030. (Branch at Geneva.)

202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).—Capital, *Francs* 500,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares, *Fr.* 250 paid); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 53,170,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 5,226,424,000; Dividend, 1921, 9 p.c. (Over 1,200 Branches and Agencies in France, Algeria, etc.)

SPEYER BROTHERS (1861), 7, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Paid up Capital, $4,000,000; Reserve Fund, $5,000,000; Deposits, etc., $65,120,716; Dividend, 1919-20, 14 p.c. (177 Branches in Canada.)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £52,018,941; Dividend, 1921-22, 16½ p.c. (Over 370 Branches and Agencies in South and East Africa, also at Rotterdam, Hamburg and New York.)

203A STERLING BANK OF CANADA (1906), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173, 68).—Capital, $1,232,200 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $537,564; Deposits, $17,232,611; Dividend, 1920-21, 8 p.c. (83 Branches in Canada.)

GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204 STILWELL & SONS (1774), 42, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).

SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (43, Lothbury, E.C. 2; 110, Regent Street, S.W. 1)—Capital, £4,800,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,320,000; Deposits, etc., £37,000,000; Dividend, 1921, 9 p.c. (10 Offices, 22 Branches and Agencies.)

B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 135).

TEXTILE CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 21, Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2. — Capital £1,100,000; Issued, £680,000 (fully paid).

LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.

TRANSVAALSCHE BANK- EN HANDELS-VEREENIGING (Transvaal Commercial Bank) (1898), 278 Salisbury House, E.C. 2; *Amsterdam*, Netherlands, *Johannesburg*, South Africa and *Hamburg*, Germany. — Authorised Capital, *Fl.* 3,600,000; Issued Capital, *Fl.* 2,400,000; Reserve, *Fl.* 1,050,000; Dividend, 1921, 5½ p.c.

TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 135).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £700,000; Deposits, etc., £24,287,432; Dividend, 1920-21, 21¼ p.c. (113 Branches, 114 Agencies.)

208 UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Issued, £9,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £3,250,000; Deposits, etc., £29,187,724; Dividend, 1921-22, 15 p.c. (141 Branches in Australia, 46 Branches in New Zealand.)

208A UNION BANK OF CANADA (1865), *Winnipeg*, Man. (6, Princes St., E.C. 2; 26 Haymarket, S. W. 1). — Capital authorised, $15,000,000: Issued, $8,000,000; Reserve Fund, $6,000,000; Deposits, $116,723,755; Dividend, 1920-21, 10 p.c. (363 Branches in Canada—366 altogether.)

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £23,054,516; Dividend, 1920-21, 20 p.c. (over 148 Branches in Lancashire, Cheshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire, etc.)

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., *Glasgow*; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,100,000; Deposits, etc., £34,694,481; Dividend, 1921-22, 17 p.c. (164 Branches in Scotland.)

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,100,000.

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £250,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, £3,326,672; Dividends, 1921-22, 20 p.c. (62 Branches in Western Australia.)

WESTERN BANK, LTD. (1919), 85-90, Dashwood House, New Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £200,000 (fully paid).

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3; 3, Colcherne Court, Old Brompton Rd., S.W. 5; 2, Cockspur St., S.W. 1; 127, Cheapside, E.C. 2; Great Central Station, Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1; 22, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3; 21 and 23, Victoria St., S.W. 1).—Capital, £8,125,000; Reserve Fund, £1,100,000; Dividend, 1921-22, 12½ p.c. (170 Branches and Sub-branches.)

WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 65,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Yen* 508,441,693; Dividend, 1920-21, 12 p.c. (39 Branches.)

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (26, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,118,428. (126 Branches and Sub-branches.)

County Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 350–363. *(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.*

Abbey Town (Carlisle)—136 (*W. & F.*).
Abbots Bromley—30 (*M.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—132 (*M. W. & F.*).
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—30, 136, 175.
Aberbargoed—30, (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberbeg—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Abercarn—30, 122, 136.
Abercrave—30, 136, (*W.*), 132, (*W.*).
Abercromboi—132 (*Th.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 136.
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 136 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Aberdovey—30, 136, 175.
Aberfan—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberford—136 (*Th.*).
Abergwaenny—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abergele—30, 136, 175.
Abergwynolwyn—136 (*alt. S.*), 175 (*alt. S.*).
Abergwynfi—132 (*Tu. & W.*), 136 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*), 136 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 136, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu.*), 175 (*F.*).
Abersychan—30, 132, 136.
Abertillery—30, 132, 136, 175 (*M.*).
Abertysswg—30 (*Tu.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 136, 175.
Abingdon—30, 135, 136.
Abbots Langley—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Accrington—129, 152A, 153, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—136 (*F.*).
Acle—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132.
Acomb—30, 136 (*Tu. & S.*).
Addiscombe—30, 135.
Addingham—211B, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 135.
Adlington—153, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—136 (*M.*).
Aigburth—211B, 136.
Ainsdale—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211B.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 136.
Aldbrough—136 (*F.*).
Aldborough (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—153, 210, 223.
Alderney—105B, 105C, 132.
Aldershot—132, 135, 136, 175.
Alford (Linc.)—30, 132, 136.
Alfreton—135, 136.
Alfriston—30 (*M. & F.*).
Allendale—132, 136.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 136 (*W.*).
Allonby—136 (*Tu.*).
Almondsbury—175 (*F.*).
Almouth—211B (*M., W. & F.*).
Alnwick—211B, 30, 132, 136.
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—135, 153.
Alston—211B, 136.
Alton (Hants)—132, 135, 175
Altrincham—129, 132, 135, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Alvechurch—132 (*S.*).
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—211B, 136.
Amblecote—30.
Ambleside—211B, 136, 153.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175.
Amesbury—132, 136.
Amlwch—132, 136, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 136, 175.
Ampthill—30, 135.
Ancoats—136, 153.
Andover—132, 135, 136.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.*).
Angmering—30 (*S.*), 132 (*S.*), 136.
Annfield Plain—211B, 132.
Ansdell—129, 136, 152A, 153, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Ansty—135 (*S.*), 175 (*F.*), 176A (*S.*).
Appleby—211B, 136.
Appledore—132 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—135, 175.
Ardwick—136, 152A, 210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 136.
Arnold—136.
Arnside—211B (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 135.
Ascot—30.
Ash—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 135 (*T. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132, 135.
Ashburton—132, 175.
Ashby (Linc.)—30, 175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 135, 136.
Ashford—30, 132, 135 (*Tu.*), 175.
Ashford Market—135 (*Tu.*).
Ashford (Middlesex)—30.
Ashington—30, 211B, 132, 136.
Ashover—135 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—135, 210.
Ashton-on-Mersey—153.
Ashton-under-Lyne—129, 135, 152A, 153, 210, 223.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—211B (*M. & F.*), 153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—135 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Askrigg—136 (*Th. & Fair Days*).
Asoatria—136, 153.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152A, 223.
Aston—136.
Aston Cross—30, 136.
Aston Manor—136, 175.
Aston Road—132.
Aston Street—136.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 136.
Atherton—135, 152A, 210, 223.
Atterclife—136, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—136.
Audlem—153 (*Th.*), 210 (*Th.*).
Audley—175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—153 (*Tu.*).
Avonmouth—132, 135, 136, 175.
Axbridge—132, 135.
Axminster—132, 136, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Aylestone Park—136.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 136.
Bacup—129, 152A, 210.
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillet—136 (*Tu.*).
Bagshot—30.
Baildon—30.
Bakewell—135, 223.
Bala—30, 136, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*W.*).
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—136.
Bamber Bridge—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—135 (*Th.*), 223.
Bampton (Devon)—132 (*Fair Days*, 135 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Bampton (Oxon)—30, 136.
Banbury—30, 132, 135, 136.
Bangor—30, 132, 136, 175.
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Crowborough—30, 135.
Crowland—30.
Crowle—135 (*F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Crown Hill—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Crowthorne—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Croydon—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Crumlin—30, 175.
Crymmych—30, 132 (*Tu.**), 136 (*Tu.**), 175 (*Tu.*).
Crynant—30 (*F.*).
Cuckfield—30 (*M. & F.*).
Cudworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*M. & Th.*).
Culcheth—153 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Cullingworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Culmstock—132 (*F.*).
Cullompton—132, 135, 136, 175.
Cum (Mon.)—30 (*M., Tu., F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Cwmanman—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cwm Avon—132 (*Tu. & S.*).
Cwmbran—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Cwmcarn—30, 136 (*M., Th. & S.*)
Cwmfelintach—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cwmgorse—132 (*Tu.*).
Cwmllynfell—30, 132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Cwmnaur—132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M.*).
Cwmpengraig—136 (*S.*).
Cymmer—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*F.*), 136 (*W.*).
Dagenham—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Daimler (Coventry)—136.
Dalston—153 (*W.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Dalton-in-Furness—211, 136, 153.
Darlaston—132, 136.
Darley Dale—135, 223.
Darlington—211, 30, 132, 136, 175, 227.
Darnall—136.
Dartford—211, 30, 135.
Dartmouth—132, 175.
Darton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Darwen—129, 132, 152A, 153.
Datchet—30.
Daubhill—210.
Davenham—153 (*Tu. & F.*), 210 (*Tu. & F.*).
Davenport—153, 223.
Daventry—132, 176.
Davey—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Davlish—132, 136, 175.
Deal—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Deane—223.
Debenham—30 (*F.*).
Dedham—30 (*Th.*).
Deddington—30 (*F.*), 136 (*F.*).
Deep Cut Camp—135 (*F.*).
Deganwy—136 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*ex. Sat.*).
Delabole—30 (*S.*), 132 (*S.*).
Delph—152A.
Denbigh—30, 136, 175.
Denby Dale—136 (*W. & F.*).
Denholme—211 (*Tu.*).
Dent—211 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu.*).
Denton—152A, 153, 223.
Denton Holme—136.
Derby—30, 132, 135, 136, 175, 223.
Deri—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Deritend—132.
Desborough—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Devizes—30, 132, 136.
Devonport—30, 132, 175.
Dewsbury—211, 30, 129, 136, 175, 227.
Didcot—30, 132 (*F.*), 135.
Didsbury—152A, 210.
Dinas Cross—30(*F.*),136 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Dinas Mawddwy—30 (**), 136 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Dinas Powis—175 (*M. & F.*), 30 (*M. & F.*).
Dingle—135.
Dinnington—136 (*M. & F.*), 175, 227 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Dipton—211, 132 (*M. & F.*).
Disley—152A, 223.
Diss—30, 132, 136, 175.
Distington—136 (*Tu.*), 153 (*M. & W.*).
Dobcross—152A.
Doddington—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Dolgarrog—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Dolgelly—30, 136, 175.
Dolton—132 (*M.*), 175 (**).
Doncaster—30, 93H, 132, 135, 136, 175, 223, 227.
Donington—132 (*Th.**), 136 (*Th.**).
Dorchester—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Dorking—30, 132, 135, 136.
Dorridge—136.
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Doveholes—152A, 223 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Dover—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Dovercourt—30, 132
Dowlais—30, 132, 136.
Downham Market—30, 132, 136, 175.
Downholland 223 (*F.*).
Downton—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Draycott—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Drefach—132 (*S.*), 136 (*S.*), 175 (*S.*).
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Dromfield—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 223.
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Droylsden—152A, 153.
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Dudley Port—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Duffield—135 (*M. & Th.*), 136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Dukinfield—135, 152A, 153.
Dulverton—132, 175.
Dunmow—30.
Dunsfold—132 (*Th.*).
Dunstable—30, 135.
Dunster—135 (*F.*).
Dunston—211B, 132.
Durdham Down—132, 135.
Durham—211B, 30, 132, 136, 175.
Durrington (Wilts.)—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Dursley—132, 136, 175.
Dyffryn—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Dymchurch—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Dyserth—136 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Eanam—129.
Earby—211B, 136, 227 (*M.,Th. & F.*).
Eardisley—30 (*F.*).
Earlestown—135, 153.
Earl Shilton—135 (*daily ex. S.*), 136.
Earls Barton—30 (*F.*), 132 (*S.*), 136 (*S.*), 175 (*F.*).
Earls Colne—30 (*W. & S.*).
Earlsdon—132.
Earlsheaton—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Easington—211B, 30, 132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & Th.*).
Easingwold—30, 136.
East Ardsley—136 (*M. & F.*).
East Bergholt—30 (*F.*).
East Boldon—30.
East Cowes—132 (*Th.*), 135 (*Th.*).
East Dereham—30, 132, 175.
East Grinstead—30, 132, 135, 136.
East Harling—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
East Hoathley—30 (*Th.*).
East Molesey—30, 135.
East Sheen—30, 135.
East Twickenham—30, 135, 136.
Eastbourne—30, 132, 135, 136, 175
Eastleigh—132, 136, 175.
Easton—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*M., W. & F.*).
Eastville—132, 135.
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Ecclesfield—136 (*S.*).
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Eccleshill—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Edwinstowe—135 (*F.*).
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Elden Lane—136 (*S.*).
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Elstree—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Eltham—211B, 30.
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Emsworth—132, 135.
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Epworth—136 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M.&Th.*).
Erdington—30, 132, 135, 136.
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Eskdale—153 (*Tu.*).
Eston—30 (*Th.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Etchingham—30 (*Th.*).
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Exeter—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
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Exmouth—132, 136, 175.
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Fakenham—30, 132 (*Tu., Th. & Sat.*), 136, 175 (*Th.*).
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Falmouth—30, 132, 136, 175.
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Farnborough—132, 135, 136.
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Farnham Common—135 (*M. & Th.*).
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Farnley (Yorks)—136 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Farrington Gurney—135 (*M.*).
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Featherstone—30, 136 (*M.*).
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Feltwell—30 (*F.*), 132 (*M.*).
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Fenton—132, 153.
Ferndale—30, 132, 136.
Ferndown—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ferrybridge—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Ferryhill—211B, 132 (*M. & F.*).
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Ferry Hill Station—211B (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
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Feynnon Grove—136 (*Tu.*), 175.
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Flamborough—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Fleetville—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Fleetwood—30, 123, 132, 135, 136, 152A, 153, 175, 210, 223.
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Flimby—136 (*Tu. & W.*).
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Flitwick—30 (*F.*).
Flixton—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Pochriw—132 (*Tu.*).
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Fordham—30 (*F.*).
Fordingbridge—132, 136.
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Forest Row—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*).

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Foulridge—218 (*F. & M.*).
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Fowant—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 175.
Fowey—30, 132.
Framlingham—30, 132.
Fratton Bridge, 132.
Freckleton—136 (*Tu. & Th.*), 153 (*Tu. & Th.*).
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Freshwater—132, 175.
Freshwater Bay—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Frimley Green—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Gainford—30 (*Th.*).
Gainsborough—132, 136, 175.
Gamlingay—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Gargrave—218 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
Garnant—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Gateshead-on-Tyne—218, 30, 132, 136, 175.
Gatley—120, 153.
Gerrard's Cross—30, 135.
Gildersome—136 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Gilfach Goch—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gillingham (Dorset)—132, 135, 175 (*alt. M.*).
Gillingham (Kent)—30, 132, 135.
Gilsland—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Girlington—30.
Gisburn—218 (*M. & W.*), 152A (*M. & W.*).
Glanamman, 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu., W. & F.*).
Glanton—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Glastonbury—132, 135.
Glemsford—30 (*Th.*).
Glenridding—218 (*M. & Th.*).
Glodwick—153 (*M., W. & F.*).
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Gloucester—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Glyn Cerrig—136 (*F.*).
Glyncorrwg—30 (*W.*), 132 (*Tu.*), 136 (*W.*).
Glyn-Neath—30 (*M. & Th.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gnosall—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Godalming—132, 135, 136.
Godstone—132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Golborne—135 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*), 223 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*).
Golcar—132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*M. & F.*).
Goldenhall (Staffs.)—30 (*W.*).
Goldthorpe—136 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Gomersal—129 (*Tu. & F.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Goodwick—30, 132, 136.
Goole—30, 135, 136, 175, 227.
Goostrey—153 (*M. & Th.*).
Gorey (Jersey)—136 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
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Gosberton—30 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
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Gosport—30, 132, 136, 175.
Goudhurst—135 (*F.*).
Gowerton—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136.
Goxhill—136 (*W.*).
Grange-over-Sands—218, 136, 153.
Grangetown (Cardiff)—30, 175.
Grangetown (Yorks)—30 (*M.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Grantham—30, 132, 136, 175.
Grasmere—218 (*M., W. & F.*), 153, (*M., W. & F.*).
Grassington—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 30 (*Tu.*), 136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gravesend—30, 132, 135, 136.
Grayshott—132.
Grays (Essex)—30, 132, 136.
Great Altcar—153 (*M. & F.*).
Great Ayton—136 (*F.*), 175 (*W.*).
Great Bookham—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Great Crosby—218, 135, 153.
Great Eccleston—153 (*W.*).
Great Harwood—129, 152A, 210.
Greatham—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Great Horton—30, 227 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*).
Great Malvern (Worcs.)—30, 136.
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Great Missenden—132, 175.
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Griffithstown—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Grimethorpe—136 (*M.*).
Grimsby—30, 132, 136, 175.
Grindleford—135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Groombridge—30 (*M. & Th.*).
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Guildford –30, 132, 135, 136.
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Gwys—136 (*F.*).
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Haddenham (Cambs.)—30, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hadfield—152A (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Hadleigh (Essex)—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M.*).
Hadleigh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Hadley Salop—30 (*M. & F.*).
Hadlow—135 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Hailsham—30, 135.
Hale—129, 135, 153, 210.
Halesowen—132, 136.
Halesworth—30, 132, 136.
Halifax—218, 938 (*H.O.*), 108 (*H.O.*), 129, 132, 136, 175, 210, 219 (*H.O.*), 227.
Hallen—175.
Hall Green—30.
Halworthy—30 (*and F. each month*).
Halsall—153 (*Tu.*), 223 (*M. & F.*).
Halstead—30, 132, 135.
Halton (Camp)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Haltwhistle—218, 132, 136, 175.
Halwill—132 (*and Th. in month*), 175.
Hambledon—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hampden Park (Eastbourne)—136.
Hampton—30.
Hampton Hill—30.
Hampton-in-Arden—136 (*M. & F.*).
Handforth—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
Handsworth—132, 136.
Hanley—30, 132, 135, 136, 153, 175.
Hanwell—30.
Harborne—132, 136.
Harbury—136 (*F.*).
Harlech—136.
Harleston—30, 132, 136.
Harle Syke—210.
Harling—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlington—135.
Harlow—30, 135.
Harpenden—30, 135.
Harrington—136.
Harrogate—30, 129, 132, 135, 136, 175, 227.
Harrold—175 (*F.*).
Harrow—30, 135, 175.
Hatfield—136 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hartington—135 (*F.*).
Hartland—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Hartley Wintney—135.
Hartlebury—136 (*F.*).
Hartlepool—30, 132, 136, 175.
Hartshill—153.
Harwich—30, 132.
Haslemere—132, 135, 136.
Haslingden—129, 152A, 153, 210.
Hastings—30, 132, 135, 136, 175.
Haswell—136 (*M. & F.*).
Hatch End—30.
Hatfield—30 (*M. & F.*), 135 (*M., W. & F.*).
Hatfield (Yorks)—136 (*F.*).
Hatherleigh—132 (*Tu.*[a]), 175 (*Tu.*).
Hathersage—135.
Hathershaw—136.
Havant—30, 132.
Haverfordwest—30, 132, 136, 175.
Haverhill—30, 132, 135
Haverthwaite—153 (*W.*).
Haverton Hill—218, 132, 136, 175.
Hawarden—132, 136.
Hawes—30, 136, 175.
Hawkhurst—132, 135.
Hawkshead—218, 153.
Haworth—218 (*W. & F.*) 175 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*W. & S.*).
Haxby—30 (*F.*).
Haxey—136 (*M.*), 175 (*F.*).
Hay—30, 136, 175.
Haydock—135 (*M. & Th.*).
Hayden Bridge—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136.
Hayes—30, 136.
Hayes (Kent)—175 (*F.*).
Hayfield—152A.
Hayle—30, 132.
Hayling Island—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132.
Haywards Heath—30, 132.
Hazel Grove—153, 210, 223.
Heacham—30 (*M. & F.*), 175.
Headingley—136.
Headley—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Heanor—30, 135, 136.
Heasham—175.
Heathfield—30, 135.
Heath Town—132.
Heatley—210.
Heaton Chapel—129, 153.
Heaton Mersey—129.
Heaton Park—153 (*M., W. & F.*), 223.
Heaviley—153, 210.
Heavitree—175.
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Hebden Bridge—129, 132, 153, 227.
Heckington—132 (*W. & F.*).
Heckmondwike—129, 136, 175.
Hedge End—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hednesford—132, 136.
Hedon—136 (*W. & F.*).
Heeley—136, 175, 227.
Helifield—218 (*Th.*), 136 (*Tu.*[a] *& Th.*).
Helmshore—152A (*M., W. & F.*), 153 (*M., W., & F.*).
Helmsley—30, 135, 136.
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Helsby—135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Helston—30, 132, 136, 175.
Hemel Hempstead—30, 132, 135.
Hemsworth—30, 136.
Henyock—132 (*Mkt. Days & alt. M.*).
Henbury—135 (*daily ex. S.*).
Hendon—30, 136, 175.
Hendon Aerodrome—30.
Henfield—30.
Hengoed—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Henley-in-Arden—132, 136.
Henley-on-Thames—30, 135, 175.
Henllan—201 (*M.*), 132 (*S.*), 136 (*S.*), 175 (*S.*).
Heptonstall—227 (*S.*).
Hereford—30, 132, 136, 175.
Herne Bay—132, 135, 175.
Herrington Burn—132 (*M. & F.*).
Hersham—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Hertford—30, 132, 135, 136.
Hesketh Bank—136, 153.
Hesket (Newmarket)—136 (*W. & F.*).
Hesleden—30 (*M.*).
Hessle—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*), 175.
Heswall—132, 153.
Hetton-le-Hole—218, 30, 132
Hexham—218, 30, 132, 136, 175.
Heysham—153 (*Tu. & F.*).
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High Lane—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
High Shields—132.
High Spen—132 (*M. & Th.*).
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Higham Ferrers—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 136 & 175 (*M. W. & F.*).
Highbridge—30, 132, 135, 175.
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Hightown—153.
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*Hildersto*ne—153 (*M.*).
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Hinckley—30, 135, 136, 175.
Hindcrwell—136 (*Tu.*).
Hindhead—132, 135.
Hindley—135, 223.
Hindley Green—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Hingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
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Hitchin—30, 132, 135, 136.
Hockley Heath—136 (*F.*).
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Hodnet—153 (*F.*).
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Hollingworth—152A.
Hollinwood—136, 152A, 153 (*M., W. & F.*), 210.
Holloway—135 (*Th.*).
Holme-on-Spalding Moor—30 (*Th.*), 136 (*Th.*).
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Holmfirth—129, 136, 132, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Holmrook—153.
Holmwood—132 (*Th.*).
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Honiton—30, 132, 136, 175.
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Hooley Hill—136.
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Horbury—30, 136.
Horden Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 136 (*M. & F.*).
Horeham Road—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Horfield—132, 175.
Horley—30, 132.
Hornby—215, 153 (*M. & F.*).
Horncastle—30, 132, 136.
Hornchurch—30, 135 (*Tu. & F.*).
Horndean—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
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Enniskerry—178 (*W.*).
Enniskillen—21A, 32, 183, 165, 206.
Ennistymon—165, 168.
Eyrecourt—21A (*F.*°).
Farnaharpy—168 (*), 206 (*Feb., Mar., Apr., Aug., Sept. & Oct.*°).
Feeny—178 (*).
Ferbane—206.
Fermoy—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Ferns—168.
Fethard—165, 183.
Fintona—115, 178, 206 (*F.*°).
Fivemiletown—178, 206 (*F.*).
Foxford—21A (°).
Foynes—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Frankford—206 (°).
Freemount—165 (*W.*).
Frenchpark—178 (*Th.*°), 206 (*Th.*°).
Freshford—206 (*F.*°).
Galbally—165 (°).
Galway—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Garvagh—178 (*Tu. & F.*), 206.
Geesala—206 (°).
Gilford—32 (*W.*), 178 (*F.*).
Glanworth—168 (*W.*).
Glenarm—32, 206 (*Tu.*°).
Glenavy—178 (*Th.*).
Glengormley—178 (*Th.*).
Glennamaddy—168 (°), 206.
Glenties—168, 205.
Glin—165.
Goolds Cross—168 (*F.*).
Goresbridge—21A (*).
Gorey—21A, 168.
Gort—165, 168.
Gortin—183 (*W.*°), 206.
Gowna—206 (*Th.*°).
Graigue-na-Managh—165 (*Tu.*°), 168.
Granard—115, 206.
Grange—115 (°), 206 (°).
Greystones—115 (*Tu. & F.*), 178 (*Tu. & F.*), 191.
Gurteen—115 (°).
Hacketstown—165 (*W.*°), 168 (*W.*°).
Harolds Cross—206.
Headford—168.
Hillsborough—178.
Hilltown—206 (*).
Holywood—178.
Hospital—21A (*Th.*°), 165.
Howth—21A (*W. & S.*).
Irvinestown—178, 206.
Johnstown—165 (*F.*), 168 (*F.*).
Johnstownbridge—206 (*).
Kanturk—168, 183.
Keadue—173 (*and & 4th Tu.*°).
Keady—115, 178.
Kells—115, 168, 178.
Kenmare—165, 168, 183.
Kerrykeel—178 (*1st & 3rd M. & 8th each month*).
Kesh—178 (*Tu.*°).
Kilbeggan—21A, 115 (*S.*).
Kilcar—168, 206 (*and W., monthly, & Fair Days*).
Kilcock—165 (*M., W. & Fair Days*), 206 (*F.*°).
Kilcommon—165 (*1st & 3rd W.*).
Kilcormac—115 (°).
Kilcullen—115 (*S.*).
Kildare—115, 168 (*M., Th.& Fair Days*).
Kildorrery—168 (*W.*°).
Kildysart—165.
Kilfenora—168 (*).
Kilfinane—165.
Kilkee—168 (*Tu. & F.*°), 183.
Kilkeel—32, 165, 183.
Kilkelly—115 (*M.*)
Kilkenny—21A, 115, 165, 168, 183 206.
Kilkerrin—206 (*).
Kilkishen—168 (*1st & 3rd W.*°).
Killala—206 (*S.*).
Killaloe—183.
Killarney—165, 168.
Killaymullen—168 (°).
Killeagh—183 (*).

Killenaule—165.
Killeshandra—206.
Killeter—115 (*), 206 (°).
Killimore—115 (°).
***Kilinchy*—32.**
Killorglin—168, 183.
Killough—178 (*W.*).
Killucan—115 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Killybegs—168, 206.
Killygordon—115 (*W.*), 178 (*W.*).
Killylea—21A (*), 183 (*).
Killyleagh—178 (*F.*), 206.
Kilmacrenan—178(*), 206 (*M.**).
Kilmacthomas—168, 183, 206.
Kilmallock—21A (*Tu. F.**), 165, 168 (*), 183.
Kilmihill—183(°).
Kilmuckridge—168 (°).
Kilnaleck—168, 178 (*Th.°*), 206.
Kilrea—32, 178.
Kilrush—168, 183.
Kiltimagh—115.
Kiltyclogher—206 (*).
Kingscourt—115, 178.
Kingstown—32, 168, 183, 191, 206.
Kinlough—168 (*), 183 (*).
Kinnegad—115 (*F.*).
Kinnitty—168 (*).
Kinsale—165, 183.
Kinvara—168 (°).
Kirkcubbin—32, 206.
Knockcroghery—168 (*).
Knocklong—165 (*Th.*)°, 183 (*Th.°*).
Knocknagree—165 (°), 168 (°).
Lack—178 (*F.*).
Lanesborough—178, 206 (*M.**).
Larne—32, 178, 206.
Leap—183 (*W.**).
Leitrim—178 (*), 183 (*).
Letterkenny—32, 115, 206.
Limavady—32, 168, 178, 206.
Limerick—21A, 165, 168, 206.
Lisbellow—206 (*W.*).
Lisburn—32, 178, 206.
Liscarroll—165 (*M. & Th.**).
Lisdoonvarna—168 (*Th. July, Aug., Sept.*).
Lismore—165, 168.
Lisnaskea—21A (*S.**), 206.
Listowel—21A, 168, 183.
Londonderry—21A, 32; 115, 168, 178, 183, 206.
Longford—21A, 165, 168, 206.
Lougwood—21A (°), 206 (*).
Loughford—178 (*Th.*).
Loughgill—178 (*Tu.**).
Loughglynn—168 (*).
Loughrea—115, 168.
Louisburgh—21A (*M.°*), 206 (*M.**).
Lucan—191.
Lurgan—21A, 32, 178, 206.
Lusk—178 (*W.*).
Macroom—165, 168.
Maghera—178, 206.
Magherafelt—21A (*M. & Th.*), 32, 168 178, 206.
Magheramorne—178 (*F.*).
Malahide—178 (*W.*), 183 (*F.*).
Mallow—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Manorhamilton—168, 206
Markethill—32, 206 (*F.*)
Maryborough 21A, 165.
Maynooth—165 (*Tu.**).
Midleton—21A, 165, 168.
Milford—178, 206 (*M.°*).
Miltisle—206 (*Tu.*).
Millstreet—165, 168.
Miltown—21A (°).
Miltown Malbay—168.
Mitchelstown—21A, 165, 168.
Moate—115 (*Th.*), 168, 206.
Mohill—115, 178.
Moira—178 (*F.°*), 206 (*F.**).
Monaghan—32, 115, 165, 183, 206.
Monasterevan—115.
Moneygall—165 (*W.*).
Moneymore—32 (*M. & F.* *),
Monkstown—191 (*M., W. & S.*).
Mossside—178 (*F.**).
Moundbellew—21A, 168 (*).
Mountcharles—32, 168 (*), 206 (*).
Mountmellick—21A, 168.
Mountnugent—178 (*Th.°*).
Mountrath—165.
Moville—32, 168.
Moy—21A (*), 206 (*F.*).
Moylough—21A (*).
Mullagh—115 (*F.*), 168 (*), 178 (*F.*).
Mullaghboy—178 (*Th.*).
Mullinahone—165 (*M.**).
Mullingar—21A, 115, 165, 168, 206.
Mullinavat—168 (*May to December*).
Naas—115, 165, 206.
Navan—21A, 32, 115, 165.
Nenagh—165, 168, 183.
Newbliss—32 (*W.*), 178 (*W.*).
Newbridge—115, 168, 183 (*M., W. & F.*).
Newcastle West—165, 168, 183.
Newcastle (co. Down)—178, 183 (*Tu. & F.*), 206 (*Tu.°*).
Newmarket—165.
Newport—21A (*Tu.°*), 206 (*Tu.**).
Newport (co. Tipperary)—165 (*Tu.°*).
New Ross—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Newry—21A, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Newtownards—21A, 32, 178, 206.
Newtown Barry—165, 168.
Newtownoulter—178 (*M.*).
Newtownpore—206 (*S.*).
Newtownhamilton—178 (*S.°*), 206.
Newtownmount-Kennedy—168 (*F.*).
Newtown-Stewart—21A (*M.**), 178, 183 (*M.**).
Nobber—115 (*), 178 (*).
O'Brien's Bridge—183 (*).
Oldcastle—115, 178.
Omagh—21A, 32, 165, 178, 183, 206.
Oughterard—21A (*Th.**).
Pallas Green—168 (*Th.°*).
Park—178 (*).
Passage, West—183 (*M. & F.*).
Pettigo—32, 168 (*M. & Fair Days*),
Philipstown—115 (*).
Piltown—183 (*W.*).
Plumbridge—115 (*Bi-monthly*), 206 (*Th.**).
Pomeroy—178 (*Tu.*), 206 (*Tu. & W.*).
Portadown—21A, 32, 178, 183, 206.
Portaferry—32, 178.
Portarlington—168.
Portavogie—32 (*F.*), 178 (*S.*), 206 (*M.*).
Portglenone—178.
Portlaw—21A (*F.**)
Portrush—32, 178 (*daily, 1 June to 30 Sept.; M., Th. & S., 1 Oct. to 31 May*).
Portstewart—32 (*M., W. & F., 1 May-Oct. 31; Tu. & F., 1 Nov.-Apr. 30*), 178 (*Tu. & F.*).
Portumna—115, 168*.
Poyntzpass—165, 178 (*W. & *).
Queenstown—21A, 165.
Ramelton—178, 206 (*M.*).
Randalstown—178.
Ranelagh—191, 206.
Raphoe—32, 178.
Rasharkin—178 (*M.*).
Rathangan—115 (*M.*), 206 (*M.*).
Rathdowney—165.
Rathdrum—115, 168 (*Th.**).
Rathfriland—32, 115, 206.
Rathkeale—165, 168.
Rathmines—32, 168, 191.
Rathmolyon—206 (*).
Rathmore—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*Tu.*).
Rathmullen—32 (*Tu. & Th.*), 115 (*M.*), 178 (*Tu.*).
Rathowen—168 (*W.*).
Rathvilly—165 (*Tu.**).
Ratoath—206 (°).
Rear Cross—165 (*Tu., fortnightly*).
Rickhill—32.
Riverstown—206 (*).
Rochfort Bridge—115 (°),
Rock—115 (°).
Rooskey—178 (*W.**).
Roscommon—21A, 165, 168.
Roscrea—21A, 165, 168.
Roslea—206 (*W.**).
Rosnakill—178 (*1st M.*).
Rosscarbery—21A (*W.**), 165 (*W.**), 168 (*W.°*).
Rostrevor—32 (*Tu. & F.*), 183 (*Tu.*).
Roundwood—115 (°).
Rush—178 (*W. & F.*).
St. Johnston—178 (*F.*).
Saintfield—32, 178.
Scariff—168.
Schull—183.
Shannon Bridge—206 (*1st F.*).
Shunagolden—165 (*F.*), 183 (*F.*).
Skercoate—115 (*W., Th. & S., & Fair Days*), 178.
Shillelagh—168 (*Th.°*).
Shinrone—165 (*Th.*).
Shrule—168 (°).
Six Mile Bridge—169, 206 (*F.*).
Sixmilecross—168 (*M. & Th.°*), 178 (*M. & Th.**), 206 (*M.**).
Skerries—165 (*Tu. & F.*), 178.
Skibbereen—21A, 165, 183.
Slane—115 (*), 183 (*F.*).
Sligo—21A, 32, 115, 168, 183, 206.
Stewartstown—32 (*W.**), 115 (*W.*), 206 (*W. & F.*).
Strabane—32, 115, 178, 183, 206.
Stradbally—21A (*F.*), 165 (*W. & S.**).
Straid—178 (*Th.*).
Strangford—178 (*W.*).
Stranocum—178 (*F.*), 206 (*W.*).
Stranorlar—115 (*), 178 (*).
Streete—206 (*F.*).
Strokestown—168, 178.
Summerhill—21A (*), 206 (*last F., excep. April, June, Sept., & Nov.**).
Swanlinbar—178 (*S.**), 206 (*S.**).
Swatragh—178 (*M., ex. 2nd*), 206 (*W.*).
Swinford—115, 183.
Swords—168 (*W.*), 178 (*W.**), 183 ((*F.°*).
Tagmon—168 (°), 183 (*), 206 (*).
Tallow—165.
Tandragee—32, 183.
Tarbert—165.
Templemore—168, 183.
Templepatrick—178 (*W.*).
Tempo—178 (*W.°*), 206 (*M.**).
Terenure—191.
Thomastown—115, 206 (°).
Thurles—21A, 165, 168.
Timoleague—165 (*Th.°*), 168 (*).
Tinahely—168.
Tipperary—21A, 165, 168, 183
Tobermore—178 (*W.**), 206 (*1st, 3rd & 4th F.*).
Toome Bridge—178 (*Tu.*).
Tralee—21A, 165, 168, 183.
Tramore—183.
Trillick—206 (*Th.°*).
Trim—21A, 115, 206.
Tuam—21A, 168, 206.
Tubbercurry—115 (*).
Tulla—168.
Tullamore—21A, 115, 165, 206.
Tullinadaly—206 (*).
Tullow—165, 168.
Tulsk—178 (*Tu.*).
Urlingford—165 (*F.**), 168 (*F.°*).
Valencia Island—183 (*Tu. & F.*).
Vicarstown—165 (*W.**).
Virginia—115 (*M. & Th.*), 178.
Warrenpoint—32, 165, 183 (*Tu. & F.*).
Waterford—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Waterville—165 (*Tu.*), 168 (*Tu.**).
Westport—21A, 165, 206.
Wexford—21A, 165, 168, 183, 206.
Wellington Bridge—206 (*), 168 (°).
Whitehead—32, 178.
Wicklow—115, 168.
Williamstown—206 (*).
Woodford—115 (*M. & Fair Days*).
Youghal—21A, 165, 183.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, of eight Colonial companies (marked C), and of one American office (marked A), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are indicated by letters in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1921.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^{m(5)}$ and $O^{m(5)}$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1922.				Valuation.		
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest, less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed	
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
1883	PIFS	Abstainers & General .	1,411,218	182,133	24·75	...	Om & Hm	3 & 3½	
1824	PFSm	Alliance*	18,171,303	1,175,105	9·93	4 1 4	Om	3 0 0	
1808	PFSm	Atlas	3,231,389	375,903	12·76	4 12 6	Om(5)	3 0 0	
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	43,781,337	3,591,126	13·97	5 2 11	Hm	3 0 0	
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	2,743,540	505,225	15·27	...	Om & Hm	3 & 3½	
1854	P FS	British Equitable	1,465,501	131,227	21·55	...	Om	3 0 0	
1833	PFSm	Caledonian*	4,303,528	444,853	14·05	...	Om	3 0 0	
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	15,889,767	2,212,022	31·1	6 1 0	Hm	3 & 3½	
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.*	7,004,253	569,571	17·8	4 7 8	Om(5)	2 10 0	
1873	MS	Colonial Mutual (C) ...	5,487,764	661,433	...	5 3 0	Om	3 10 0	
1861	PFSm	Commercial Union* ...	9,318,845	988,192	12·44	4 14 7	Om	3 0 0	
1871	P	Confederation (C)	6,137,344	1,215,171	29·05	5 12 8	Om(5) & Brit. Office '93.	3, 3½ & 4	
1867	P	Co-operative.....	1,632,489	1,282,275	22·67	4 10 0	Om	3 10 0	
1807	PFSm	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	13,572,055	1,237,008	13·15	4 12 11	Om	3 & 3½	
1762	M	Equitable (c)*	5,213,403	271,152	6·8	4 2 7	Om	2 10 0	
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,088,115	379,663	15·16	...	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0	
1832	M	{Friends' Provident & Century	3,730,601	346,929	22·78	4 1 6	Om & Om(5)	3 0 0	
1837	P	General	2,239,234	195,469	23·50	...	Om & Hm	3 10 0	
1885*	PSFm	General Accident	401,849	70,889	17·5	...	Om	3 0 0	
1848	P	Gresham	6,394,942	793,682	30·70	4 5 1	Hm	3 10 0	
1821	PFSm	Guardian*	*4,301,843	429,855	12·57	4 5 9	Om	3 0 0	
1806	P FS	Law Union & Rock ...	8,849,109	628,229	17·53	4 9 0	Om	3 0 0	
1836	P FS	Legal & General*	13,988,445	1,310,279	15·13	...	Om	3 0 0	
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	5,522,354	428,701	...	4 6 6	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0	
1836	PFSm	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	5,450,745	495,140	10·0	4 6 6	Om & Om(5)	2 15 0	
1862	P FS	London & Scottish* ...	4,440,140	490,682	20·48	4 3 1	Hm & Om	3 & 3½	
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	1,108,545	257,725	14·94	4 13 0	Om	3 0 0	
1720	PFSm	London Assurance	3,155,338	332,379	17·0	3 18 8	Om	3 0 0	
1806	M	London Life (c)*	6,733,120	665,501	6·3	4 5 4	Om(5)	3 & 2½*	
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	6,559,920	1,560,104	33·49	...	Hm American, &c.	...	
1852	M	Marine & General*.....	2,354,662	199,590	18·0	4 6 4	Om	3 0 0	
1835	M	Metropolitan (c)	2,303,298	179,806	7·8	3 18 9	Om(5)	3 0 0	
1906	PFSm	Motor Union	61,517	17,858	16·0	...	...	...	
1886	...	Mu. & Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	10,637,255	925,712	15·35	4 18 3	Hm & Gov. 1883	3 0 0	
1842	M	Mutual, New York (A)	136,928,412	17,496,233	23·26	...	American, &c.	3 & 3½	
1830	M	National Mutual*	3,432,255	270,258	16·8	4 13 0	Om & Carlisle	3 0 0	
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	15,101,355	1,748,241	15·04	...	Hm	3 10 0	
1835	M	National Provident ..	7,779,179	602,009	13·51	4 4 0	Om	3 0 0	
1823	PFSm	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	18,866,397	1,544,815	17·64	4 4 10	Om	3 0 0	
1836	PFSm	Northern	4,814,052	373,056	11·28	...	Om & Om(5)	2½ & 3	
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*...	18,557,331	2,309,591	17·15	4 15 8	Om	2 10 0	
1864	PFSI	Pearl (Ordinary)	10,412,615	2,258,381	12·35	4 15 9	Hm	3 0 0	
1797*	PFSm	Phœnix	11,227,685	872,316	16·83	...	Om	3 0 0	
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	899,450	162,669	16·92	4 7 10	Om £2 10.	...	
1840	M	Provident Mutual	3,547,350	505,811	17·63	...	Om	3 0 0	
1848	PFSI	Prudential (Ord.)*	65,587,298	9,367,063	13·68	4 3 11	Hm	3 0 0	
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) ...	15,036,063	2,518,590	13·63	4 0 2	Hm	3 0 0	
1845	PFSm	Royal	14,006,051	1,240,239	16·2	4 2 8	Om & Om(5)*	3 0 0	

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1921.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Less Income Tax.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1720	PFS^m	Royal Exchange	5,298,362	546,140	18·10	4 5 7	O^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	447,683	74,810	...	...	...	3 0 0
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	7,359,431	557,057	15·84*	4 5 3	$O^{m(5)}$*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	6,643,494	552,699	14·17	4 3 6	O^m	3 0 0
1877	P F S	Scottish Insurance	508,067	77,546	17·59	...	$O^{m(5)}$ & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P S	Scottish Life	3,239,198	346,146	15·6	4 11 8	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	17,100,920	954,599	15·9	4 2 2	O^m	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	3,392,091	388,346	16·15	...	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P FS^m	Scottish Union & Nat.*	8,691,392	638,803	16·91	4 13 9	H^m & $H^{m(5)}$ & O^m	3 & 3½
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	22,806,536	1,593,214	12·47	4 2 5	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$*	3 0 0
1825	P	Standard	13,347,269	907,530	20·71	...	O^m	3 0 0
1810	P	Sun Life	13,283,577	1,441,342	19·98	4 7 3	O^m	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	25,800,043	4,732,104	27·15	6 1 7	$O^{m(5)}$	3 & 3½
1915	P FS^m	United British	28,505	3,151	20·2	...	...	...
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	10,708,861	969,378	14·6	...	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	3 0 0
1825	P	University Life	937,369	70,729	9·66	3 18 9	$O^{m(5)}$	3 5 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	2,231,334	368,671	17·75	4 8 11	O^m	3† & 3½‡
1824	P FS^m	Yorkshire	3,598,311	354,290	15·50	4 8 0	O^m & $O^{m(5)}$	2½ & 3
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.						
1866	P	Britannic	3,572,466	1,798,640	45·68	4 17 2	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1869	P	London & Manchester	2,094,207	1,191,483	46·70	3 12 5	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	10,404,220	4,530,770	40·67	4 6 10	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	65,587,298	13,998 392	36·92	4 9 0	Eng. No. 3 and No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	5,175,882	3,291,817	46·14	4 1 5	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	6,870,093	2,087,242	...	...	...	...
1861	P	Royal London	6,480,811	2,251,350	48·37	...	Eng. No. 3	3 0 0
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	2,086,284	1,077,663	50·68	4 9 2	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office.
A = American Office.
F = Transacts Fire Business also.
S = Transacts Accident Business also.
I = Transacts Industrial Business also.
c = Does not pay Commission.
m = Transacts Marine Business also.

* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Caledonian. Fire business commenced 1805.
* Clerical, Medical & General. Large additional valuation reserves.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equitable. Additional reserves beyond valuation liability, £100,000.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* Guardian. Excluding figures of acquired businesses. Funds include Investment Reserve Fund.
* Legal and General. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions.
* London and Scottish. Name changed in 1919 from "London and Lancashire Life." Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Guarantee and Accident. First valuation not yet due.
* London Life. These figures are exclusive of the acquired business of the Clergy Mutual Society. London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Marine and General. Also insures Mariners', &c., transit risks, figures in regard to which are excluded in statement of premiums.
* National Benefit. Excludes amount transferred to establishment account. Excludes interest on the £20,000 deposit.
* National Mutual. Net interest yield excluding reversions.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Fire business commenced 1782. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Prudential. Has powers to transact all classes of insurance business.
* Royal. O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^{m} select net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. The premiums valued are the O^m 3 per cent. net premiums, adjusted to increase to 10 per cent. the difference between the office premium and net premium in the case of without profit policies and of policies effected under the minimum premium system. Including special expenses connected with the Quinquennial Investigation.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. $O^{m(5)}$ in conjunction with O^{m} net premiums.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* United Kingdom. Net O^m premiums in combination with O^m and $O^{m(5)}$ mortality tables and special additional reserves.
* Wesleyan General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	5	10	6	6	17	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Med. & Gen.	2	1	9	2	5	3	2	10	11	2	18	10	3	9	2	4	2	6	4	19	8	6	2	5	7	12	4
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
*Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	7	9	2	14	9	3	3	6	3	14	7	4	9	8	5	10	3	6	16	5
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0
Equitable, U.S.	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	8	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
†Legal & General	2	3	1	2	7	1	2	13	2	3	0	8	3	10	0	4	1	9	4	16	8	5	15	9	7	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
‡London G'tee. & Acc.	2	5	1	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	2	3	12	9	4	4	8	4	19	9	5	19	1	7	3	10
§London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
‖Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	16	3	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	6	1	5	7	15	5
National Mutual ..	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
NationalMut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	16	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	18	8	3	8	8	3	19	8	4	15	0	5	14	8	7	0	0
Prudential	1	18	10	2	3	2	2	9	6	2	16	8	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	5	15	4	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	10	0	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	16	10	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	5	10	8	6	17	5
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
**Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
σScot. Temperance	1	15	8	1	18	8	2	3	8	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	7	6	4	0	10	4	18	8	6	3	2
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	15	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	5	11	2	7	1	0
††Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1	18	8	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	9	3	5	3	3	17	9	4	14	1	5	15	10	7	5	3
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6		—	
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
‡‡University Life	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
§§Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

° Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum.
‡ London Guarantee & Acc.—With Guaranteed Bonus £2 per cent.
§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Society's (full participation) reversionary bonus plan.
σ Abstainers' Rates. ‖ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
¶ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
** Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.
‡‡ University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.
§§ Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.												Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.											
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers&Genrl.a B	3	5	8	4	0	6	5	2	5	6	19	6	...			...			3	7	8	4	3	1	5	5	3	7	3	1
Alliance I	3	3	9	3	18	8	7	5	1	0	6	18	8	10	15	0	2	15	7	3	6	4	4	1	6	5	4	5	7	3	2
Atlas I	3	5	7	4	0	5	5	2	11	7	0	8	...			2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	5	5	6	4	7	5	2
Australian Mutual I	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	0	2	15	10	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	1	6	18	10
Britannic I	3	5	9	4	0	7	5	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable ...B	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
Caledonian I	3	3	1	3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7	...			2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10
Canada Life I	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	...			3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	0	9	7	5	0
Clerical, Med.&Gen. B	3	10	0	4	7	4	5	13	11	7	18	7	12	9	0	2	19	11	3	12	7	4	10	3	5	17	6	8	2	11
Colonial Mutual.....I	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	18	8
Commercial Union...I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Confederation.....I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Co-operative																														
*Eagle,Star&B.D'm.I	3	5	0	3	19	9	5	1	3	6	16	8	...			2	16	4	3	7	0	4	2	2	5	4	3	7	0	0
Edinburgh I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Equitable I	3	6	0	4	0	5	2	0	6	18	0	...				2	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	7	2	0
Equitable (U.S.) I	3	5	4	4	0	7	5	3	10	7	3	1	11	2	1	...			3	7	10	4	3	10	5	8	1	7	9	0
Equity and Law.....I	3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10	...			2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Friends' Prov.&Cent.I	3	6	2	4	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6
General I	3	5	7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	...			2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
General Accident ...I	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9	...			2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Gresham .....B	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9	...			2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian .....B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0	...			2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock .I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1	...			2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
LifeAssoc.of ScotlndB	3	4	9	3	19	5	5			16	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	2	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
London & Scottish .I	3	6	3	4	1	1	5	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2
London Assurance...I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2
†Lon. G'tee & Acc....I	3	14	4	4	9	11	5	12	9	7	9	10	11	2	0	3	4	10	3	16	5	4	12	5	5	15	8	7	13	2
‡London Life I	3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	8	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Metropolitan I	3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5	...			2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union.....	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...			2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
Mutual & Citizens'.B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
§Mut. of New York.I	3	5	3	4	0	2	5	2	11	7	1	0	10	16	10	...			3	7	8	4	3	3	5	7	0	7	6	5
National Mutual ...I	3	4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1	...			2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
NorthBrit & Mercan. I	3	6	2	4	1	1	5	3	0	6	18	10	...			2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
Northern I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
Norwich Union I	3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl I	3	6	1	4	1	9	5	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9
Phœnix.....B	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	9	3	8	5	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	...			3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11
Provident Mutual...B	3	9	0	4	4	4	5	7	4	7	5	0	11	0	4	2	19	8	3	11	0	4	7	0	5	10	4	7	8	8
Prudential I	3	7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5	...			2	18	1	3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Death if Previous.												Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Death if Previous.											
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Refuge I	3	4	3 4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	...				2	14	10 3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal I	3	5	8 4	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0		2	17	0	3	7	8	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange I	3	5	10 4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8		2	17	3	3	7	11	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10
Scottish Amicable ...I	3	7	10 4	2	2	5	3	4	7	0	8	10	14	5		2	19	6	3	10	0	4	4	7	5	6	3	7	3	10
Scottish Equitable...I	3	5	5 3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	6	...				2	16	11	3	7	5	4	2	1	5	3	11	6	19	10
Scottish Insurance I	3	3	10 3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	13	6		2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1	1	5	4	0	7	2	0
Scottish Life .....B	3	7	3 4	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2	...				2	18	4	3	9	2	4	4	1	5	5	10	7	4	2
††Scottish Provident I	3	9	0 4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8	...				3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5	5	5	7	2	7	2	11
Scottish Temp. ...aB	3	2	5 3	17	1	4	19	4	6	16	10	10	14	6		2	14	1	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	5	7	1	0
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6	6 4	1	0	5	3	2	6	19	8	...				2	17	8	3	8	6	4	3	6	5	6	0	7	3	2
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6	6 4	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0	...				2	17	7	3	8	5	4	3	8	5	5	8	7	3	1
Standard I	3	6	4 4	1	1	4	5	3	7	7	0	0	...			2	17	8	3	8	9	4	3	11	5	6	2	7	2	10
‖Sun Life I	3	4	9 3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8		2	16	4	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	6	4	7	3	11
‡‡Sun of Canada ...I	3	5	9 4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	7	10	19	7		2	16	9	3	8	1	4	3	2	5	5	6	7	5	0
United British I	3	5	9 3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...				2	17	4	3	7	8	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
United King. Temp. I	3	7	10 4	2	5	5	4	3	7	0	1	...				2	18	9	3	9	11	4	4	11	5	7	2	7	3	6
¶University Life I	3	9	10 4	4	8	5	6	8	7	3	0	10	14	9	3	1	0	3	11	11	4	7	1	5	9	7	7	6	4
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5	3 4	1	4	5	5	8	7	7	1	...				2	16	3	3	7	10	4	4	3	5	9	0	7	11	1
Yorkshire.....B	3	5	6 4	0	2	5	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8		2	16	8	3	7	3	4	2	5	5	5	6	7	3	10
Post Office (without profits).....I	2	17	6 3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6		2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13	6	4	13	6	6	6	6

° Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Guarantee and Accident—with Guaranteed Bonus £2 per cent.
‡ London Life, see note to preceding table. *a* Abstainers' Rates.
§ Mutual of New York—Rates are for nearest age.
‖ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non-medical business also transacted.
¶ University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
°* Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.
†† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
‡‡ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade	3,233,771	£ 869,738,964	38,004,956	£ 433,900,645

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.												FEMALES.											
	Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.			Age 65.			Age 70.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Alliance	7	18	6	9	1	8	10	13	c	12	15	9	6	8	5	7	2	5	8	1	5	9	7	8	11	4	4
Atlas	8	3	8	9	8	6	11	2	6	13	9	4	6	14	8	7	8	4	8	7	10	9	16	6	11	18	10
*Australian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
Britannic	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
Canada Life	8	13	5	9	19	4	11	15	0	14	4	10	7	4	3	7	18	5	8	18	8	10	8	9	12	13	5
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	8	4	10	9	9	0	11	1	10	13	7	4		...		7	10	10	8	9	8	9	16	2	11	15	4
*Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
Commercial Union	8	10	4	9	12	7	11	3	0	13	4	6	7	5	3	7	17	3	8	14	7	10	0	4	11	18	2
Confederation	8	5	2	9	10	1	11	3	4	13	7	9	6	15	9	7	9	9	8	11	4	10	0	4	12	0	7
Co-operative Ins.		...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...			...	
Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	8	8	6	9	13	0	11	6	8	13	11	10	7	0	10	7	14	4	8	13	6	10	2	0	12	2	10
Edinburgh	8	12	1	9	15	3	11	6	10	13	10	8		...		7	18	8	8	16	6	10	3	3	12	2	10
Equitable	8	10	0	9	15	0	11	8	0	13	14	0	7	3	0	7	16	0	8	14	0	10	0	0	12	5	0
Equitable (U.S.)	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
Equity & Law	7	19	10	9	4	2	10	17	6	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	8	8	4	10	9	11	6	11	10	0
Friends' Provincial & Country	8	13	0	9	17	2	11	10	4	13	16	2	7	5	8	7	18	10	8	17	8	10	6	0	12	7	0
General	7	7	6	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	6	0	10	6	14	0	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4	2	9	12	4	11	11	8
Law Union and Rock	7	19	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
Legal and General	8	2	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	12	12	4	6	11	4	7	7	0	8	8	0	9	10	4	10	18	4
LifeAssoc. of Scotland	7	18	6	9	3	4	10	17	2	13	3	10	6	10	6	7	4	4	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	11	2
Liverpool & London & Globe	8	10	0	9	14	8	11	8	4	13	15	8	7	1	10	7	15	6	8	14	10	10	3	10	12	6	2
London Assurance	8	2	0	9	6	4	10	19	4	13	4	8	6	10	10	7	5	4	8	5	0	9	12	6	11	11	2
London and Scottish	8	2	4	9	7	0	11	1	0	13	7	8	6	14	4	7	8	0	8	7	6	9	16	4	11	18	6
London G'tee & Acc.	8	10	2	9	13	4	11	5	0	13	8	4	7	3	10	7	16	6	8	14	8	10	1	8	12	1	0
†London Life	8	2	4	9	6	10	11	0	5	13	6	10	6	14	7	7	8	1	8	7	4	9	15	10	11	17	9
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14	10	10	3	6	12	5	10
Motor Union	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
*Mutual and Citizens'	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
Mutual of New York	7	6	0	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	6	2	4	6	15	8	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
National Provident	8	8	6	9	11	6	11	2	8	13	5	8	7	2	6	7	15	0	8	13	0	9	19	8	11	18	6
N. Brit & Mercantile	8	8	10	9	13	6	11	7	4	13	14	0	7	1	0	7	14	6	8	13	10	10	2	6	12	4	8
Northern	8	7	9	9	12	2	11	5	5	13	11	6	7	0	5	7	13	8	8	12	7	10	0	2	11	17	10
Norwich Union Life	7	12	4	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	6	3	3	6	18	1	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
Pearl	8	14	10	9	18	8	11	11	2	13	15	10	7	4	2	7	18	0	8	17	4	10	4	2	12	2	4
Phœnix	8	0	8	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	6	12	10	7	6	6	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lndn.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14	10	10	3	0	12	4	6
Provident Mutual	8	0	6	9	4	6	10	16	11	13	1	5	6	13	2	7	6	7	8	5	6	9	13	3	11	13	8
Prudential	8	4	4	9	7	6	10	18	10	13	2	2	6	14	6	7	8	2	8	7	0	9	13	0	11	9	10
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	12	4	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
Royal	8	9	4	9	13	9	11	6	11	13	12	7	7	1	7	7	15	4	8	14	8	10	3	0	12	4	3
Royal Exchange	8	4	8	9	4	4	10	11	0	12	7	10	6	19	10	7	9	4	8	2	0	9	0	2	10	7	6
Scottish Equitable	8	4	4	9	8	2	11	1	0	13	6	0	6	13	4	7	7	8	8	7	2	9	14	4	11	12	8
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
Scottish Life	8	9	10	9	14	8	11	8	6	13	15	6	6	19	6	7	14	0	8	14	0	10	1	10	12	1	0
Scottish Provident	8	3	9	9	8	7	11	2	5	13	9	4	6	15	9	7	9	4	8	8	9	9	17	6	11	19	11
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	2	7	8	2	8	6	8	9	14	2	11	14	7
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
Scottish Widows'	8	2	8	9	7	0	11	0	4	13	6	2	6	13	4	7	6	4	8	4	10	9	12	0	11	11	10
Standard	8	9	3	9	14	1	11	7	11	13	14	9	7	1	3	7	15	0	8	14	5	10	3	3	12	5	5
Sun Life	7	16	0	8	17	10	10	7	6	12	8	4	6	11	6	7	3	8	8	0	8	9	5	6	11	2	0
Sun Life of Canada	8	7	4	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	6	18	9	7	12	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	9
United British	8	6	0	9	8	10	11	0	0	13	3	2	7	0	4	7	12	10	8	10	6	9	16	6	11	15	0
United Kingdom	8	4	10	9	9	2	11	2	0	13	7	4		...		7	11	2	8	10	8	9	17	10	11	16	4
Wesleyan & General	8	13	8	9	17	0	11	8	10	13	12	8	7	3	6	7	17	4	8	16	2	10	2	6	11	19	10
Yorkshire	8	8	10	9	13	10	11	7	8	13	14	6	7	1	0	7	14	8	8	14	0	10	2	10	12	5	2
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																										

* Australian Mutual, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are apportioned for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A.	Abstainers' and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1904	A, C, F, P, V	Army, Navy, and General	Piccadilly, W. 1.
1808	F, L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1866	L	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *B'ham*; 44/46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign	5, Castle St., *L'pool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1878	B, V	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu	British Equitable	Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal and United Prov.	78, New Oxford-street, W.C. 1.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	All cl. ex. L.	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; 82, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1902	L	Canada Life	15, King-street, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, V, Mc, F	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1908	F, A, M	City Equitable Fire	3, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1897	L	City Life	City Life House, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1824	L	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C., 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; 23–28, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37/41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-st., *Manch.*; 14, Red Lion-sq., W.C. 1
1807 1907	F, A, V	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	L, F, M, A, G	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	Royal Exchange-avenue, E.C. 3.
1904	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1823	F, L, A, V	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	A, G, F, V	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1762	L	Equitable	Mansion House-street, E.C. 2.
1859	L	Equitable, United States	*New York*; 346, Strand, W.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	All cl. ex. L	Essex and Suffolk	*Colchester*; 56–62, New Broad st., E.C. 2.
1898	Re-ins.	Essex Union	9, George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1890	A, V	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 18, Charlotte st, *Edin.* *Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1886	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident	
1837	L	General Life	103, Cannon-street, E.C.
1848	L	Gresham Life	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, V, Mc & Pu	Gresham Fire and Accident	St. Mildred's House, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1840	F, A, Bu, G	Guarantee Society	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M	Guardian	11, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	All classes	Hibernian	49, Dame-st., *Dublin*.
1868	Ca, V	Horse, Carriage, and General*	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C.
1878	Ca, V	Imp. Acc. Live Stock & Gen.	17, Pall Mall East, S.W.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	215, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1908	A, F, Bu, G, Pu, P, Mc	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2.
1836	All classes	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1891	Li, F, V	Licences	24, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1888	G, M	Liverpool Mortgage	6, Castle-street, *Liverpool*.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	5 & 7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Admiuistration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Ma, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3 (Marine); 54, Gresham-street, E.C. 3 (Fire).
1720	F, M, L, A	London Assurance	7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1906	L, A, F, M, Mc	London General	Cleveland House, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869	All classes	London Guarantee and Acc.	20, 21 & 22, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life	81, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	*Manchester*.
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; 7, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1836	M	Marine	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L	Marine and General	14, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldngs, *Liver.*; 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36/38, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	*Dudley*.
1906	All classes	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	16 & 17, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1843	L	Mutual of New York	*New York*; 7 & 8, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran. & Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1891	V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	281, Strand, W.C. 2.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Prov. Ins. Co., Ltd.	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1859	F, A, M	New Zealand Marine	Queen-street, *Auckland*; 3, Finch-lane, E.C.
1909	A, F, V	North and South	5, Chapel-st., *Liverpool*.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate-st., E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, G, V, F, Mc, Bu	Ocean Accident	Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1901	F, V, L	Profits and Income	37/41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	Temp. Address: 222–225, Strand, W.C. 2.
1865	A, Bu, Ca, Mc, Pu, F, G, P, V	Provident Accident and Guarantee	61/62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1889	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24 28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L, F	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1861	L, F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	F, &c.	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15. Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L, F	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1899	Ca	Scottish Live Stock	*Perth*; Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1876	L, A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	35, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	Queen-street, Auckland; 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 83, King William-st., E.C. 4.
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; 4 & 5, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*L'pool*; 7, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 71, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo, Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	Lombard Ho., George-yd., Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	F, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 3, Princes-street, E.C. 2.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	3/4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1894	M, F, A	World Marine	3 & 4, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITIES.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Life*, yielding annual cash bonus.
(*b*) ,, half premium for first 5 years.
(*c*) ,, with limited payments.
(*d*) ,, without profits.
(*e*) *Endowment*, decreasing premium ("net cost").
(*f*) ,, uniform ,,
(*g*) ,, half ,, for first 5 years.
(*h*) ,, without profits.
(*i*) ,, Educational Policy.
(*j*) *Non-Medical Examination* policies.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within the British Isles, including Channel Is., but not necessarily the Irish Free State area.

Letters.

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
" " 3 oz. ..... 2*d.*
For every additional 1 oz., or less .....½*d.*
Limit: length 2 ft.; width 1 ft.; depth 1 ft.
Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1*d.*; *reply postcards*, 2*d.* (p. 392).

Printed Papers.

Not exceeding 1 oz. ..... ½*d.*
" " 2 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or less ....½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters.*

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy).

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or less .....½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 9*d.*
" " 5 lb. .... 1*s.*
" " 8 lb. ..... 1*s.* 3*d.*
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) ...1*s.* 6*d.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters*, &c., must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams.*

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 3*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6*d.* late fee. Unregistered packets found to contain coin or jewellery, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d.*), carrying no compensation. COMPENSATION for loss or damage in the post of articles adequately packed is granted as an "act of grace," not as a right.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d.*, compensation up to £5; 4*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 11*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given when the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "*Fragile, with care*" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 6*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6*d.*); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 399. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (*see* p. 399). For (1), packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner; for (2), may be handed in or posted, and must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* For Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 399.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4*d.* extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, whether on week-days or Sundays, a letter not exceeding 1 oz. will be forwarded, and passed on from one company to another at a junction, by the next available train or steamship. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service 2*a* (or from the first Express

Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland, packets chargeable with a postage of 1½d. or more* undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. Undelivered *foreign letters, &c.*, are returned, unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. Packets returned from abroad are generally dealt with similarly.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 391).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d*. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (maximum size 5½ × 3½, minimum 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland and abroad. Reply postage, 2*d*.

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 391).

This section takes the place of "Book Packet Post."

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books, *printed* commercial forms, *e.g.*, invoices, receipts, estimates, share transfer notices, applications for employment; deeds and agreements; circulars; Christmas, &c., cards and "picture post-cards"; MS., proofs and examination papers with corrections, drawings or photographic prints (when not on brittle or fragile substance); together with the legitimate binding or mounting, and anything necessary for safe transmission. The cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting; and the packet *must contain no communication in the nature of a letter*; any writing must refer solely to subject-matter of the document, or consist of formulas of courtesy or of a conventional character not exceeding five words or initials.

Circulars in imitation typewriting are only admissible by this post under special conditions.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 391).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 391). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post." and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a mounted postman must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to or from the Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty, which may not be evaded by Letter Post; the sender must, in the former case, declare contents when posting.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 1 lb., ½d.; 5 lb., 1*d*.; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2*d*. Maximum size 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s*. 6*d*.—*for list of latter see p.* 405) are sold of the respective values of ½*d*., 1*d*., 1½*d*., 2*d*., 2½*d*., 3*d*., 4*d*., 5*d*., 6*d*., 9*d*., 10*d*., 1*s*., 2*s*. 6*d*., 5*s*., and 10*s*. Books of 24 1½*d*. stamps, 3*s*.; of 18 1½*d*. with 6 each of 1*d*. and ½*d*., 3*s*. Rolls of ½*d*., 1*d*., and 1½*d*. stamps (480 joined sideways, 500 and 1,000 lengthwise) are also sold at 2*d*. and 4*d*. extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d*., 1*d*., and 1½*d*. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d*. embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: **F.** 5½ in. × 3¾ in., 5*d*. each; **G.** 6 in. × 3¾ in., 5½*d*. each; **H.** 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d*. each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d*. each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d*. stamp, one 2*d*.; 2, 3¾*d*.; 5, 9*d*.

POST CARDS impressed with a 1*d*. stamp: Single (usable for abroad), Thin—one, 1¼*d*.; 2, 2¼*d*.; 5, 5½*d*.; 11, 1*s*. Stout—one, 1¼*d*.; 5, 6*d*.; 10, 1*s*. Reply (inland pattern, 2 1*d*. stamps) —1, 2¼*d*.; 4, 8¾*d*.; 11, 2*s*.; (foreign pattern, 2 1½*d*. stamps)—one, 3¼*d*.; 5, 1*s*. 4*d*.; 10, 2*s*. 8*d*.

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d*. stamp: "A" (4¾ × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 3, 5*d*.; 5, 8¼*d*.; 11, 1*s*. 6*d*.; "Commercial" (5⅛ in. × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾*d*.; 2, 3½*d*.; 5, 8*d*.; (*b*) with ½*d*. stamp, ungummed "Commercial": 1, ¾*d*.; 2, 1¼*d*.; 5, 3*d*.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with 1*d*. stamp: 1, 1¼*d*.; 2, 2¼*d*.; 5, 5½*d*.; 8, 8¾*d*.; 11, 1*s*.

Cut-out and Spoiled Stamps.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed, or stamped characters. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Embossed or impressed Inland Revenue stamps cannot be used in payment of postage.

and stamps indicating the payment of a registration fee may only be used for registered correspondence.

Applications for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused stamps, whether postage, revenue, or insurance, can be made to the Postmaster at most large Post Offices.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Metropolis is divided for postal purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising a certain number of Delivery Districts as indicated below :—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	10
West Central (W.C.)	2	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	19
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on pp. 236–7), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN MAILS (dates and times of the latest times for posting at G.P.O.).—The *more regular Letter Mails* are (every week-day unless otherwise mentioned) :—**6.0** p.m. (**7.0** with 1*d.* late fee) ; (*a*) France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Malta ; (*b*) Holland, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway (N. & E.) (*vid* Hook); (*c*) Belgium (*vid* Harwich); (*d*) (Tu. only) Egypt (*vid* Boulogne).—**7.0** a.m (*vid* Flushing) : places under (*b*) exc. S. Germany.—**7.30** a.m. : (*i*) places under (*a*) exc. Malta, with Greece, Turkey, Balkans exc. Rumania ; (*ii*) Belgium, S. Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Russia, (*vid* Ostend) ; (*iii*) (Tu., Th., Sat.), Norway, S. & W. (*vid* Newcastle).—**9.0** a.m. (**9.30** with 1*d.* late fee) : France, Italy (*vid* Calais),—**12.0** noon (**12 30** with 1*d.* late fee) : Belgium, Germany (*vid* Ostend).—**6.0** p.m. (Th. only) (**7.0** with 3*d.*, **8.0** with 6*d.* late fee) : India, Egypt, Aden and the East (including Australian and New Zealand mails sent overland).—**7.30** a.m. (Fri. only) (**11.30** with 6*d.* late fee) : Madeira, Africa (S.W., S., S.E.), and Mauritius. The *less regular Letter Mails* are :—*Twice weekly* (**8.0** p.m., **10.0** with 6*d.* late fee) to N., Central, and S. America (from Venezuela and Peru northward), Bahamas, Bermudas and inner W. Indies, Japan and dependencies, Hawaii, Fanning and Fiji ; *about weekly* (**8.0** p.m., **10.0** with 6*d.* extra) to Canada (direct packet), Canaries, Br. and Fr. W. Africa (exc. Gambia), Liberia ; *about thrice monthly* to Australia and S.W. Brit. Oceania ; *about fortnightly* to Gambia, Senegal and Niger ; *about monthly* to Belgian Congo, St. Helena and Ascension ; *one to three times monthly* to Port. W. Africa. *Frequently* to outer Br. W. Indies, S. America (from Guiana, Bolivia and Chile southwards). *Irregular* to New Zealand, Newfoundland (direct packet). To other parts of the world letter mails are irregular or uncertain. *Printed Papers, &c.*, must be posted earlier ; those stamped ½*d.* only, before **3.30** p.m. (*See also* Air Mail Service, p. 395). *Parcel Mails* (less frequent in general, except to N. America), S. Africa : Wed., **8.0** p.m. ; India, Egypt, and the East, Tu. **1.15** p.m. ; Continent, **1.15** p.m. (Sat. **12.30**) ; elsewhere : **1.15**, **8.0** p.m..; **8.30**, **11.0** a.m.

INLAND MAILS. (Letters and Cards).—The latest time of posting without late fee for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (Spring St. and London St.), and certain E.C. offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. *Registered letters* must, as a rule, be posted half-an-hour earlier than ordinary letters ; but the times at G.P.O. are 5.30 p.m. for General, **7.30** for Late Night Mails, **9.0** for Midnight, Early Morning, and Scotch Day Mails (**8.0** on Saturdays), and **9.0** p.m. for London first morning delivery, and Irish and N. Wales Day Mail.

LATE FEES.—Letters and cards bearing an extra stamp (½*d.* inland, 1*d.* for abroad), if posted in special boxes at certain offices or termini, after the ordinary hour of collection, but before the times given below, are included in certain mails :—*Foreign Mails :* at G.P.O. (*see* above) ; *Inland :* General Night Mails at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, **7.30** p.m. (except E. and S.E. **7.15**) ; at Railway Termini (platform box or box on Sorting Carriage) up to departure of the following mail trains : Cannon St. (S.E.) **11.45** p.m. ; Liverpool St. (G.E.) Ipswich line **6.54** a.m. (*exc.* Mon.), Cambridge line **10.12** p.m. ; King's x (G.N.) **4.45** a.m., **8.25** p.m. ; Euston (N.W.) **9.30** p.m., (N.W. & Irish) **8.30** a.m., **8.50** p.m., (*vid* Holyhead), N.W., Scotch & Irish *vid* Stranraer) **8.30** p.m. ; Paddington (G.W.) **5.30** a.m., **9.5** p.m. ; Waterloo (S.W.) **10** p.m. *Registered letters* can be received at the Sorting Carriage of the trains up to the same times, on payment of **1***s.* **6***d.* late fee, or at G.P.O. up to **7.30** (**1***s.* **6***d.*) for Night, **8** p.m. (**3***d.*) for Late Night Mails. For Sunday arrangements, *see* p. 399.

POSTAGE, &c., ABROAD.

N.B.—In certain Dominions and Foreign Countries the rates of postage *to* Great Britain are higher than those *from* Great Britain given below.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions generally,* to countries outside the Postal Union,† and to Egypt, Tangiers and the United States and Territories, as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine or at Constantinople, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. **1**) is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations* is **3***d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size : to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, **18** in. in any direction ; elsewhere, 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft. ; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases **30** in. × **4** in. diameter. Max. weight now **4** lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, **3***d.* reply. (*See also* p. **392**.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale —réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons (**3***d.* each) may be bought at any Money Order Office in this country. Two coupons are exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union † for stamps representing a "single rate letter" from that country to another, but must be exchanged within **4** months (2 months if both countries are in Europe).

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS : Newspapers. Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per **2** oz. There is also a special *Magazine Post* for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to *Canada by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to *Newfoundland*, if properly registered for such post (this is frequently indicated on the outside of the magazine) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. **392**. These packets cannot be registered. Rate : **2**–**6** oz., 1*d.* ; 1½ lb., 1½*d.* ; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to **5** lb., **5***d.* For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, the rate abroad is ½*d.* per lb. up to 2½*d.* for **5** lb. ; 6½ lb. (max.), **3***d.*

(*b*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS : Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½*d.* per **2** oz. ; minimum charge of **3***d.*

(*c*) PATTERNS (*bonâ fide*), SAMPLES, AND SCIENTIFIC SPECIMENS, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d.* per **2** oz. ; minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union,† the limits are : Size, (*a*) and (*b*) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*c*) 2 × 1 × 1 ft. ; weight, generally **5** lb. To countries in the Union : Size, (*a*) and (*b*) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*c*) 12 × 8 × 4 in. ; weight, (*a*) and (*b*) **4** lb., (*c*) 12 oz. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are : (*a*) and (*b*) 30 × 4 in., (*c*) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid. Wholly unpaid packets

* Including all places in the lists under "Imperial British Parcel Rates" below (except that this rate applies only to Bahrein, Dubai, Koweit and Muscat in Persia or on the Persian Gulf, and does not apply to Palestine, Syria, &c.), with British zones in Cameroons and Samoa.

† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

are *stopped*. Double the deficit (minimum, 30 centimes gold equivalent) is charged on under-paid packets. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination and duties (if any), with a fee of 6*d.*, must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of certain countries can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to a post office, station, or customs house, whence addressee, who is notified of its arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. An *undeliverable* parcel is often returned without notice at sender's expense (e.g. U.S.A.), but sender to Gold Coast, Nigeria and Sierra Leone may, when posting, instruct that it be abandoned if undeliverable; and in most British possessions, and many other countries (including all listed under Cash on Delivery Service, p. 395, except Falklands, Rhodesia, Shanghai, Switzerland) a further choice—delivery at a second address in the country—is allowed.

To most countries the maximum length is 3 feet 6 inches, or length and girth combined 6 feet (New Zealand (lower rate), Tonga, and Apia, 4 feet). Parcels for Canada except umbrellas, &c., must not be longer than 2½ feet. To Italy and its Colonies, to Abyssinia, Argentine, Brazil, most French Colonies, Honduras Rep. (Pacific coast), the independent W. Indies, Portuguese Timor, Pitcairn I., and Paraguay, the maximum length is 2 feet, length and girth combined about 4 feet; in many cases, however, narrow parcels (umbrellas, sticks, &c.) may be longer.

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Aden and Perim (19 days ; Tuesdays)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Ascension (14 days ; irregular)	1	9	3	0	4	3
Bahamas (16 days)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Barbados (about weekly)	1	6	3	0	4	3
Bermuda (18 days ; weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
British Guiana (3 wks. ; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	3
,, Honduras (5 wks. ; monthly)	1	6	3	0	4	6
,, Somaliland (*via* Aden : Tues.)	1	9	3	6	4	9
,, Togoland (3–5 wks. ; 3 mthly.	2	3	3	6	4	9
Brunei (about weekly)	1	9	2	9	3	9
Canada (10–16 days ; about 2 weekly)	2	0	3	6	5	0
Ceylon (25 days ; weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	3
Cyprus (15 days : Tuesdays)	2	6	3	9	5	0
Egypt (direct ; Tuesdays)	2	3	3	0	3	9
,, Sudan	2	6	3	6	4	3
Falkland Is. and So. Georgia	1	9	3	3	4	6
Fanning Is. (over 26 days ; monthly)	2	0	4	0	6	0
Fiji Islands (35 days ; *via* Canada)	2	6	4	9	6	9
,, (by sea direct ; 4 yearly)	1	6	2	9	3	9
Gambia (2 weeks ; fortnightly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Gibraltar (6 days ; Tuesdays)	1	6	2	9	3	9
Gold Coast (3–5 weeks ; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Grenada (about 3 wks. ; about wkly.)	1	9	3	3	5	0
Hong Kong (39 d. ; fortnightly	1	9	2	9	3	9
India * and French I. (Tuesdays)	2	0	3	9	5	3

* Indian P.O. Agencies in Persia: Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Chahbar, Guadur, Henjam, Jask, Linga, Pasni, and others on the Persian Gulf: Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat; do., do., in Tibet; Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung (Chumbi).

Imperial British Parcel Rates, with duration and frequency.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Jamaica (weekly)	1	6	3	0	4	0
Kenya and Uganda (Tuesdays)	3	0	4	9	6	6
Leeward Islands and Tortola (weekly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Malay States (5 weeks; about weekly)	1	9	2	9	3	9
Malta (11 days; every Tues,)	1	3	2	6	3	3
Mauritius and Rodriguez	1	6	2	9	3	9
Newfoundland (12 days ; weekly)	1	9	3	6	4	9
New Zealand, &c. (6 wks; fortnightly)	2	3	4	0	5	6
,, *via* Australia (7–8 weeks)	3	3	4	9	6	0
Nigeria (2½–5 weeks ; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
North Borneo (5 weeks ; fortnightly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Nyasaland Prot. (6 weeks ; 2 monthly)	3	6	4	9	5	9
Palestine (S. of Acre)	2	6	3	6	4	3
Pitcairn I.	3	6	4	9	6	9
Rhodesia N. } (6 wks. ; about 2 mthly.) { S. } *see next paragraph*	4	0	5	6	8	0
	3	6	4	6	5	6
St. Helena (17 days ; irregular)	1	9	3	0	4	3
St. Lucia (23 days)	1	9	3	3	5	0
St. Vincent (3 weeks)	2	0	3	9	5	6
Sarawak (about weekly)	1	9	3	0	4	6
Seychelles	2	0	3	9	5	3
Sierra Leone (14 days ; 3 monthly)	2	3	3	6	4	9
Straits Settlements (fortnightly)	1	9	2	9	4	0
Tangan- } Langenbg. and Songea P.	4	0	6	9	9	3
yika } Lake Victoria Area	3	9	6	6	9	0
Territory } Dar-es-Salaam, &c.	2	9	4	6	6	3
Tonga (Friendly Is. ; 3 monthly)	2	9	4	3	5	9
Trans-Jordania	3	0	3	9	4	9
Trinidad and Tobago	1	6	3	0	4	3
Turks and Caicos Islands (monthly)	2	0	3	9	5	0
Zanzibar (Tuesdays)	2	6	4	0	5	6

The charges to other parts of the Empire *for the first lb., and for each succeeding lb. to 11 lb.*, are as follow :—

Australia (with Norfolk I.), 1*s.* 4*d.*, 6*d.*; South Africa (British) :—Union (with Brit. Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland), 9*d.*, 9*d.*; Bechuan. Prot. with S.W. Africa (formerly German), 1*s.*, 1*s.*; Rhodesia (every Wed. evening ; mark "*via* Cape Town," and "Southern" or "Northern," as the case may be) ; rates Southern R., 1*s.* 4*d.*, 1*s.* 4*d.*, Northern R., 1*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* 8*d.* : (there is also a different rate and service for parcels "*via* Harrison, Rennie, or Union Castle Lines." *See* table above). Gilbert and Ellice, New Hebrides and Santa Cruz, Brit. Solomon Is., and Brit. New Guinea (Papua), also (formerly German) New Guinea, Nauru (Marshall Is.), and Bismarck Archip., 1*s.*, 4*d.*, 10*d.*

Foreign Parcel Rates, with approximate duration and frequency of post.	*a*=21b *b*=31b.	7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Abyssinia (over 14 days, 3 townsonly)	*a*	3	0	5	3
Albania (Scutari, Valona only)	*a*	3	6	4	3
Algeria (5–8 days, daily)	*a*	1	9	2	9
Argentine (over 23 days, 6 monthly)	*b*	3	0	4	3
Austria daily)	*a*	2	6	3	3
Azores, *vid* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	*b*	3	6	4	0
Balearic Is.(dly. ;mthly. 3*d.* to 6*d.* less)	*a*	2	6	3	6
Belgium (daily)	*b*	1	6	2	3
Bolivia, *vid* Chile	*b*	3	0	4	0
Brazil (36 towns only)	*b*	3	3	4	3
Bulgaria (by sea, irregular)	*b*	2	0	2	9
Cameroons (27 d. ; about monthly)	*b*	1	6	2	6
Canary Is. (about weekly)	*b*	2	0	2	9
Cape Verde Is. (about 3 weeks)	*b*	3	0	3	6
Chile (38 d.), *via* Valparaiso	*b*	2	9	4	3
China (Yangtze and Kweichow)	*b*	2	9	4	0
,, (other Chinese P.O.) (wkly.)	*b*	2	0	2	9
,, Kwantung—same as Japan					
,, Macao	*b*	2	3	3	6
Colombia (Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, and Narino Depts.) (over 23 days)	*b*	3	6	4	9
,, (elsewhere) (over 25 days)	*b*	3	0	4	0
Congo, Belgian (5–6 wks., monthly)	*a*	2	3	3	9
Corsica, *vid* France (4 days, 4 wkly.)	*a*	1	9	2	3
Costa Rica (17 days, fortnightly)	*b*	2	3	4	0
Cuba (3–4 weeks)	*a*	2	9	4	0
Czecho-Slovakia (Bohemia, &c., dly.)	*a*	1	9	2	9
Dahomey, Niger (Military Territory) and Ivory Coast	*b*	1	6	2	6
Danzig (daily)	*a*	2	0	3	0
Denmark (3 weekly) & Greenland	*a*	1	6	2	3
Dominican Republic, *vid* France	*a*	3	3	4	3
Dutch East Indies (about weekly)	*b*	3	0	5	0
,, Guiana, (about fortnightly	*b*	2	3	3	9
,, West Indies	*b*	3	3	4	6

Foreign Parcel Rates—*continued.*	(=21lb.) (=31lb.)	7 lb.		11 lb.	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ecuador, *vid* Guayaquil (31 days) ..	*b* 3	3		5	3
Esthonia (monthly)	*a* 2	3		3	0
Faroë (3 days)	*a* 1	6		2	3
Finland, *vid* Sweden	*a* 2	9		4	6
Fiume (daily)	*a* 3	3		3	9
France (Rly. deliv. exc. Als.-Lor.) .	*a* 1	6		2	0
French Guiana (22 d.) and Congo .	*a* 2	6		4	0
,, Guinea and Togoland	*a* 1	6		2	6
,, Indo-China (4–6 weeks)	*a* 3	3		4	9
,, Oceania (2–3 months)	*a* 3	3		4	9
,, Somali Coast (2 weeks) . .	*a* 2	6		3	9
,, W. Indies (15 days)	*a* 2	6		3	9
Germany (daily)	*a* 1	6		2	3
Greece (by sea; 3 wks., about wkly.)	*b* 2	9		3	6
,, (marked *vid* France, 11 d.)	*a* 3	6		4	6
,, (Corfu only, *vid* Italy)	*a* 4	6		5	0
Guatemala (about 5 wks., monthly)	*b* 2	3		4	0
Hayti, *vid* France	*a* 2	9		4	0
Holland (1–2 days, daily)	*a* 1	9		2	6
Honduras, Rep. (Atlantic coast) ..	*b* 2	6		4	0
,, ,, (Pacific coast)	*a* 3	9		5	0
Hungary (daily)	*a* 2	3		3	3
Iceland	*b* 2	3		3	3
‡Iraq	*b* 4	0		5	0
Italian Somaliland (Benadir, 3 wks.	*a* 4	3		5	9
,, Erithrea	*a* 4	3		5	3
Italy (daily, *vid* Fr. & Ger. resp.) .	*a* 2	6	3/-	3	3-4/0
Japan & Corea, *vid* Suez (8 weeks; wkly.)	*b* 2	0		2	9
,, *vid* Canada (about 5 weeks) .	*b* 5	0		9	0
Lettonia (Latvia) (weekly)	*a* 2	3		3	0
Liberia (about 26 days, fortnightly)	*b* 2	3		3	0
Libya (Tripoli & Cyrenaica; 11-24 d.	*a* 3	9		4	3
Lithuania (*vid* Lettonia)	*a* 3	0		3	6
Luxembourg (daily)	*a* 1	3		2	0
Madagascar & Comoro Is. (3–4 wks.)	*a* 2	9		4	0
Madeira (every Wed. evening)	*b* 1	9		2	9
Mauritania (14 days)	*a* 2	3		3	6
Memel Territory (*vid* Germany) ..	*a* 2	0		3	0
Mexico (21–32 days, monthly)	*b* 2	0		3	3
,, (*vid* U.S.A. (12 d.; 2 wkly.)	*b* 4	0		6	9
Montenegro (daily)	*a* 2	9		3	6
Morocco (Tangier only; every Tu.)	*b* 1	9		3	0
,, (Brit. Agencies; 8-12 d.) ..	*b* 1	9		3	3
,, (French zone)	*a* 3	0		4	6
,, Ceuta, Melilla; daily)	*a* 2	6		3	6
,, (,, ; abt. mthly.)	*a* 2	3		3	3
New Caledonia	*b* 3	9		5	6
Nicaragua (about 4½ weeks)	*b* 2	6		3	6
,, (Atlantic coast *vid* U.S.; 2½ weeks)	*b* 3	6		6	3
Norway & (in summer) Spitsbergen	*a* 1	9		2	9
Panama Republic (22–23 days)	*b* 2	6		3	3
Paraguay (5–6 weeks), limit 7 lb. ..	*b* 3	0		4	3
°Persia (Persian P.O.; 5 w.; Tues.)	*b* 2	9		4	3
Peru (4-8 w.; 2nd rate Loreto Dpt.)	*b* 3	0-3/6		4	6
Poland (3 monthly)	*a* 1	3		2	3
Portugal (3-5 days; weekly)	*a* 2	0		2	6
Portuguese E. Africa (fortnightly) .	*b* 2	6		3	3
,, India (Tuesdays)	*b* 2	9		4	3
,, Timor (about weekly)	*b* 3	6		4	3
,, W. Afr. (5–6 weeks)	*b* 3	0-3/6	3'	6-4/3	4/0-4/6
Réunion (about 4 weeks)	*a* 2	9		4	3
Rhodes	*a* 4	3		5	0
Rumania (daily)	*a* 2	3		3	6
Russia-in-Europe (about weekly)..	*b* 3	6		4	0
Russia-in-Asia (*exc.* Turkestan	*a* 5	3		5	9
,, (E. Siberia only)....	*b* 3	9		4	6
St. Pierre and Miquelon (2–4 weeks)	*b* 2	6		3	9
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	*b* 3	0		4	0
Samoa (Apia) (about 3 months)	*b* 2	6		4	0
Sarre Territory (*vid* France)	*a* 1	9		2	3
Senegal, Upper Sen. & Niger (Civil)	*b* 1	6		2	6
Siam (6 weeks; fortnightly)	*b* 3	6		4	9
Spain (Railway delivery) (daily)....	*a* 2	3		3	3
,, (by sea; about monthly)....	*a* 2	0		3	0
Sweden, direct (4 days; Tu., Th., Sat.)	*b* 2	0		3	0
Switzerland, *vid* France (daily)....	*a* 2	0		3	0
Syria	*b* 3	3		4	0
Tunis (8–10 days; 4 weekly)	*a* 2	3		3	3
Turkey (Smyrna & Constantinople)	*b* 1	3		2	6
U.S.A. & *Dependencies* (twice wkly	*b* 2	0		3	9
Uruguay (over 22 days; 6 monthly)	*b* 2	9		4	0
Venezuela	*b* 4	0		5	3
Yugo Slavia (Serbs, Croats, &c.) ..	*a* 2	9		3	6

° *See* also India (note °) and Iraq (note ‡).

† Casablanca, Fez, (Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Safti in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

‡ Including Abadan, Ahwaz, Kowcit and Mohammerah in Persia.

General Regulations: Foreign and Colonial Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Fee, 3*d.* Compensation up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see p.* 393), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to £1 is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A. if certificate of posting is produced. Only securities, bank notes, etc., properly packed, and sealed everywhere with a private mark, can be insured by *letter* post, except as below:—

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (*not* money, bearer securities, letters, or commercial papers) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Austria, Belgium, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Sarre, Switzerland. Postage 2*d.* per 2 oz. (minimum 8*d.*); maximum weight 2lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between the U.K. and the following: Aden, Algeria, Bahamas (Nassau only), Barbados, Belgium, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Ceylon, Corsica, China (Shanghai and Wei-hai wei only), Cyprus, Denmark, Ezypt, Falkland Is. (Port Stanley only), Fiji Is., France, Gambia (£20), Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Leeward Is., 4 Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Tangier only), New Zealand, Norway, N. Borneo, Nyasaland (£20), Rhodesia, N. (5 places), Rhodesia, S., St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak (£30), Seychelles, Shanghai, Str. Settlements, Sudan (£20), Sweden, Switzerland (*vid* France), Tobago, Trinidad, Zanzibar, Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £40 (fee 8*s.* 6*d.*) where not otherwise shown in above list. Addressee has generally also to pay, besides Customs, if any, 4*d.* (as in U.K.) or 6*d.* fee not prepayable) on delivery. If Trade Charge cannot be collected at first or one alternative address, parcel is returned at sender's expense unless abandonment is definitely requested.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels) to or from certain colonies and foreign countries, or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 6*d.* extra is paid by the sender. Any further charge is collected from the addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES convey registered and unregistered correspondence provided it is fully prepaid. Packets may be posted in the usual manner, but must have "By Air Mail" prominently marked in top left-hand corner (preferably on special blue labels, obtained *gratis* from Head Post Offices or by writing to Secretary (Air Mails), G.P.O., London, E.C. 1). Fees are paid by postage stamps in top right-hand corner. Express delivery is obtained by further stamps (6*d.* per packet), the word "Express" being written just below "By Air Mail." Enquiry as to services, which change from time to time (and are liable to failure in bad weather), should be made at above addresses. By means of Air Mails, it is now possible for letters posted by night mail in any part of the country to be delivered in the nearest Continental Capitals during business hours next day. Delivery will normally be obtained (1) in *Paris* during next afternoon (with express fee soon after midday), and many places near Paris during the evening; Air Fee, 2*d.* per oz. (2) In *Rotterdam* and *Amsterdam* during next afternoon or evening, and most places in Holland during evening; Air Fee, 3*d.* per oz. AIR PARCELS for

Paris, Brussels and Holland are normally delivered several days earlier than if sent by ordinary post. The *Cairo-Baghdad* service saves up to 20 days on letters for *Iraq* and *Persia* (N. and W.); Air Fee, 6*d.* per oz. The *Toulouse-Casablanca* service saves several days on letters for *Morocco*; Air Fee, 3*d.* up to ½ oz., 6*d.* up to 3½ oz., &c.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

The Chief Money Order Office is at Manor Gardens, Holloway, N. 7.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* for inland, 2½*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries).

Inland Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Customs, Excise and Inland Revenues (including Income Tax)* if the official "notice to pay" is produced, or of Savings Certificates.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, and at the British Agencies in Morocco († p. 395 except Rabat) including Tangier. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 52 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.*; cost: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s.* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 or 4 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

Poundage, 3*d.* every £1 or fraction. Limits of amount, £20–£40. Period of validity, 6–12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to some colonies and foreign countries, *e.g.*, to Canada and U.S.A. (also New Zealand and Union of South Africa, certain towns only), but not Australia. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for foreign countries, 1*s.* for British Possessions (for Canada and Newfoundland, 6*d.* if the telegram is sent at full rates).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word 1*d.*; the address, which may be telephonic, is charged for; payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original, redirected, or reply telegrams handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d.* extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 6*d.*, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within three miles of the nearest telegraph office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender. Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Larger Offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (*see* below and p. 399). For Sunday and Holiday telegrams, *see* above, below, and p. 399.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may usually be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word *per* 5 letters. *The following count one word*:—(*a*) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (*b*) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (3) words *ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (5) each five figures; (6) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (*p.* 393)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, &c.; (8) names of telegraph offices abroad if (and written in the form in which) they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS in plain language, for delivery by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns whose *Head Telegraph Offices* are open always (*see* below), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) *x*, and West Strand *x*, and the following railway stations (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street, (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone, Waterloo (Sun., open 7 a.m.–11 p.m.). *Some Head Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *x*, Bradford (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol *x*, Cardiff *x*, Derby, Devonport (not a head office), Dover (for despatch), Exeter, Holyhead, Hull *x*, Leeds *x*, Leicester (exc. Sun. from 6 p.m.), Liverpool *x*, Manchester *x*, Newcastle-on-Tyne *x*, Newport (Monm.), Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield *x*, Southampton Dock (branch office), Swansea. *Scotland*—Aberdeen, Edinburgh *x*, Glasgow *x*, and (for despatch) Dundee, Inverness. *Ireland*—Belfast *x*, Cork, Dublin *x*, Londonderry, Queenstown. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), and *Railway or Signal Stations at*: Alnmouth, Bedford

x Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 399.
° On Sundays accepts only urgent telegrams except from passengers.
d, *nd* see N.B. at end of paragraph.
s Except 6 a.m. Sun.–8 a.m. Mon.

M.R., Berwick (exc. Sun. 10.45-5.10), Bradford (exc. Sat. 11 p.m.–Sun. 6 a.m.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.–10 p.m.), Cambridge G.E. (exc. Sun. noon-1.15, 1.30-4), Carlisle M.R. (C.R. *nd*), Chester°, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe°, Darlington (*nd*), Doncaster, Ely (Sun., 8.15-12.15 and 4.15-8.15 only), Ferry Hill *s*, Fishguard Harbour (exc. for despatch on Sun. 1 p.m.–Mon. 8 a.m.), Flamborough Head *d*, Folkestone Harbour delivery only to Rly. officials on platform), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train times), Gloucester M.R., Grantham (exc. Sun. 7–10, 2–7), Hereford, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin (exc. Sun. 6–9, 1–5), Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.–10), Hubbert's Bridge *s*, Huddersfield° (*nd*), Ipswich, Kettering *s*, Kildare *nd* (exc. 5–7 a.m. ; Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d*, Leicester M.R., Liverpool (Lime St.), Low Moor (Yorks), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun., & Mon. to 7 a.m.), Mallow, Manchester *nd*, (Loud. Rd., exc. Sun. 6–2), March (Sun. 10–1, 2.30–7.30 only), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton (exc. Sun. 8–8), Northampton N.W. (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 6 a.m.), Oxford G.W. (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Parkeston Quay (exc. Sun. noon–2), Peterboro' (G.N.), Pontypool Road (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–Mon. 6.30 a.m.), Portarlington (exc. 5–9 a.m. ; and Sun. *also* noon–7), Potters Bar (exc., Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston N.W.°, Reading G.W., Retford (exc. Sun. 7–9, 5–Mon. 6 a.m.), Scremerston *nd*, Seghill (exc. Sun. to 6 p.m.), Selby (exc. Sun. 4.35–noon, 2–Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley M.R. *s*, Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton M.R., Slough (*nd*), Stannington, Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent N.S. Ry., Swindon G.W., Taunton *s*, Thurles (exc. 5–9 a.m. & Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Trent (exc. Sun. ; *d* 8–8), Tutbury (exc. 6–8 a.m., 8 p.m.–10 ; and exc. Sun.), Wakefield (Kirkgate), Worcester G.W. (exc. Sun. noon–1.30, 3.45–4.45, 11–Mon. 6 a.m.), York.

N.B.—Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station ; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

Abroad.

The following table gives the FULL RATES per word (minimum charge, 10*d.*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). The Government maintains several public wireless services with the Continent, as well as that between Oxford and Cairo (giving a reduced rate to Egypt, Palestine and Syria), and the P.O. reserves the right to use these for any message not otherwise marked.

Rules for the counting of words are more or less similar to those for inland. *In address*, name of terminal office coming under class (8) p. 396 counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be written in roman characters), words of more than 15 (in code, 10) letters are charged at the rate of 15 letters per word, group of figures or letters or cypher at 5 per word.

URGENT TELEGRAMS at triple full rates are accepted *viâ* Imperial or other routes (except Marconi and North Atlantic Cable Cos.) for all places or regions in the list below, *except* those followed by the sign *nu* (*see* footnote N.B.). The word "Urgent" must be inserted before address, and paid for. Minimum charge, 2*s.* 6*d.*

DEFERRED TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) *or* French (LCF), *or sometimes* language of country of destination (LCD), for certain Extra-European places, marked thus § in the list below, are accepted *at (unless otherwise mentioned) half* rates on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. (N.B. Signs used immediately follow the country, district, or rats to which they apply.)

The WEEK END LETTER TELEGRAM SERVICE is available only to Australasian countries and Islands marked *twt* in following list. The two prices following *twt* denote in each case the rate for 20 words (including the chargeable indication TWT) and the rate for each further word, respectively. The NIGHT LETTER TELEGRAM SERVICE is suspended.

PREPAID REPLIES, minimum 10*d.* ("RP——," charged one word, must precede the address), are generally allowed, but at full rate only (triple rate if "urgent").

EUROPE : Albania –/4½ ; Alsace Lorraine –/2½ ; Andorra –/2½ ; Austria –/3½ ; Belgium –/2½ ; Bulgaria –/4 ; Czecho-Slovakia –/3½ ; Danzig Free City –/3 ; Denmark –/2½ ; Esthonia –/4½ ; Finland –/4 ; Fiume–/2½ ; France –/2½ ; Germany –/3 ; Gibraltar –/3 ; Greece, with Corfu, Crete, Eubœa, Poros –/6, other Greek Islands –/6½ ; Holland –/2½ ; Hungary –/4 ; Illyrian Littoral –/2½ ; Italy –/2½ ; Lettonia (Latvia) –/4 ; Liechtenstein –/2½ ; Lithuania –/3½, do. Central –/3½ ; Luxemburg –/2½ ; Memel Territ. –/3 ; Norway –/2½ ; Poland –/3½ ; Portugal –/3 ; Roumania –/4 ; Russia-in-Europe and Caucasus –/5½ ; Sarre Territ. –/2½ ; Spain –/3, /5, and –/2½ ; Sweden –/2½ ; Switzerland –/2½ ; Trentino –/2½ ; Trieste –/2½ ; Turkey-in-Europe –/6 ; Yugo-Slavia –/3½.

ASIA : Aden§ 2/– ; Annam§ 13 places 3/–, elsewhere 3/6 ; Arabia (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat) ; Asia Minor (Smyrna and 24 other places) –/6 ; Boukhara –/5½ ; Brunei§ 3/3 ; Burma§ 1/8 ; Cambodia§ 3/– ; Ceylon§ 1/8 ; China : Macao§ 3/2, elsewhere (certain towns§) 3/– ; Chosen (Corea)§ 3/4 ; Cilicia : Adani, Bozanti, Kozan, Mersine, Tarsous –/6 ; Cochin China§ 3/– ; Hedjaz : Djedda and Mecca 2/6, Iambo 2/10, Medina 3/2 ; Hong-kong§ (*see* China) ; India§ 1/8 ; Iraq§ : Abadan, Mohammerah 2/3, 30 other places including Bagdad, Basrah, Mosul 2/6 ; Japan§ 3/4 ; Kwang Tung Peninsula : *viâ* Japan§ 3/4, *viâ* China 3/– (§ only to Dairen) ; Kwangchowan (*see* Quang-) ; Laos§ 3/– ; Malay Peninsula§ : Kelantan 2/11 and 3/9, elsewhere 2/10 ; Manchuria (*see* China) ; Muscat§ 2/2 ; Palestine§ (28 places) 1/1 *w* ; Persia : (Abadan & Mohammerah, *see* Iraq), Bunder Abbas§ 2/9, elsewhere (*df.* only to members of occupying forces at 12 places in military occupation) 2/8 ; Persian Gulf§ 2/2 (Bahrein and Lingah 2/6) ; Quang-Tchéou-Wan 3/6 ; Russia-in-Asia : Transcaspia –/5½, Siberia (Western) –/5½, (Eastern) 4/4 ; Saghalien (Japanese)§ 3/4 ; Sarawak§ 4/– (except to Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) ; Siam§ 3/6 (*viâ* Moulmein 2/10) ; Syria & Liban§ *nu* (57 places) : 1/3 *w* ; Tonquin§ 3/6 ; Trans-Jordania (Amman, Essalt) *nu*§ 1/3 ; Turkey-in-Asia (*except* Cicilia, Iraq, Palestine, Syria & Libau, and Trans-Jordania *qq.v.*) –/6.

AFRICA : Abyssinia 1/7 ; British Central A. (Nyasaland) 2/5 ; — *East Africa* : — *Belgian* : Ruanda, Urundi§ 2/9 : *British* : E. A. Prot. and Uganda, Kenya Colony and Prot.,§ 2/3 (Kismayu§ 3/3) ; Somaliland (Berbera)§ 2/6 ; Zanzibar 2/–§ (Pemba 2/2) ; Tanganyika Territ.§ 2/6 (Bukoba§ 2/11, Dar-es-Salaam§ 2/4) ; *French* : Somali Coast (Djibouti)§ 2/3 ; *Italian* : Erythrea§ 1/6, Somaliland (Benadir) 2/– ; *Portuguese* : Nyassa Co.'s offices§ 2/3, elsewhere§ 2/2 (Beira and Mozamiqube Towns, Quelimane, and Lourenco Marques 2/1§)—Egypt§*w* (Alexandria 1/–, Souakim 1/4, elsewhere : 1st region 1/–, 2nd 1/1, 3rd 1/4) ; Madagascar 2/8§ (*viâ* French Wireless 2/–)—*North Africa* :—*French* : Algeria –/3, Morocco (11 places –/3½, 23 places incl. Tangier –/4, 4 places –/5 ; elsewhere –/6½), Tunis –/3 ; *Italian* : Libya (Tripoli) –/5½ ; *Spanish* : –/3 (*viâ* Marconi, –/2½)—Nyasaland (*see* Br. Cent. Afr.) ; Soudan§ 1/4—*South Africa*, *British* :—Un. of S. Africa (Cape with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaal)§ 2/– ; Rhodesia N. 2/5 (§, *exc.* Abercorn, Fife, Ft. Jameson and Kasama) ; Rhodesia S., with Bechuanaland Prot.§ 2/2 : S.W. Africa (*formerly*

§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. *See above.*
nu.—See "Urgent Telegrams." *See above.*
w Viâ Wireless, 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less.

German)§ 2/2.—*West Africa* :—*British*§ : Bathurst 2/6 ; Gold Coast 3/2 (Accra, Secondi 3/–) ; Nigeria 3/2 (Bonny and Lagos 3/–) ; Sierra Leone 2/9 (S. L. *town*, Cline Town, Water Street 2/6) ; *Belgian*§ : Congo : 2/9 (3 places 2/11, 5 places 2/7 ; *Cameroons*§ 3/10 (6 places 3/2) ; *French* : Dahomey§ 3/8 ; Equatorial Africa§ 1st Zone 4/3, 2nd 4/6, 3rd 4/8 ; Guinea§ 2/11 ; Ivory Coast§ 3/3 ; Senegal§ 1/4½ ; Tchad 1/10½ ; *Liberia*§ 4/– ; *Portuguese*§ : Angola 5/6 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes *towns* 5/5) ; Cabinda 4/8 ; Guinea : Principe Is. 5/–, St. Thomé Is. 5/–, Bissao and Bolama 3/6, elsewhere 3/7 ; *Spanish*§ : Fernando Po 5/– ("Post" must precede, and "St. Thomé Island" follow address) ; *Togo*§ 3/3.

AMERICA : Argentine§ 2/9†¶ ; Bolivia§ 2/6‡ : (Riberalta and Trinidad, only "wireless *viâ* Viacha," 3/9 ; *df.* 2/4½, Marconi 3/3, *df.* 2/3) ; Brazil : Acre district 4/7, (Marconi 4/4§), Pernambuco Town§ 1/7, Fernando Noronha§ 2/7, Amazon Co.'s offices§¶ 1st Zone 3/10††, 2nd 5/–†, elsewhere§¶†† 2/7) ; *Canada nu*§‖ : C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Que. 1/–† (Marc. *df.* –/4), Man.† 1/5 ; Alta., Sask.† 1/6 ; B.C.† 1/6 to 3/2 ; Yukon† 2/4 to 3/2—Chile§† 2/9 (Punta Arenas§†¶‖) ; Colombia *nu*§† : Buenaventura and Cartagena 2/9, elsewhere 3/5 ; Costa Rica *nu*§ 3/4‡ ; Ecuador *nu*§† 2/9 ; Guatemala *nu*§† 3/4 (San José de G. 3/1) ; Guiana *nu* : Brit.§†† 2/6, Dutch‡ 6/9, French§† 5/10 ; Honduras *nu* : Brit. 2/6**, Republic§† 3/4 ; Labrador *nu*§‡‖ 1/2 ; Mexico *nu*‡ (M. City, Pto. Mexico, Veracruz, Salina Cruz 2/– ; 12 places 1/6 ; elsewhere 2/1) ; Newfoundland (*exc.* Labrador, *q.v.*) *nu*§‡‖ 1/– ; Nicaragua *nu*§† 3/4 (S. Juan del Sur 3/1) ; Panama Rep. and Canal Zone *nu* : Bocas del Toro‡ 3/6, Colon and Panama§†2/8, elsewhere§† 2/9 : Paraguay§†¶ 2/9 ; Peru§ : Iquitos, Masisea, El Encauto, Leticia, Pto. Maldonado 3/2 *df.* 1/9½ (Marc. 2/10 *df.* 1/8), elsewhere† 2/9 ; Salvador *nu*§† 3/4 (Libertad 3/1)—*U.S.A. nu*§† :—Conn., Mass., Me., N.H., R.I., Vt. 1/– ; Washington City (D.C.), Del., Md., N.J. (*exc.* Jersey City, Hoboken and Union Hill 1/–), N.Y. (*exc.* New York City and some other places 1/–), Pa. 1/2 ; Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W.Va., Wis. 1/3 ; Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. 1/6 ; Alaska 2/7 (no *df.*, ‡) ; all other States, with Okla. and Indian Territories, 1/5 (*exc.* as follows :—in Fla., Pensacola 1/3, Key West 1/6 ; in Lou., New Orleans 1/3 ; in Minn., Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stock Yards, Winona 1/3 ; in Mo., St. Louis 1/3)—Uruguay§†¶ 2/9 ; Venezuela *nu* 5/–§ *df.* 2/7 (Marconi 4/10 *df.* 2/6, *viâ* Trinidad Wireless 3/6**).

AUSTRALASIA**§ : Commonwealth 3/– (*twt* 15/–, –/9) (Flinders I. and King I. 3/1 (*twt* 15/5, –/9) ; New Zealand 2/8 (*twt* 13/4, –/8).

ISLANDS, ETC., *not included in foregoing* : Ascension§ 2/– ; Azores –/9 ; Bahamas *nu* : Nassau§ 2/5††, Gov. Hbr., Eleuthera, Hbr., and Gov. Is.§ 2/8††, Biminis§ 1/11†, Inagua 2/5‡ ; Bermuda *nu*§ 2/6†† ; Bismarck Archip. §** : Admiralty I. [Manus] & New Ireland [Kawieng] 3/11 (*twt* 19/7, 1/–), New Britain [Rabaul] 3/5 (*twt* 17/1, –/10) ; Canaries –/5 (*viâ* Marconi –/4½) ; Cape Verde Is.§ : St. Vincent 2/2, St. Thiago 3/1 ; Carolines* : Yap§ 3/4, Ponape** 4/7, Truk** 4/6 ; Chatham Is.§ 3/2** ; Cocos§ 2/– ; Comoro§ 2/8 ; Cook or Hervey (Rarotonga)** 4/2 ; Cyprus§ 1/– ; Dutch E. Indies (Java, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.)§ 3/2 ; Falklands‡ : Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/5 ; Fanning§** 2/6 (*twt* 12/6, –7½) : Faröe –/3 ; Fiji§** : Suva 2/8 (*twt* 13/4, –/8), Levuka 2/9 (*twt* 13/9, –/8), Savusavu, Labasa and Taveuni 2/11 (*twt* 14/7, –/9), elsewhere 2/10 (*twt* 14/2, –/8½ ; Formosa§ 3/4 ; Guam 3/10 ; Hawaii *nu*** : Honolulu and Oahu I., 2/7, elsewhere 3/2 ; Hong-kong§ 3/– ; Iceland –/4 ; Labuan§ 2/10 ; Madeira§ 1/– ; Makatea (Pomotou Archip.) 4/8** ; Malta –/4 ; Marshalls** (Nauru 4/6, Jaluit* 4/7) ; Mauritius§ 2/– ; Midway *nu* 3/2 ; New Caledonia§ 3/8** ; New Guinea, Brit. (Papua) and ex-German§** : Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields, 3/5 (*twt* 17/1, –/10), Madang, Eitape and Morobe 3/11 (*twt* 19/7, 1/–), Misima 3/3 (*twt.* 16/3, –/9½) ; (Dutch : *see* D. E. Indies) ; New Hebrides (Vila)** 3/8 ; Norfolk I.§** 2/8 (*twt* 13/4, –/8) ; North Borneo§ 3/2 ; Ocean I.** 3/8 ; Palaos and Augaur* 4/7** ; Perim§ 2/– ; Philippines§ (Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Manila, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2 ; elsewhere 3/9 *df.* 2/3) ; Poulo Condore 3/2 ; Réunion§ 2/8 ; Rhodes –/6 ; Rodriguez§ 2/– ; St. Andrews *nu* 3/6‡ ; St. Helena§ 2/– ; St. Pierre and Miquelon *nu* § † 1/– ; Saipan* 4/7** ; Samoa**: Apia 3/8, Tutuila *nu* 3/2 ; Sandwich (*see* Hawaii) ; Seychelles§ 2/– ; Society (Tahiti)** 4/5 ; Solomon Is.** : Bougainville (Kieta)§ 3/11 (*twt* 19/7, 1/–), Tulagi 4/6 ; Spitsbergen –/6 ; Timor (Portug.) 4/2 ; Tonga (Nukualofa)§** 3/8 ; Vestmann Is. –/4 ; *West Indies nu* :—*British*§ : Antigua, Barbados, Dominica (I.), Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks I. 2/6††; *Dutch* : Aruba 7/2**, Bonaire 7/2, Curaçao§† 6/9 ; *French*§‡‡ : Guadeloupe, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Martinique 4/4 ; *Independent, &c.* : Cuba§† 1/10 (Havana and Santiago de Cuba§† 1/8) ; Dominican Republic (San Domingo) 4/4§† (*viâ* Bermuda, Jamaica, Ponce and wireless 3/11‡) ; Hayti§† 3/8 *df.* 1/11 (Pt. au Prince, C. Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 3/6§†) ; St. Martin 3/–‡ ; Swan I. 2/3** ; *U.S.A.* : Porto Rico§†† 2/8, Virgin Is. (St. Croix, St. Thomas) 3/1 (Marconi 2/9).—Willis Islets 3/2**

RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The principal Radio-Telegraphic Services are as follows :—*Trans-Atlantic.* For Canada, the United States, British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, Newfoundland, Australasia, New Zealand, Central and South America, etc. *To Paris.* For all parts of France. *To Madrid.* For all parts of Spain and the Balearic Isles, and for the Canary Islands.

Radiotelegrams§§ (*i.e. to or from Ships*).

Private messages are now accepted for H.M. Navy (no "ship charge" made in this case), as well as for merchant ships. Address should contain "Warship" or "Steamship" respectively, name of vessel and of coast station. The Secretary, Admiralty, will furnish the latter for Navy ships, but P.O. is unable to assist choice of coast

* "Télégraphe Restant" must appear in the address.
† *Viâ* Marconi 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less than full rate.
‡ *Viâ* Marconi 3*d.* less (full rate only).
§ The deferred rate (abbrev. "*df.*") system applies to places and rates marked thus. *p.* 397.
‖ *Viâ* Imperial, *df.* is 1½*d.* less than half full-rate.
¶ *Viâ* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (*df.* 1½*d.*) less.
** *Viâ* Marconi 2*d.* less (full rate only).
†† *Viâ* Marconi 4*d.* (*df.* 2*d.*) less.
‡‡ *Viâ* Marconi 2*d.* (*df.* 1*d.*) less than full.
§§ The official Postal Guide restricts the use of this term to wireless messages to or from ships at sea, among radiotelegraphic services.
nu.—*See* "Urgent Telegrams."
twt.—*See* "Week End Letter Telegrams," p. 397.

station for others, though the word "wireless" may (except for ships to which the reduced rates given under C. below apply) generally be substituted for name of P.O. station, any of which, moreover, will give all available information about a ship's position in reply to a reply-paid telegram (extra fee, 9*d*.). The ordinary P.O. coast stations are: Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, N. Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick. Rules as to counting of words, etc., are as for Telegrams Abroad; the names of ship and of coast station count as one word each.

Cost of transmission from any telegraph office:—

A. ORDINARY DISTANCE: **1.** *Through P.O. coast stations* (range about 200 miles) (*a*) to ships of British and most other nationalities: 11*d*. a word inclusive; (*b*) to Argentine, Belgian, Dutch, German, Greek, Norwegian, Portuguese ships: inland with coast-station charge (7*d*. a word), *plus* ship charge (4*d*. a word, with a minimum of 3*s*. 4*d*. per message). **2.** *Through coast stations abroad*: cost of *full-rate* telegram to station (*see* table, p. 397), *plus* station charge (2*d*. to 8½*d*. a word, sometimes with minimum of not more than cost of 10 words), *plus* ship charge (4*d*. a word, with minimum 3*s*. 4*d*. for ships of nationalities given under **1** (*b*)). NOTE.—The station appropriate to the position of the ship at the time may, in the case of Newfoundland or the *east* coast of Canada (except Barrington Passage, *see B* 4 below), be reached by substituting "Montreal" for the name of the coast station. Similarly in the case of a station on either coast of the U.S.A. by substituting "New York." The total charge is in each case 1*s*. 2*d*. per word *plus* cost of transmission to Montreal [Quebec Province] or New York respectively (*see* table, p. 397).

B. LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION to ships beyond range of above stations: **1.** *vid Government station at Devizes Radio* (range about 1,500 miles) to certain ocean liners (at present about 124; particulars at any telegraph office): rates as in *A* 1. **2.** *Vid Government station* "*Oxford Radio*" (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 2,500 miles) to the 124 liners already mentioned, as well as others fitted with suitable long-range receivers; but the ship is unable to reply or acknowledge receipt: total charge as under *B* 3. **3.** *Vid Marconi Station* "*Clifden-Radio*" (which must appear in address), at night only, to ships within its range (about 2,000 miles), which are beyond the ordinary P.O. coast stations' range, and are incapable of receiving from Oxford or Devizes: 1*s*. 2*d*. per word *plus* ship charge (same as in *A* 2). **4.** *Vid* "*Barrington Passage*" (which must appear in the address), Canada, to those of the 124 liners already referred to which are engaged in N. Atlantic services, when beyond Devizes range: 9*d*. a word *plus* cost of transatlantic telegram.

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS-CHANNEL AND SHORT-VOYAGE SHIPS: **1.** *Through home stations* the inclusive charge per word (minimum always 10 words) is: (*a*) to the majority of such ships (about 260), 3½*d*.; (*b*) to *Oranje Nassau* PDE, *Prins Hendrik*, *Prinses Juliana* PDF, *Zeeland* PDA (*viâ* N. Foreland), 2½*d*.; (*c*) to *Batavier III*., *IV*., and *VI*. (*viâ* do.), 3*d*.; (*d*) to 62 ships, 5½*d*. **2.** *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively: (*a*) the charge is calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is reduced to 1*d*. per word (minimum 10*d*.); [exceptions are: for 7 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, coast and ship charge is 2*s*. 6*d*., *plus* 2*d*. for each word after 10; for 20 cross-channel boats, the coast charge through Boulogne or Havre is 1½*d*.].—(*b*) and (*c*) through Scheveningen Haven the inclusive charge for 10 words or less is 2½*d*. per word, *plus* (*b*) 3*s*. 4*d*., (*c*) 3*s*. 9*d*.; for over 10 words, per word: (*b*) 6½*d*., (*c*) 7*d*.—(*d*) as in *A* 2, but ship charge is 1½*d*. per word (min. 1*s*. 3*d*.).

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. *no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order*, or *Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there now any delivery whatever of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *In London* all but 29 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 21 of them (including those on pp. 236-7, also in evening (stamps, telegrams). About 67 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, send telegrams, mostly at train times (*see* also p. 396). There is a general collection for Mon. mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. Correspondence for Sun. night mails, if not posted in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra ½*d*. stamp and be posted in special boxes either (*a*) 8.30 a.m. (in 8 places Sat. evening) to 6 p.m. at the offices named in following paragraph, and at Liverpool St., Kings' +, Euston, Paddington and Waterloo termini, or (*b*) up to times ranging from 4.45 to 6 p.m. at any other office open on Sun., or (*c*) at the sorting carriage at the appropriate terminus (including Charing +) not later than times varying from 8.25 to 9.30 p.m. *Registration* may be accepted (*i*) at proper terminus up to same times (late fee, 1*s*. 6*d*.) or (*ii*) at the P.O. up to within 5 minutes of times referred to under (*a*) and (*b*). *Outside London* all Head Offices and most Country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 8.30-10 a.m. for stamps, telegrams (Scotland 9-10 a.m.). Many railway stations send telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

EXPRESS SUNDAY DELIVERY (Service 4) is available *only* in and to London and a few Head Offices in the Provinces. The offices marked *x* on p. 396, together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., S. and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices: Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets (other than parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails; fee 1*s*., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—6*d*. to 5*s*. 6*d*.). EXPRESS DELIVERY (Service 5, p. 392), is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London*: In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels, no Express (Service 1). Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); of parcels, morning only. Head District Offices (pp. 236-7) open for all business except Bank, Investment, ordinary M.O., and for Pensions. *Outside London*: In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one (early) despatch: no Savings Bank, ordinary Money Order, or Pension business is transacted. Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning (Postal orders), some also in evening. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9.30 to 11 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph as usual (delivery only up to 10.30 a.m. from rural sub-offices under Glasgow), other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays and Sacramental Fast Days. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., and hours as on Sundays.

AIR ESTIMATES.

AIR estimates for 1922-23 show a net expenditure of £10,895,000, representing a reduction on the revised figures for 1921-22 of £7,516,477. The strength of the Force is 31,176, all ranks, as against 40,880 in 1921-22.

Details of the Net Estimate.

Pay, &c., of the Royal Air Force	£3,781,000
Quartering, stores (except technical), supplies, and transport	1,530,000
Technical and warlike stores.....	1,295,000
Works, buildings, and lands	1,826,000
Air Ministry	680,000
Miscellaneous effective services	85,000
Civil aviation	364,000
Experimental and research services...	1,177,000
Half-pay, pensions, and other non-effective services.....	157,000
Total	£10,895,000

400 Customs Tariff of the United Kingdom (1922–1923).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in the United Kingdom, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1922.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° ....36 gals.	20 2 0
Exceeding 1215° ..36 gals.	23 11 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° ..36 gals.	5 0 6
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
†CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried ..... cwt.	1 6 6
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 4
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
CIDER or PERRY .....gal.	0 0 4
‖CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS: Blank film, per linear foot	0 0 0½
Positives, ,, ,,	0 0 1
Negatives, ,, ,,	0 0 5
‖CLOCKS, WATCHES, and component parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
†COCOA ....cwt.	1 8 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 4 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 3
†COFFEE.....cwt.	1 8 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 4
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ..lb.	0 0 4
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC .....lb.	0 2 7
,, BUTYRIC .....gal.	1 1 10
,, SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 5
,, CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
,, IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar: Currants ....cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 10 6
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
MATCHES: For every 10,000, or any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 2
Do., in excess of 80	0 3 5
‖MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and tricycles and accessories and component parts thereof, other than tyres, except cars for use as omnibuses or ambulances or for trade purposes: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
‖MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and similar instruments and accessories and componeut parts thereof: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article.	
PERRY, *see* CIDER.	
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 8 3
§SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS: For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits:—	
Enumerated Spirits:— Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:— Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*3 16 6‡
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable.....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested .....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 0
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0

ARTICLES	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, &c.—*continued.*	
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7
* 1*s.* per gallon extra if imported in bottles.	
Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in Art or Manufacture.	
SUGAR, &c.	
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 12 4
Exceds. 76 & not ex. 77, cwt.	0 12 8·2
,, 77 ,, 78 ,,	0 13 1·6
,, 78 ,, 79 ,,	0 13 6·6
,, 79 ,, 80 ,,	0 13 11·5
,, 80 ,, 81 ,,	0 14 4·4
,, 81 ,, 82 ,,	0 14 9·4
,, 82 ,, 83 ,,	0 15 2·3
,, 83 ,, 84 ,,	0 15 7·8
,, 84 ,, 85 ,,	0 16 1·4
,, 85 ,, 86 ,,	0 16 6·9
,, 86 ,, 87 ,,	0 17 0·5
,, 87 ,, 88 ,,	0 17 6·6
,, 88 ,, 89 ,,	0 18 0·8
,, 89 ,, 90 ,,	0 18 8·2
,, 90 ,, 91 ,,	0 19 3·6
,, 91 ,, 92 ,,	0 19 11·0
,, 92 ,, 93 ,,	1 0 6·4
,, 93 ,, 94 ,,	1 1 1·7
,, 94 ,, 95 ,,	1 1 9·1
,, 95 ,, 96 ,,	1 2 4·5
,, 96 ,, 97 ,,	1 2 11·9
,, 97 ,, 98 ,,	1 3 7·3
,, 98 ..... ,,	1 5 8
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged:	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter ....cwt.	0 16 3
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 11 8
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 8½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 16 3
Liquid .....cwt.	0 11 8
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER. If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of ½*d.* per lb., or, if ¼*d.* per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1*d.* per lb. or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products. ‖ Two-thirds of full rate on British Empire products.
§ Reduced rates charged on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SUGAR, &c. (*continued*).	
†Blacking, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ...cwt.	0 5 8½
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 8½
†Candied or Drained Peel cwt	0 18 6
†Caramel, Solid .....cwt.	1 5 8
Liquid .....cwt.	0 18 6½
†Chutney.....cwt.	0 11 8
Cocoanut, Sugared .....cwt.	0 11 8
†Confectionery :—	
Hard, such as : Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, &c. cwt.	1 5 8
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 18s. 6½*d.* per cwt. cwt.	0 18 6½
Soft, viz. : A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed 11s. 8*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 11 8
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, &c. .....cwt.	0 18 6½
Confectionery, Fig ....cwt.	0 17 6
Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring .....cwt.	1 5 8
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 8s. 3*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 8 3
†Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit .....cwt.	1 5 8
†Fruit, *preserved in Sugar* :—	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* :—	
†Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 3s. 5*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 3 5
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 5 8½
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup .....cwt.	0 15 1½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz .....cwt.	1 5 8
Drained .....cwt.	0 13 11½
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 5 8½
In *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 18 6½
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* :—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	1 5 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup.....cwt.	1 5 8
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 21s. 1*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	1 1 1
In all other cases.....cwt.	1 5 8
†Ginger, preserved in Syrup or Sugar .....cwt.	0 18 6½
†Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .....cwt.	0 18 6½
†Marzipan .....cwt.	0 15 1½
†Milk :—	
Condensed, sweetened cwt.	0 11 8
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4s. 7*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 4 7
†Milk Powder :—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 9s. 4½*d.* per cwt. .....cwt.	0 9 4½
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing cwt.	1 1 1
†Tamarinds, in Syrup ..cwt.	0 5 8½
Other Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Table Waters, containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages gal.	0 0 4
Herb Beer .....gal.	0 0 2
Other Table Waters....gal	0 0 8
†Tea .....lb.	0 0 8
†Tobacco, Manufactured, viz. : Cigars .....lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz. : Cigarettes, lb	0 12 7
Other sorts.....lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. .....lb.	0 11 10½
†Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 1
†Tobacco, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof .....lb.	0 9 0½
Wine : Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit.....gal. (60 per cent. of full rate on Empire products.)	0 2 6 British
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit .....gal.	0 6 0
(66⅔ per cent. of full rate on Empire products.)	British
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..gal.	0 0 6
Additional—On Still Wine imported in Bottles ..gal. (50 per cent. of full rate on Empire products.)	0 2 0 British
On Sparkling Wine imported in Bottles ....gal. (70 per cent. of full rate on Empire products.)	0 12 6 British

All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations.

Customs Drawbacks.

Beer, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1,055° for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
Coffee, Roasted Coffee exported; not mixed with Chicory or other substance .....100 lb.	1 8 0
†Molasses, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits .....cwt.	0 5 8½
Sugar which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid — upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.	
†Tobacco upon which Duties have been paid :—	
(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post.	
Cigars .....lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes .....lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb.	0 8 10
Snuff (not being offal Snuff).....lb.	0 8 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited :—	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation ; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse, lb.	0 8 4½

† Five-sixths of full rate on British Empire products.

Excise Duties and Licences.

(Administered by the Board of Customs and Excise.)

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Auctioneer's Annual Licence, U.K. (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
Beer.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055°	5	0	0
Beer-Dealers' and Brewers' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1 ; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100. and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence) :—			
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
Card (Playing) makers, to sell (U.K.)	1	0	0
,, for every pack duty	0	0	3
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried per cwt.	1	1	1
Cider and Perry per gallon	0	0	4
Annual licence to sell	0	10	0
Cider Retailer, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	1
Compensation Fund.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			
Distiller's Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons. £10 ; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Entertainments Duty.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 2½d.	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2½d. and does not exceed 4d.	0	0	1
,, 4d. ,, ,, 4½d.	0	0	1½
,, 4½d. ,, ,, 7d.	0	0	2
,, 7d. ,, ,, 1s.	0	0	3
,, 1s. ,, ,, 2s.	0	0	4
,, 2s. ,, ,, 3s.	0	0	6
,, 3s. ,, ,, 5s.	0	0	9
,, 5s. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	2	0
	0	0	6
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
Glucose, *Solid*, the cwt. Five-sixths of	0	16	3†
Do., *Liquid*, ,, ,,	0	11	6†
Glucose or Saccharin, Annual Licence to Manufacture (U.K.)	1	0	0
Hawker's Annual Licence, U.K. (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2	0	0
Matches :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0

Medicines (Patent), Great Britain only :

Not exc. 1s.	0 3	Not exc. 20s.	0 4 0
,, 2s. 6d.	0 6	,, 30s.	0 6 0
,, 4s.	1 0	,, 50s.	1 0 0
,, 10s.	2 0	Exceed. 50s.	2 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Medicines (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
Molasses and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †o	13	6	
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. Per cwt. Five-sixths of †o	9	8	
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt. †o	4	9½	
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			
Occasional Licences to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

	£	s.	d.
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold ... Licence for a Year ...	10	0	0
" 1 day ...	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U.K.	7	10	0
" trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional ...	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence) ...	0	5	0
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence, U.K. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article ...	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence, United Kingdom ...	5	15	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—			
Urban District traffic ...	2	0	0
Other traffic ...	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, England and Ireland, under £30 rent	0	10	6
" £30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz. Five-sixths of †	0	8	3

SPIRITS :—

	£	s.	d.
Home-made, per proof gallon ...	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ... proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ... proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences ...	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers ...	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of ...	10	10	0
" retailers of ...	0	10	0
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.			

Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises :—	£	s.	d.
Annual value of licensed premises :—			
Not exceeding £10 ...	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not excdg. £20 ...	11	10	0
" 20 " " 30 ...	14	0	0
" 30 " " 50 ...	15	0	0
" 50 " " 75 ...	16	0	0
" 75 " " 100 ...	17	10	0
" 100 " " 250 ...	19	0	0
" 250 " " 500 ...	30	0	0
" 500 ...	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual, U.K. :— Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine) :— Maker's annual licence ...	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer ...	5	5	0
*Retailers of : the same as for Cider.			
TABLE WATERS :— Containing as the result of, or prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages ... gal.	0	0	4
Herb Beer ... "	0	0	2
Other Table Waters ... "	0	0	8
Annual licence to manufacture for sale	0	10	0
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain or Ireland :— Manufactured in bond ... per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ... per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture ... per lb. Five-sixths of †	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence ...	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, U.K., annual :— Dealers in ...	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. ...	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...	10	10	0
40,000 " 60,000 ...	15	15	0
60,000 " 80,000 ...	21	0	0
80,000 " 100,000 ...	26	5	0
100,000 ...	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.			
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual, U.K. ...	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences, U.K. :— Dealers (wine only) ...	10	10	0
*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).			
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).			
WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.			

* *For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

† That is, five-sixths of the rate in force before Sept. 1, 1919, from which date the reduction of one-sixth was made in conformity with the reduced Preferential rate of Customs duty.

Local Taxation Licences.

(Administered by the respective County Councils. Licences, except Licences to Drive Motor Cars and Cycles, Obtainable at any Postal Money Order Office.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Carriages and Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding ,, ,,	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
(2) Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*		†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15		£12
Seating 6 persons (but not more than) 14	£30		£24
,, 14 ,, 20	£45		£36
,, 20 ,, 26	£60		£48
,, 26 ,, 32	£72		£60
,, 32 persons	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, etc., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.	£	s.	d.
	0	5	0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description	21	0	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*	£	s.	d.
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances or road rollers, are exempted.			
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
Game Licences, U.K., if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Ireland), same as Game Licences.			
Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
Gun Licences (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. U.K. expire 31st July.			
Male Servants, Annual Licence.— Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*Motor Car, Registration of	1	0	0
* ,, Cycle, ,, ,,	0	5	0
* ,, Driver's Licence	0	5	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter-parties—ss. 48, 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum ; ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of Insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland ...	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3
Not exc. £10... 0 0 6 Not exc. £50...	0	2	6
,, 20... 0 1 0 ,, 100...	0	5	0
,, 30... 0 1 6 ,, 200...	0	10	0
,, 40... 0 2 0 ,, 500...	0	15	0
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1... 5*d.* Not exceedg. £20... 2*s.*			
,, £2... 10*d.* ,, £30... 3*s.*			
,, £5.. 1*s.* 3*d.* ,, £50... 5*s.*			
,, £10. 1*s.* 9*d.* ,, £100 8*s.* 6*d.*			
BANKER'S Annual Licence, U.K.	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exc'ding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount.....	0	1	0
Bills of Exchange, *Foreign* (*i.e.*, drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K. : Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, ,, 100 ...	0	0	6
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed.....	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			

	£	s.	d.
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

Is £5 and does not exceed £100			0	0	6
Exceeds 100	,,	500	0	1	0
,, 500	,,	1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000	,,	1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500	,,	2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500	,,	5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000	,,	7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500	,,	10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000	,,	12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500	,,	15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000	,,	17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500	,,	20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000			1	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock	0	15	6
Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred	0	5	0
Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.			
CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.			
*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0
Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.			
COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0
CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies per cent.	5	0	0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			
CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, an amount equal to 5% of the profits of—			
(*a*) A British Company carrying on any trade or business.			
(*b*) A Foreign Company carrying on in the U.K. any trade or business, so far as those profits arise in the U.K.			
COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.			
For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.			
Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed	0	10	0
DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.			
DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.			
DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement	0	10	0
DEED of any kind not charged under some special head	0	10	0
DEMISE, *see* LEASE.			
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	5	0
ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—			
To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0	10	0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages	0	10	0
Licence not otherwise charged	2	0	0
EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof	0	1	0
ESTATE DUTY:			
In the case of every person dying			

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

after 31 July, 1919, where the principal value of all property, Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	£150,000	£17
500	2	175,000	18
1,000	3	200,000	19
5,000	4	225,000	20
10,000	5	250,000	21
15,000	6	300,000	22
20,000	7	350,000	23
25,000	8	400,000	24
30,000	9	450,000	25
40,000	10	500,000	26
50,000	11	600,000	27
60,000	12	800,000	28
70,000	13	1,000,000	30
90,000	14	1,250,000	32
110,000	15	1,500,000	35
130,000	16	2,000,000	40

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 3 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:			
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

	£	*s.*	*d.*
HOUSE DUTY.—On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging house *of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40* ...	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60	0	0	4
Exceeding £60	0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20, and not exceeding £40 (in the £)	0	0	3
Exceeding £40, and not exc. £60 (in the £)	0	0	6
Exceeding £60 (in the £)	0	0	9
On Houses let in tenements or flats, *see* 3 Edw. 7 c. 46 s. 11.			
INCOME TAX, *see* Property and Income Tax.			
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences (10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)	5	0	0
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
,, £500 ,, ,, ,, £750	0	0	9
,, £750 ,, ,, ,, £1,000	0	1	0
,, £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time:—			
Where the insurance is made for any time:—			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of (1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)	0	0	6
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	*0*	*0*

INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £10 per annum, 1*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Not Exceed.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5 ...	0 1 0 ...	0 6 0 ...	0 12 0
£5 10 ...	0 2 0 ...	0 12 0 ...	1 4 0
10 15 ...	0 3 0 ...	0 18 0 ...	1 16 0
15 20 ...	0 4 0 ...	1 4 0 ...	2 8 0
20 25 ...	0 5 0 ...	1 10 0 ...	3 0 0
25 50 ...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0
50 75 ...	0 15 0 ...	4 10 0 ...	9 0 0
75 100 ...	1 0 0 ...	6 0 0 ...	12 0 0
100, for £50, or fractional part of £50...	0 10 0 ...	3 0 0 ...	6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....£5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....
To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....
} £10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House .....10*s.*

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate..... ..... 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—	£	*s.*	*d.*
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).*			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	4	0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).*

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0

Not special (*see* page 438) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees* ... 1 0 0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 62 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

	£	s.	d.
MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Not exc. £25...0 0 8 | Not exc. £200	0	5	0
,, 50...0 1 3 | ,, 250	0	6	3
,, 100...0 2 6 | ,, 300	0	7	6
,, 150...0 3 9			
Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100	0	2	6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100	0	0	6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100	0	0	6
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions :—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal :—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year £5 0 0 | 10th year	10	0	0
6th ,, 6 0 0 | 11th ,,	11	0	0
7th ,, 7 0 0 | 12th ,,	12	0	0
8th ,, 8 0 0 | 13th ,,	13	0	0
9th ,, 9 0 0 | 14th ,,	14	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.	In the £		
The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate is	0	5	0
Schedule A : Lands, Tenements, &c.			
Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.			
Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ⅛ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—			
Does not exceed, £20	¼		
Exceeds £20, but not £40	⅛		
Exceeds £40	⅙		

The allowances of ¼ and ⅛ only come into effect for the Income Tax year commencing April 6, 1923.

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the

following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned :—

	£	s.	d.
1907–8 and 1908–9 ...	0	1	0
1909–10 to 1913–14	0	1	2
1914–15	0	1	8
1915–1916	0	3	0
1916–17 and 1917–18	0	5	0
1918–19 to 1921–22	0	6	0

SUPER TAX, *see* Super Tax.

PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.
In any other case 0 1 0

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 2
Penalty for not stamping ..... *Ten Pounds*

REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will 0 10 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP 0 0 2

SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100 0 5 0

SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25 ..... 0 0 3

SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer :—
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value 3 0 0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 4 0

STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.

SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000 :—

In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 2 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 2 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £12,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines ... 0 0 6

VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.

VOTING PAPER or Proxy 0 0 1

WARRANT FOR GOODS 0 0 3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution :—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY :
Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d*. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.
Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.
Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.
NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY :—
Articles of clerkship.
Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.
Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.
Contract notes.
Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.
Share warrants. Warrants for goods.
Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION :—
Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.
Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING :—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.
FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2 ; exceeding £2,000 :—

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.
Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

Hours at Somerset House.
Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1).

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Register General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Birth Control.

The relative fertility of different occupations in England and Wales is shown by the following table, which gives the number of children per 1,000 married couples, when the age of the occupied husband is below 55 years :—

Teachers	95	Policemen	153
Nonconformist ministers	96	Postmen	159
		Carmen	207
Church of England ministers	101	Dock labourers	231
		Barmen	234
Doctors	103	Miners	258
Authors & Editors	104	General labourers	438

Statistics of Births.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	692,438	957,994	849,045
Scotland	106,268	136,538	123,196
Ireland	89,325	99,536	—
Total	888,031	1,194,068	—

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born *before* Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely :

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance ; or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization ; or

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 422.

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or
(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—
(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;
(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,
(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;
(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;
(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;
(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)
(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;
(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—
(*a*) by special Act of Parliament;
(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—
(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;
(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £3, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914 as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1921 a total of 294,569 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 305,866 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals consisted of the following :—

Residents returning from abroad	60,252
Passengers in transit to other countries	28,947
Visitors on holiday	107,310
Visitors on business	66,789
Members of foreign diplomatic and other missions	6,584
Seamen	13,752
Other passengers	10,935
Total	294,569

Appended are the details for the principal nationalities :—

	Arrivals.	Departures.
Belgian	28,345	30,685
Dutch	29,881	30,229
French	57,773	59,065
Italian	13,403	13,093
Scandinavian	24,347	25,224
Swiss	12,086	11,958
American	75,236	77,288
German	8,351	8,730
Russian	6,282	7,641

To the German figures have to be added 988 British-born wives and widows who arrived in this country and 1,018 who left the United Kingdom.

1,712 aliens were refused leave to land at British ports. These included 119 Belgians, 71 Chinese, 42 Dutch, 374 French, 209 Italians, 89 Poles, 37 Russians, 53 Swiss, 84 Americans, 132 Germans, and 26 Turks.

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414–415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament : Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.* ; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.* ; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.* ; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.* ; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. It should be stated that no registration of copyright at Stationers' Hall is now necessary ; copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Copyright Act, 1911, were explained on pp. 415–416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed ; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death ; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register ; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death,

signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s.*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 547). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	504,203	466,213	458,710
Scotland	75,149	68,179	66,211
Ireland	78,612	66,538	...
Total.....	657,964	600,930	...

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights

unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.– Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it is not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. It must be coupled with desertion or cruelty. But a wife can obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty merely of incestuous adultery, or bigamy with adultery, or of rape or certain other criminal offences. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief. To prove a charge of adultery the evidence of the wife or husband must be corroborated either by a witness or at least by strong surrounding circumstances especially where a respondent has made admissions. Even if the co-respondent has confessed, the Court will have to be satisfied that there is no ground for suspicion.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her

during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, and by such cruelty or neglect has caused her to leave him, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

The number of matrimonial suits in the High Court of Justice of England and Wales during the seven years 1913-1919 is shown below:—

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1913.....	—	1,267	1,267
1914.....	88	1,260	1,348
1915.....	255	1,117	1,372
1916.....	340	1,073	1,413
1917.....	494	1,214	1,708
1918.....	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919.....	2,341	3,422	5,763

Decrees Nisi.—In 1920 the number of *decrees nisi* made absolute was 3,090, as against 1,654 in 1919 and 577 in 1913.

In the occupation groups of husbands professional employments account for 1,903 cases manufactures 1,581, trade 1,174, inland transport 468, mining 192, agriculture 133, navigation and fishing 78, and domestic service 64. Among the professions are included:—

Soldiers and Naval Seamen	874	Police	47
Navy, Army and Air Officers	282	Legal profession	43
		Civil Servants	42
		Accountants	32
Engineers, Architects, &c.	186	Painters	25
		Schoolmasters	18
Actors, musicians, &c.	92	Authors	15
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	82	Clergymen	7

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency,

is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months endin 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. By the Act which came into force on Jan. 1, 1919, the putative father may be ordered to pay 10*s.* a week, instead of 5*s.* as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill had not passed both Houses of Parliament at the time of going to press.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2*s.* The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14*s.* per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales	41,876	44,267	37,928
Scotland	8,424	10,207	8,757
Ireland	2,906	3,313	—
Total	53,206	57,787	—

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance

must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chickenpox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

Statistics of Notifiable Diseases. — The total numbers of cases of the chief notifiable diseases in England and Wales, excluding cases among soldiers and sailors, are set out below :—

	Cases notified.	Rate per 1,000 of population.
Tuberculosis (pulmonary) ...	61,655	1·65
Tuberculosis (other forms)...	15,851	0·42
Small-pox	263	0·01
Typhus fever	2	0·00
Scarlet fever	119,490	3·19
Diphtheria	69,481	1·86
Enteric fever	3,109	0·08
Continued fever.....	35	0·00
Relapsing fever	7	0·00
Puerperal fever	2,898	0·08
Erysipelas	16,051	0·43
Cerebo-spinal fever	583	0·02
Poliomyelitis	293	0·01
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	10,304	10·76*
Encephalitis lethargica	890	0·02
Polio-encephalitis	36	0·00
Trench fever	39	0·00
Dysentery.....	1,353	0·04
Malaria (contracted in England)	32	0·00
Pneumonia	38,859	1·04

* Rate per 1,000 births.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65. (60 after April 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect

of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles, deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, etc., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the

case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence grantedby the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 421). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all within the old area known as Doctors' Commons, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C., are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C. (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England and Wales, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry, the surrogate delivering the same personally to the applicant.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 1 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate*:—
- *a.* If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.
- *b.* If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence*:—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

Naval Marriages Act, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

Fees.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

Miscellaneous Information Respecting Marriages.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

Marriage in England or Wales when One Party Lives in Scotland or Ireland.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

Marriages of British Subjects Abroad.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British sub-

ject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country ; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country ; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs ; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs ; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district ; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government :—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly

authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 7 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties In the case of one of the parties residing in England or Ireland a certificate of the proclamation of banns in the parish church of the residence of that party is accepted. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act 1878 a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act 1908 banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that if one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
England & Wales.....	369,411	379,658	...
Scotland	44,137	46,838	35,268
Ireland.....	27,193	28,826	...
Total.....	430,741	455,322	

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less.. ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.*..... 1*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month.....½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).
On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown, per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawnticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge :—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s*.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION

AND OTHER MODIFICATIONS OF THE LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427–428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authorities. It is unlawful to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning, or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground ; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway ; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway ; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. Thus a widow may find that the estate, a life policy perhaps, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by

striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses ; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows :—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid ; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient :—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded : "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be :—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin :—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows :—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary ; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees :—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at

my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will: so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of

wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The District Probate Registries were enumerated on p. 431 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. Since 1857 this depository has been provided by the State under sect. 91 of the Act 20 & 21 Vic. c. 77; but the provision has been almost a dead-letter. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, *i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

The Act of 1893 enacts that Trustees may invest in any Parliamentary Stocks or Government Securities of the United Kingdom: on real or heritable Securities in Great Britain or Ireland: in Bank of England Stock: Bank of Ireland Stock: India 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. Stocks; any Stock hereafter issued by authority of Parliament charged on revenues of India: any

Securities having interest guaranteed by Parliament: Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council Stocks: Debenture Stock created by Metropolitan Police District Receiver: Debenture, Rent-charge, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 3 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any railway or canal Stock in Great Britain or Ireland leased for 200 years or more at a fixed rental to any railway specified above: Indian Railway Debenture Stocks of companies with interest paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: "B" Annuities, Eastern Bengal, East Indian, and Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, "C" and "D" Annuities of the East Indian Railway, and any like annuities of any other railway hereafter created: any Indian railway with fixed or minimum dividend paid or guaranteed by Indian Council: any Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stocks of any incorporated or chartered Water Company in Great Britain or Ireland that has paid not less than 5 per cent. per annum on Ordinary Stock for each of the 10 years preceding date of investment: any Corporation Stock of any borough having 50,000 inhabitants: any County Council Stock authorised by Act of Parliament or Provisional Order: any Water Stocks issued by incorporated Commissioners levying compulsory rates over areas containing 50,000 inhabitants, such rates not having exceeded 80 per cent. of authorised amount for 10 years: and in any Securities authorised by order of the High Courts of Justice of England or Ireland. Provided Stocks redeemable within 15 years are not purchased at a premium over the redemption price, or at more than 15 per cent. premium over such redemption price if redeemable after 15 years.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares, and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1922, was £186,129,083.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts.

The progress of the Department may doubtless be ascribed to the wide public need for such an office; secondly, to the State guarantee which accompanies the remedy provided; and thirdly, to the endeavour which is made to keep the administration upon personal lines. The Public Trustee makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. Owing to the increase in general administrative expenses, and to the shrinkage of the capital values and the net income upon which the fees were assessed, it has been necessary to revise the scale prevailing since 1912, but an early reduction in this scale is now spoken of. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

(For list of Officers, see p. 238.)

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder—we say "usually" because that Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. In practice, most solicitors (although some old-established firms are found to prefer the old system) are willing to adopt the Scale, and especially on mortgages and sales. Looking first at the old system, we find that an Act of 1843 made solicitors' charges on conveyancing liable to taxation by a public official; and in 1870 a further Act enabled the taxing officer to have regard to "skill, labour, and responsibility" as well as to mere length of documents. The Act of 1881 enabled the high legal authorities, with the consent of certain representative solicitors, to frame a Scale, and this has been done. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *All charges (except scale and certain County Court matters) are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

General Practitioners.	Rentals.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	2½ Gs.	2½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Adminstrng. Chlfrm.	15s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants:—

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, £5 5s. and upwards. Senior Clerks' time, £1 11s. 6d. and upwards per day of seven hours. Other Clerks £1 1s. per day. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.) Special terms are arranged for work abroad.

Arbitrations.—£10 10s. per day and upwards.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidator.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which

designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3*s*.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3*s*., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (dependent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the

cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *repairing leases* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricul-*

tural Property—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Urban and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 3 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. up to £1,000, and £3 3*s.* per cent. on the residue.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property.

(*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuations under the Finance* (1909–10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation, and Report.*

Country Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land.—One half-guinea per cent. up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount.

Urban Properties.—One quarter-guinea per cent. on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea per cent. on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, £3 3*s.*

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

11. *Valuation or Sale of Timber.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

12. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £900, and 1½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

THE UNION JACK CLUB, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King. *Patroness-in-Chief:* Her Majesty the Queen.

Patrons:

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G., etc.;
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G., etc.

President: Colonel Sir Edward W. D. Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Vice-President: Colonel Sir Walter R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.
Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use, from clothing to cigarettes, can be purchased, under their own roof and feel really at home.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but during the War all mobilised men, including those from the Overseas Dominions and Allied Countries, were made Honorary Members. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members. Already firmly established before 1914, the Union Jack Club was an inestimable boon to Service men in the Great War, during which period alone sleeping accommodation was provided for no fewer than 1,131,338 men and 3,054,809 meals were served, whilst many millions of whom no record was kept passed through its doors for rest and refreshment, many of them straight from the trenches in France. Open day and night, the capacity of the Club was taxed to the uttermost.

Work was commenced late in 1920 on a considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide the increased accommodation which is so much needed. By permission of His Royal Highness, the new building will be known as "The Prince of Wales's Wing."

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Ribbon, Black.

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an international lay confraternity for the relief of crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and in Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons, to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 till 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Ambulance and Brigade, and of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. *Sovereign Head and Patron*, H.M. King George V.; *Grand Prior*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn; *Secretary-General*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T. Feilding, K.C.B, K.C.V.O, C.M.G, D.S.O. *Chapter-General*, the "Knights of Justice" and selected "Chaplains," "Knights of Grace" and "Esquires." There are also "Ladies of Justice," "Ladies of Grace," and Esquires. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5s.	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4s.	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.	43·75000	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1922, the market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1912, 28 1/16 d.; 1913, 27 7/16 d.; 1914, 25 5/16 d.; 1915, 23 11/16 d.; 1916, 31 1/16 d.; 1917, 40 7/16 d.; 1918, 47 3/16 d.; 1919, 57 1/16 d.; 1920, 61 1/16 d.; 1921, 36 7/16 d. On Oct. 5, 1922, the price of silver was 35 1/4 d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1 oz. Troy; 1 oz. of .925 fine silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1921 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 298,946,125, of which 287,500,151 were Imperial and 4,445,974 Colonial.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND.
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY. (Special coinage proposed.)
FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI.
GIBRALTAR.
ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below*.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1922 are shown on p. 439.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	0 2 0	...	1, ½, ¼ & 1/8 *Talari*
Albania—(*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
§Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 8¾	...	...
§Austria—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
§Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
§Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
§Chile—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 8½	...	...
§China—*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3¾	...	...
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba—Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
§Czecho-Slovakia—(*Franc currency proposed*)	...	...	...
§Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador—Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
§Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3·51	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
§Esthonia—*Nominal*, *Esthonian Mark*	0 0 11·7483	...	...
Actual, Paper *Mark*	...	...	...
§Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
§France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...
§German States—*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
§Greece—*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala—*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 8½	...	...
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
§Hungary—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Italy—*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...
§Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Latvia—Proposed, Gold *Lat.* of 100 *graschi*	0 0 9·513	100, 50, 20, 10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*
§Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*...	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
§Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
§Montenegro—*Perper*=Austrian *Krone*	0 0 10	10, 20, 100 *Perpera*	1, 2, 5 *Perpera*
Morocco—Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 3 0	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
§Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents* †	0 1 7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins* 10, 25 *Cents*
Java—Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*...	0 4 1·32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
§Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10, 25, 50 *Öre*
Omân—*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis*	0 0 7*	½, 1 *Toman* (20 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
§Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (=100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	⅒, ½, 1 *Libra*	⅒, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
§Poland—*Marka Polska of* 100 *pfennige* (*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
§Portugal—*Nominal*, Gold *escudo*	0 4 5¼	⅒, ⅕, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	1 *Rupee*.
§Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
§Russia—*Nominal*, Gold *Rouble* of 100 *Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Actual, Paper *Rouble*	†		
Salvador—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
§Serbia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*
Siam—Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 6½	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
§Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Öre*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1, 2 *Kronor*; 10, 25, 50 *Öre*
§Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
§Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
§United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
§Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Yugo-Slavia—(*No metallic currency*; 1 *dinar* =1 *franc*)	...	...	...

* See note on p. 438. † On Oct. 7, 1922, 40,000,000 *paper roubles* = £1 sterling.

SPECIAL METALLIC CURRENCIES OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Dominion.	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin).	Value. In British Currency. s.	Value. In British Currency. d.	Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	Gold Coins.	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
Aden	(*see* India.)					
Australasia...	British Sovereign	20	0	...	British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
British Honduras	Gold Dollar.....	4	1½	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
British North Borneo	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2	4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4	1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2	0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Cyprus	Piastre	0	1⅗	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
Federated Malay States	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2	4	8·57	British.	(*see* Straits Settlements)
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2	7*	7·74*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and 1/10 cent.
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice	2	0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Nickel* (square)—⅛, ¼, and ½ rupee (2 annas), (scolloped)—1/16 rupee 1 anna. *Copper*—2, 1, ½ and ⅓ pice or pie.
Kenya	Shilling	1	0	20	...	*Silver*—1*s.*, 50 cents, *Rupee*=2*s.* *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
Mauritius(and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2	0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cents.
Mesopotamia .	Same as British India					
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4	1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Palestine	Same as Sudan					
§Straits Settlements	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2	4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
†Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20	3¾	...	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2,5,10,20 *Piastres*
Tanganyika...	Same as Kenya					
Uganda						
West Africa...	British Sovereign	20	0	...	British.	*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Nickel* (perforated) — 1*d.*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*

* Variable with the price of silver—(Oct. 5, 1922) 35¾ pence per standard ounce.
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.
§ The Exchange values of the Canadian *Dollar*, the Egyptian *Pound*, Indian *Rupee*, and Straits Settlements *Dollar* (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 439.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1921 and 1922.

The following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the Method of Quoting, the maximum and minimum Rate of Exchange for 1921 and Jan. to Oct. 1922, and the local value of the £1 sterling at the October 19, 1922 quotation.

City.	Method of Quoting.	Exchange Value of £. 1921. Average Maximum.	1921. Average Minimum.	Jan. to Oct. 19, 1922. Average Maximum.	Jan. to Oct. 19, 1922. Average Minimum.	Local Value of £ (Oct 19, 1922). £ s. d.
New York	*Dollars* to £	$4·288	$3·540	$4·507	$4·190	0 18 4
Montreal	*Dollars* to £	$4·550	$3·900	$4·570	$4·366	0 18 4
Buenos Aires	Pence to $	5s 3¾d.	40¾d.	47 3/8d.	44⅛d.	1 1 4
Monte Video	Pence to $	5s 1d.	38½d.	45¼d.	40¾d.	1 1 4
Mexico	Pence to $	34½d.	30¼d.	33d.	26d.	0 18 6½
Lima	£1 to *Libra* (£P)	17% *p.*	6½% *d.*	29% *p.*	3½% *p.*	1 2 2
Rio	Pence to *Milreis*	10 3/8d.	6 3/8d.	7 1/16d.	6d.	2 13 4
Valparaiso	Dollars to £	$40·60	$25·43	$46·70	$30·60	2 8 2
Paris	*Francs* to £	61·45 *fr.*	45·62 *fr.*	60·15 *fr.*	47·40 *fr.*	2 7 7
Brussels	*Francs* to £	61·65 *fr.*	45·67 *fr.*	64·75 *fr.*	50·73 *fr.*	2 11 3
Berne	*Francs* to £	25·42 *fr.*	20·05 *fr.*	24·35 *fr.*	21·61 *fr.*	0 19 3
Athens	*Drachmae* to £	103·50 *dr.*	48·50 *dr.*	222·5 *dr.*	95·5 *dr.*	8 14 5
Rome	*Lire* to £	108·62 *l.*	71·75 *lire*	106·44 *lire*	81·00 *lire*	4 3 11
Madrid	*Pesetas* to £	31·36 *p.*	26·75 *p.*	29·23 *p.*	27·54 *p.*	1 3 1
Belgrade	*Dinar* to £	360 *din.*	122·5 *din.*	395 *din.*	270 *din.*	10 18 1
Sofia	*Lev* to £	700 *lev.*	320 *lev.*	810 *lev.*	595 *lev.*	26 15 3
Amsterdam	*Florins* to £	11·84 *fl.*	11·07 *fl.*	11·70 *fl.*	11·29 *fl.*	0 18 10
Lisbon	Pence to *Escudo*	8½d.	4 3/8d.	5d.	1 13/16d.	20 10 1
Christiania	*Kronen* to £	31·75 *kr.*	19·32 *kr.*	27·30 *kr.*	23·16 *kr.*	1 7 8
Copenhagen	*Kronen* to £	23·70 *kr.*	18·80 *kr.*	22·38 *kr.*	20·20 *kr.*	1 4 7
Stockholm	*Kronen* to £	17·73 *kr.*	15·80 *kr.*	17·39 *kr.*	16·54 *kr.*	0 18 5
Helsingfors	*F. Marks* to £	305·0 *fm.*	107·0 *fm.*	243·0 *fm.*	188·5 *fm.*	7 9 5
Berlin	*Marks* to £	1,250·0 *m.*	212·5 *m.*	14,750 *m.*	710 *m.*	721 19 6
Warsaw	*P. Marks* to £	25,500·0 *m.*	2200·0 *m.*	40,000 *pm.*	11,500 *pm.*	2,300 10 9
Reval	*EsthonianMks.* to £	1,330	*E. mk.	1,520	†E. mk.	...
Bucharest	*Lei* to £	880·0 *lei.*	217·5 *lei*	825 *lei*	430 *lei.*	28 14 11
Prague	*Kronen* to £	425·0 *kr.*	262·5 *kr.*	280·0 *kr.*	120·0 *kr.*	5 12 9
Vienna	*Kronen* to £	14,000·0 *kr.*	1,200·0 *kr.*	415,000 *kr.*	11,000 *kr.*	13,333 6 8
Budapest	*Kronen* to £	4,750·0 *kr.*	775·0 *kr.*	11,000 *kr.*	2,450 *kr.*	447 10 10
Alexandria	*Piastres* to £	97·5 (*trs.*	97·44 *pstrs.*	97·5 *pstrs.*	97·44 *pstrs.*	0 19 0
Bombay	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/6 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/4	1/3 1/8	1 10 8
Calcutta	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/6 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/4	1/3 1/8	1 10 8
Hong Kong	Sterling to $	3/2 1/16	2/2½	2/8¼	2/4 1/16	...
Shanghai	Sterling to *Tael*	4/2¾	2/11½	3/8¼	3/0 7/8	...
Singapore	Sterling to $	2/4 1/16	2/3½	2/4	2/3¾	...
Yokohama	Pence to *Yen*	2/8¾	2/4 3/8	2/3 3/8	2/1 3/8	0 18 11
Constantinople	*Piastres* to £	845 *pstrs.*	495 *pstrs.*	770 *pstrs.*	615 *pstrs.*	6 15 5
Moscow	"1922" Paper Roubles to £	...	...	3,400	** *roubles.*	...

† Rate at the end of 1921. † Rate Aug. 29, 1922.

** Rate now quoted, under the New Rouble 1922 Currency, in Oct. 1922; in the case of *Boardman* v. *The King* (July 27, 1922) the official rate of exchange for roubles was quoted at 10½ million roubles = £1. Later quotations have been considerably in excess of 10½ millions.

IMPERIAL COINS ISSUED IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Year.	Gold. London Mint.	Gold. Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Gold. Total.	Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
1913	£27,638,789	£9,211,209	£36,849,998	£1,934,404	£314,525	£39,098,927
1915	21,301,000	7,934,389	29,235,389	7,598,977	248,415	37,082,781
1916	1,554,000	6,847,449	8,401,449	8,192,428	452,800	17,046,677
1917	1,014,000	6,770,624	7,784,624	4,137,085	588,365	12,470,074
1918	—	13,925,178	13,925,178	8,885,384	418,845	23,229,407
1919	—	5,529,305	5,529,305	3,876,175	586,590	9,992,070
1920	—	3,370,506	3,370,506	5,135,515	599,780	9,105,801
1921	—	3,394,367	3,394,367	8,529,151	602,795	12,526,313

Mint Marks.—The designs adopted for gold coins are identically the same in the Mints of London, Ottawa, Sydney, Melbourne, and Perth, with minute "Mint Marks" immediately above the date on the reverse side—the letter S (Sydney), M (Melbourne), P (Perth), C (Ottawa, Canada), and I (Bombay, India); otherwise, all Imperial gold coins are of identical design.

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents :—

1 sovereign = 2 drams; 1 half-crown = 3½ drams; 1 florin = 3 drams; 1 shilling = 1½ drams; 1 3*d*. piece = ½ dram; 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅛ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*)
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8022 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *millegrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= (3·637 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (=5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20·1168 *Metres*).
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilometres*).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Sack) = 280 lb.
,, (U.S. Barrel) = 196 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 168 lb.
Raisins (Barrel) = 72 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26¼ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb. French, 52½ lb. Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb. Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.	Gals.
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 × 12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn... ..... =40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart =80 ,, (⅛ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch .... = 252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.) = 10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot ..... = 62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3⅜ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1000}{1434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1⅓ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	×	4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	×	4½	× 2¾
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	×	4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	×	9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	×	6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9¼ ,,	×	3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of Wall Paper is 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide (English), and 9 yd. × 18 in. (French).

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies.....	16×10
,, Small	26×14	,, Small...	16× 8
Princesses	24×14	,, Large...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	,, ,, ...	14× 8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
,, Small	22×11	Doubled.....	13×10
Countesses	20×10	,, ...	13× 7
,, Wide	20×12	Smalls	12× 8
Viscountesses...	18×10	Ditto	12× 6
,, Small	18× 9	Ditto	11×5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river.....	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.....	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·01
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.....	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A *cubic foot* of fresh water = 62½ lb. ; salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb. ; beech 43 lb. ; birch 49 lb. ; cork 15 lb. ; elm 36 lb. ; pine 41 lb. ; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb. ; of loose earth 95 lb.

A *cubic yard* of *anthracite* coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb. ; *bituminous* 2,025 lb. ; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb. ; of hay in stack, 126 lb. ; of compressed straw, 145 lb. ; of straw in stack, 90 lb. ; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 ; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320 ; 10 Thousand = 1 Last. 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb. ; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb. ; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length ; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·6° F., or 36° C., or 28·8° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R. ; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute*" *Temperature* is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

CONVERSION.

$F = \frac{9\,C}{5} + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5\,(F - 32)}{9}$ $\quad F = \frac{9\,R}{4} + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4\,(F - 32)}{9}$

$C = 0 + R + 32$

Let F = Fahr. ,, C = Cent. ,, R = Réaum.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19 ·
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	0B'0	32	0·0
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·4	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·2	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	... ...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,, ...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,, ...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,, ...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,, ...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	,, ...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,, ...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 97.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12 6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British thermal unit (B.T.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.T.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.T.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Post	=	19¼	× 15½ ,,
Double Post	=	31½	× 19½ ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	× 19½ ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17½ ,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 22½ ,,
Music Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Medium	=	23	× 18 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	× 28¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Cartridge	=	26	× 21 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	21	× 16½ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	× 14¾ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ⅓ Foolscap	=	24½	× 13½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	× 16½ ,,
Double Post	=	30½	× 19 ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Double Demy	=	31	× 20 ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¼ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	× 4⅜ inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¾ ,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¼	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅝	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6¼ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¼	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¼ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is $\frac{1}{12}$ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica, (12 point) 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Tables for the conversion of British and Metric Weights and Measures will be found on page 448, *headed:* "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the Metre, the standard of weight is the Kilogram, and the standard of capacity is the Litre. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

For the sake of comparison, the equivalent value of the nearest British measure is given.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·39370113 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (*t.*)... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill.
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre(*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre... (*dal.*) = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*)..... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare(*ha.*) = 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0·3861 1 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre..... = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal..... = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare ... = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre ..... = 3·6*d.* a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal ... ... = 4·3*d.* a cental (par). 21·3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty)..... = 12*s.* 6*d.* a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are identical with those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada and Newfoundland.

Same as British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Vergée (Normandy rood)	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Bushel		= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound		= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt.		= 112·3 lb.	(100 lb.)= 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul	= ·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal)	usually = ·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	,, = 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 2 oz. av.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2·204 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·287 lb.
,, (Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1·760 pints.
Candy ,,	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties	= 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede	= 11·166 inches.
Canna	= 2·2283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo	= 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods) = 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) ..... = 29·53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land) = 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat ..... = 209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (= 24 qirats) ..... = 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla ..... = ·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kêlas) ..... = 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl ..... = ·99 lb.
1 Oke ..... = 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) ..... = 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb. ; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 ocque	= 2·84 lb.	1 livre	= 1·1 lb.
1 quintal	= 132·2 lb.	1 drachma	= 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System, *and*

Shaku (10 Sun) ...	=	11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku)	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo)	=	8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	=	1 arshin.
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka	= 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas)	= 1·082 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs)	= 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	·83 inch.
Ku'p	=	10 inches.
Sen	=	44·4 yards.
Roeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams	= 2·8264 lb.
Batman	= 6 okes	= 16·958 lb.
Cantar	= 44 okes	= 124·3616 lb.
Cheki	= 180 okes	= 508·752 lb.
Kileh		= 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)		1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)		= 26·96 inches.
Endaze		= 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land)		= 29·830 inches.
Denmum		= 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)		= 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·914 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·584	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre.
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·114
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·228
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 5¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	22 11	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5	55
56	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
57	1 2¼	2 4½	3 6¾	4 9	9 6	14 3	19 0	23 9	28 6	33 3	38 0	42 9	47 6	52 3	57
58	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
59	1 2¾	2 5½	3 8¼	4 11	9 10	14 9	19 8	24 7	29 6	34 5	39 4	44 3	49 2	54 1	59
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
61	1 3¼	2 6½	3 9¾	5 1	10 2	15 3	20 4	25 5	30 6	35 7	40 8	45 9	50 10	55 11	61
62	1 3½	2 7	3 10½	5 2	10 4	15 6	20 8	25 10	31 0	36 2	41 4	46 6	51 8	56 10	62
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
64	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	10 8	16 0	21 4	26 8	32 0	37 4	42 8	48 0	53 4	58 8	64
65	1 4¼	2 8½	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	37 11	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7	65
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 6	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
67	1 4¾	2 9½	4 2¼	5 7	11 2	16 9	22 4	27 11	33 6	39 1	44 8	50 3	55 10	61 5	67
68	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	11 4	17 0	22 8	28 4	34 0	39 8	45 4	51 0	56 8	62 4	68
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
71	1 5¾	2 11½	4 5¼	5 11	11 10	17 9	23 8	29 7	35 6	41 5	47 4	53 3	59 2	65 1	71
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
73	1 6¼	3 0½	4 6¾	6 1	12 2	18 3	24 4	30 5	36 6	42 7	48 8	54 9	60 10	66 11	73
74	1 6½	3 1	4 7½	6 2	12 4	18 6	24 8	30 10	37 0	43 2	49 4	55 6	61 8	67 10	74
75	1 6¾	3 1½	4 8¼	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9	75
76	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	12 8	19 0	25 4	31 8	38 0	44 4	50 8	57 0	63 4	69 8	76
77	1 7¼	3 2½	4 9¾	6 5	12 10	19 3	25 8	32 1	38 6	44 11	51 4	57 9	64 2	70 7	77
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
79	1 7¾	3 3½	4 11¼	6 7	13 2	19 9	26 4	32 11	39 6	46 1	52 8	59 3	65 10	72 5	79
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	1 11	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6*s.* 11*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent. ; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr Ct.	2¾ Pr Ct.	3 Pr Ct.	3¼ Pr Ct.	3½ Pr Ct.	4 Pr Ct.	4½ Pr Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅔	123⅔	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209⅓	228⅓	266⅔	285¾	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223⅓	260⅔	279⅓	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅝	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363⅓
2 17 6	87	95⅝	104⅓	113	121⅔	139	156⅓	174	191¼	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83⅓	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¼	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102½	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¾	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	79¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	78⅓	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¾	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¼	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅔	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅔	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118⅛	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63½	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¼	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54⅛	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40¾	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅙	43⅓	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅙	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84⅓	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅓	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35¾	39⅜	43	46½	50⅙	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅙	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅙	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¾	39	42¼	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅞	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅙	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86⅓	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅙	70	81⅔	87⅞	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅙	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅝	28⅜	31	33½	36⅙	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 £9
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			IN PERPETUITY.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER:—19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the mortality in the ten years 1891–1900) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).		AGE.	Of 1,000,000 Born, the Number Surviving at the end of each Year of Life.		Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	44·13	47·77	53	498,987	553,208	17·01	18·58
1	828,136	859,342	52·22	54·53	54	487,621	543,384	16·40	17·91
2	784,090	816,810	54·12	56·34	55	475,849	533,105	15·79	17·24
3	767,754	800,357	54·26	56·49	56	463,629	522,319	15·19	16·59
4	757,631	789,683	53·98	56·25	57	450,898	510,950	14·61	15·95
5	750,281	782,144	53·50	55·79	58	437,623	498,950	14·04	15·32
6	744,936	776,618	52·88	55·18	59	423,814	486,304	13·48	14·71
7	741,061	772,562	52·16	54·47	60	409,518	473,037	12·93	14·10
8	738,215	769,537	51·36	53·68	61	394,793	459,185	12·39	13·51
9	736,053	767,198	50·51	52·84	62	379,695	444,782	11·87	12·94
10	734,299	765,267	49·63	51·97	63	364,255	429,844	11·35	12·37
11	732,728	763,498	48·73	51·09	64	348,478	414,361	10·84	11·81
12	731,064	761,652	47·84	50·21	65	332,344	398,299	10·34	11·27
13	729,260	759,671	46·96	49·34	66	315,830	381,624	9·86	10·74
14	727,364	757,618	46·08	48·48	67	298,956	364,339	9·38	10·22
15	725,373	755,499	45·21	47·61	68	281,760	346,471	8·93	9·72
16	723,159	753,185	44·34	46·75	69	264,295	328,062	8·48	9·24
17	720,621	750,574	43·50	45·92	70	246,630	309,168	8·05	8·78
18	717,800	747,721	42·67	45·09	71	228,844	289,866	7·64	8·33
19	714,811	744,762	41·84	44·27	72	211,034	270,247	7·24	7·90
20	711,714	741,766	41·02	43·44	73	193,310	250,424	6·86	7·48
21	708,463	738,692	40·21	42·62	74	175,792	230,523	6·50	7·08
22	705,036	735,530	39·40	41·80	75	158,608	210,688	6·15	6·70
23	701,445	732,272	38·60	40·99	76	141,891	191,071	5·81	6·34
24	697,724	728,896	37·80	40·17	77	125,775	171,836	5·49	5·99
25	693,894	725,386	37·01	39·37	78	110,392	153,148	5·19	5·67
26	689,951	721,745	36·22	38·56	79	95,863	135,173	4·90	5·35
27	685,909	717,973	35·43	37·76	80	82,298	118,068	4·62	5·05
28	681,778	714,066	34·64	36·97	81	69,789	101,980	4·36	4·77
29	677,551	710,018	33·85	36·17	82	58,405	87,034	4·11	4·51
30	673,200	705,819	33·07	35·39	83	48,192	73,333	3·88	4·26
31	668,682	701,456	32·29	34·60	84	39,168	60,949	3·66	4·02
32	663,952	696,917	31·51	33·83	85	31,323	49,925	3·45	3·80
33	658,969	692,191	30·75	33·05	86	24,621	40,267	3·25	3·59
34	653,708	687,269	29·99	32·29	87	19,000	31,949	3·07	3·39
35	648,169	682,147	29·24	31·52	88	14,377	24,915	2·89	3·21
36	642,353	676,814	28·50	30·77	89	10,655	19,078	2·73	3·04
37	636,235	671,242	27·77	30·02	90	7,724	14,330	2·58	2·87
38	629,793	665,410	27·05	29·28	91	5,470	10,550	2·43	2·73
39	623,028	659,324	26·34	28·54	92	3,779	7,606	2·30	2·59
40	615,964	653,014	25·64	27·82	93	2,543	5,365	2·17	2·46
41	608,632	646,518	24·94	27·09	94	1,665	3,700	2·06	2·34
42	601,063	639,878	24·25	26·37	95	1,059	2,494	1·95	2·23
43	593,276	633,115	23·56	25·64	96	654	1,641	1·85	2·13
44	585,266	626,227	22·88	24·92	97	391	1,054	1·75	2·04
45	577,010	619,184	22·20	24·20	98	226	661	1·67	1·96
46	568,465	611,938	21·52	23·48	99	127	404	1·58	1·88
47	559,598	604,453	20·86	22·76	100	68	241	1·51	1·81
48	550,384	596,704	20·20	22·05	101	36	141	1·44	1·74
49	540,815	588,666	19·54	21·35	102	18	80	1·36	1·68
50	530,888	580,320	18·90	20·64	103	9	45	1·28	1·62
51	520,608	571,644	18·26	19·95	104	4	24	1·18	1·56
52	509,977	562,616	17·63	19·26	105	2	13	1·02	1·48

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Petrograd	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1632	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1280	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	410	

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary) by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm. £ *s.* *d.*	Yrs.	Pre'm. £ *s.* *d.*	Yrs.	Pre'm. £ *s.* *d.*	Yrs.	Pre'm. £ *s.* *d.*	Yrs.	Pre'm *s.* *d.*
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	0 14 3		
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	0 13 9		
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	0 13 3		
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	0 12 9		
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	0 12 4		
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	0 11 11		
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	0 11 5		
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	0 11 1		
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	0 10 8		
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	0 10 4		
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	0 9 11		
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	0 9 7		
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	0 9 3		
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	0 9 0		
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	0 8 8		

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is proper to steer,
On the left there should be enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port you helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper:—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10 0	2¼	0 0½	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 1¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11½
1 0	1 8 0	4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¼	0 1½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 1¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6 0	7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3	0 1¾	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4 0	9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 2	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6 0	9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 2¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2 0	11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 2½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0 1	1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 2¾	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3 1	2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 2¾	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10 1	4¼	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 2¾	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8 1	6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 3	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0 1	7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 3¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6 1	8¼	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 3½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4 1	11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 3¾	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9 2	0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 3¾	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2 2	1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 3¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¾	1 1 11
6 0	10 0 2	3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 3¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¼	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6 2	5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 4	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10 2	6	0 4¼	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 4	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¼
7 0	11 8 2	8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 4½	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3 2	10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 4½	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6 2	10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 4¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232	42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993	43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143	44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700	45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685	46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119	47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025	48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427	49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348	50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT TO WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1255	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4510	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·5673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a municipal loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 50 years, would cost the ratepayers £54,781 5s. annually for that period.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 2 8	13 8 10½	13 15 1½
20	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½	8 6 1½	8 13 1½	9 0 1½
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½	6 16 10½	7 4 6½	7 12 4½
40	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 8 8½	5 16 6½	6 4 2	6 12 5½	7 0 11
50	4 5 2½	4 13 1½	5 1 2½	5 9 6½	5 17 10	6 5 7½	6 15 5½
60	4 0 2½	4 8 4½	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 5	6 0 7½	6 12 10½
80	3 14 9½	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0½	5 11 8½	6 1 1	6 10 9½

Abbott, Rev. Dr. Lyman, American preacher and Editor of the *Outlook*, aged 88.—*Oct.* 21.
Abraham, Rt. Hon. William, ("Mabon"), former miners' M.P., aged 80.—*May* 14.
Albany, H.R.H. Duchess of, widow of Prince Leopold, aged 61.—*Sept.* 1, 1922.
Austria, Emperor Karl of, aged 34.—*April* 1.
Barrington, Rutland, the old Savoyard, aged 69.—*June* 1.
Bataille, Henry, French dramatist, aged 50.—*March* 2.
Bell, Dr. Alexander Graham, the inventor of the telephone, aged 75.—*Aug.* 2.
Benedict XV., the Pope, aged 67.—*Jan.* 22.
Benn, Sir John William, Bt., "father" of London County Council, aged 71.—*April* 10.
Beringer, Oscar, pianist and composer, aged 77.—*Feb.* 21.
Blunt, Wilfred Scawen, poet, artist, traveller and breeder of Arab horses, aged 82.—*Sept.* 10.
Bowles, Thomas Gibson, former M.P. and financial critic, aged 77.—*Jan.* 12.
Boyd, Rev. Henry, D.D., Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, aged 91.—*March* 4.
Broadhurst, Sir Edward Tootal, Bart., cotton spinner and philanthropist, aged 63.—*Feb.* 2.
Brock, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., R.A., designer of Queen Victorial Memorial, aged 75.—*Aug.* 22.
Brown, Rev. Archibald Geikie, prominent nonconformist preacher, aged 77.—*April* 2.
Brown, Rev. Dr. John, biographer of Bunyan, aged 91.—*Jan.* 16.
Browne, Sir Francis Gore-, K.C., expert on company law, aged 62.—*Sept.* 2.
Bryant, Dr. Sophie, distinguished educationist, aged 72.—*Aug.* 15.
Bryce, James, 1st Viscount, statesman, historian and diplomatist, aged 83.—*Jan.* 22.
Burt, Rt. Hon. Thomas, P.C., former "father" of the House of Commons, aged 84.—*April* 13.
Cadbury, George, social worker and manufacturer, aged 83.—*Oct.* 24.
Caryll, Ivan, composer of musical comedies, aged 60.—*Nov.* 29, 1921.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur, former judge of High Court, aged 82.—*Nov.* 20, 1921.
Christie, Sir William Henry Mahoney, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer-Royal from 1881 to 1910, aged 76.—*Jan.* 22.
Clifford, Julian, British orchestral conductor, aged 44.—*Dec.* 27, 1921.
Coats, Sir Thomas Glen-, Bart., C.B., chairman of Thread Company, aged 76.—*July* 12.
Cobham, Charles George Lyttelton, 8th Viscount, aged 79.—*June* 9.
Colchester, Rt. Rev. Robert Henry Whitcombe, D.D., Bishop Suffragan of, aged 59.—*March* 19.
Collins, Michael, Irish statesman, killed in action, aged 32.—*Aug.* 22.
Colton, William Robert, R.A., Sculptor, aged 54.—*Nov.* 13, 1921.
Corbett, Sir Julian Stafford, naval historian, aged 67.—*Sept.* 21.
Cotes, Mrs. Everard (Sara Jeannette Duncan), novelist.—*July* 22.
Croker, Richard ("Boss"), formerly of Tammany Hall, aged 80.—*April* 29.
Davidson, Colonel Sir Arthur, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Equerry to Queen Alexandra, aged 66.—*Oct.* 16.
Dawes, James Arthur, M.P. for South-East Southwark, aged 55.—*Nov.* 14, 1921.
de Horsey, Admiral Sir Algernon, K.C.B., doyen of the Navy, aged 95.—*Oct.* 22.
de Mattos, Alexander Louis Teixeira, translator of Maeterlinck, &c., aged 56.—*Dec.* 5, 1921.
Deschanel, Paul, former French President, aged 66.—*April* 28.
de Soveral, Marquis, former Portuguese Minister in London.—*Oct.* 5.
De Wet, Christian, Boer guerilla leader, aged 67.—*Feb.* 3.
Dicey, Professor Albert Venn, K.C., D.C.L., Vinerian Professor of English Law at Oxford, aged 77.—*April* 7.
Dickson, Lord Scott, Lord Justice Clerk, aged 72.—*Aug.* 5.
Dundas, David, Lord of Session, Senior Scottish Judge, aged 67.—*Feb.* 14.
Esmond, Harry V., actor, aged 52.—*April* 17.
Falkenhayn, Erich von, German General, aged 60.—*April* 8.
Foote, John Alderson, K.C., distinguished advocate, aged 73.—*April* 26.
Forsyth, Dr. Peter Taylor, Principal of Hackney College, aged 73.—*Nov.* 11, 1921.
Fox, Sir Douglas, railway engineer, aged 81.—*Nov.* 13, 1921.
Fox, Henry Wilson, M.P. and South African publicist, aged 58.—*Nov.* 22, 1921.
Geldart, Professor William Martin, Vinerian Professor of English Law, aged 51.—*Feb.* 12.
Gilkes, Rev. Arthur Herman, former Master of Dulwich College, aged 73.—*Sept.* 13.
Gleichen, Lady Feodora, sculptor (cousin of King George), aged 60.—*Feb.* 22.
Gosford, fourth Earl of, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen Alexandra, aged 80.—*April* 11.
Gould, Sir Alfred Pearce, K.C.V.O., famous surgeon, aged 70.—April 19.
Graves, Algernon, F.S.A., historian of English Art, aged 76.—*Feb.* 5.
Griffith, Arthur, Irish Statesman, President of Dail Eireann, aged 50.—*Aug.* 12.
Grubbe, Admiral Sir Walter James Hunt-, G.C.B., aged 89.—*April* 11.
Halsbury, 1st Earl of, Lord Chancellor for 17 years, aged 98.—*Dec.* 11, 1921.
Hanson, Sir Charles Augustin, M.P., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 75.—*Jan.* 17.
Harcourt, 1st Viscount, former Colonial Secretary, aged 59.—*Feb.* 24.
Hardy, Dudley, R.I., black and white artist, aged 55.—*Aug.* 11.
Hare, Sir John, distinguished actor, aged 77.—*Dec.* 28, 1921.
Hartley, Sir William Pickles, philanthropist and manufacturer, aged 76.—*Oct.* 25.
Hastings, Rev. James, D.D., editor of "Dictionary of the Bible."—*Oct.* 15.
Horsley, Canon J. W., former prison chaplain and London vicar, aged 76.—*Nov.* 25, 1921.
Hudson, W. H., naturalist and author.—*Aug.* 18.
Hyndman, Henry Mayers, veteran socialist, aged 79.—*Nov.* 22, 1921.
Jackson, Rt. Hon. Frederick Huth, prominent London banker, aged 58.—*Dec.* 3, 1921.
Jaipur, Sir Sawai Madho, Singh Bahadur, Maharajah of, one of leading Indian ruling chiefs, aged 60.—*Sept.* 10.
Jones, Henry, C.H., Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow University, aged 69.—*Feb.* 4.
Jonescu, Take, Rumanian statesman.—*June* 21.
Kempe, Sir Alfred Bray, Chancellor of Diocese of London, aged 72.—*April* 21.
Keppel, Sir George Olaf Roos-, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., former Indian Governor, aged 55.—*Dec.* 11, 1921.
Kirk, Sir John, head of Ragged School Union, aged 74.—*April* 3.
Kirk, Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., F.R.S., explorer with Livingstone, aged 89.—*Jan.* 15.

Laugbridge, Canon Frederick, poet, playwright and novelist, aged 72.—*Jan.* 19.
Lathbury, Daniel Conner, former editor of *The Guardian*, aged 91.—June 14.
Lee, Rev. Richard, former Headmaster of Christ's Hospital, aged 75.—*Feb.* 27.
Leggatt, Ernest, art connoisseur and philanthropist, aged 68.—*April* 11.
Leighton, Edmund Blair, R.I., popular artist, aged 69.—*Sept.* 1.
Lewis, Sir Frederick Orr-, Anglo-Canadian business man, aged 61.—*Nov.* 18, 1921.
Lindley, Lord, last of serjeants and former judge, aged 93.—*Dec.* 9, 1921.
Lloyd, Marie, music-hall comedienne, aged 52.—*Oct.* 7.
Lough, Rt. Hon. Thomas, former M.P. and Liberal Minister, aged 71.—*Jan.* 11.
Lyster, Lieut.-Gen. Harry Hammon Lyster, V.C., C.B., Mutiny veteran, aged 91.—*Feb.* 1.
Macarthur, Dr. James, former Bishop of Bombay and of Southampton, aged 73.—*Feb.* 2.
McClure, Sir John, LL.D., Headmaster of Mill Hill School, aged 61.—*Feb.* 18.
Macmaster, Sir Donald, Bart., Dominion and Imperial M.P., aged 76.—*March* 3.
Mauson, Sir Patrick, G.C.M.G., pioneer of tropical medicine, aged 77.—*April* 9.
Manton, Joseph Watson, 1st Baron, manufacturer and racehorse owner, aged 49.—*March* 13.
Matthews, Sir William, K.C.M.C., distinguished harbour engineer, aged 78.—*Jan.* 8.
Meyer, Sir William Stevenson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., High Commissioner for India, aged 62.—*Oct.* 9.
Middleton, 9th Baron, breeder and sportsman, aged 77.—*May* 28.
Monaco, Albert Honoré Charles, Prince of, scientist, aged 73.—*June* 26.
Moresby, Admiral John, Australasian explorer, aged 92.—*July* 12.
Morrison, Walter, former M.P., merchant and philanthropist, aged 85.—*Dec.* 18, 1921.
Mountbatten, Lord Leopold, son of Princess Beatrice, aged 32.—*April* 23.
Mount Stephen, Lord, "Maker of Modern Canada," aged 92.—*Nov.* 29, 1921.
Nelson, Sir William, Bart., steamship owner, aged 70.—*July* 7.
Newton, Ernest, R.A., architect, aged 65.—*Jan.* 25.
Nikisch, Herr Arthur, German musical conductor, aged 66.—*Jan.* 23.
Nilsson, Christine, Swedish operatic singer, aged 78.—*Nov.* 22, 1921.
Nixon, General Sir J. E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Mesopotamian Commander, aged 64.—*Dec.* 15, 1921.
Northcliffe, Viscount, founder of *The Daily Mail*, newspaper proprietor and publicist, aged 57.—*Aug.* 14.
Okuma, Prince, former Japanese Prime Minister, aged 83.—*Jan.* 10.
Osborne, John, famous jockey and trainer, aged 89.—*Sept.* 10.
Page, Gertrude, novelist and dramatist.—*April* 1.
Parkin, Sir George Robert, K.C.M.G., Rhodes' Scholarship organiser, aged 76.—*June* 25.
Partab Singh Bahadur, Major-General the Maharajah Sir, aged 76.—*Sept.* 4.
Pearson, Sir Arthur, Bart., blind philanthropist, aged 55.—*Dec.* 9, 1921.
Perrott, Colonel Sir Herbert Charles, Bart, C.H., C.B., aged 72.—*Feb.* 15.
Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur Frederick, Judge of Chancery Division, aged 62.—*May* 12.
Prichard, Major H. Hesketh, D.S.O., M.C., traveller, author and cricketer, aged 45.—*June* 14.
Prothero, Sir George Walter, K.B.E., eminent historian, aged 73.—*July* 10.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, historian, aged 61.—*May* 13.
Rathenau, Walther, German Foreign Minister, aged 55.—*June* 24.
Rees, Sir John David, Bart, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., M.P. and former Indian administrator, aged 68.—*June* 2.
Richards, Sir Henry Erle, K.C., K.C.S.I., Jurist, aged 60.—*April* 23.
Rivers, William Halse, noted anthropologist, aged 58.—*June* 4.
Robinson, Miss Sarah, founder of "The Soldiers' Institute," aged 87.—*Nov.* 28, 1921.
Rollit, Sir Albert Kaye, shipowner and politician, aged 80.—*Aug.* 12.
Saint-Saens, Charles Camille, French composer, aged 80.—*Dec.* 16, 1921.
Sanderson, Thomas James Cobden, artistic binder and printer of books, aged 81.—*Sept.* 7.
Sandhurst, Viscount, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Lord Chamberlain, aged 66.—*Nov.* 2, 1921.
Sandys, Sir John, Cambridge Public Orator, aged 78.—*July* 6.
Santley, Sir Charles, famous baritone, aged 88.—*Sept* 22.
Shackleton Sir Ernest, famous Antarctic explorer, aged 57.—*Jan.*—5.
Shepperson, Claude, A.R.A., water-colour and black and white artist, aged 54.—*Dec.* 30, 1921.
Sims, George Robert, journalist and dramatist, aged 75.—*Sept* 4.
Sinclair, Baron, Crimea and Mutiny veteran, aged 90.—April 25.
Smith, Sir Richard Vassar Vassar-, Bart, Chairman of Lloyds Bank, aged 79.—*Aug.* 2.
Smith Sir Ross, K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C., famous airman, aged 29.—*April* 13.
Spencer, 6th Earl, former Lord Chamberlain, aged 64.—*Sept.* 26.
Stanier, Sir Beville, M.P. and scientific farmer, aged 54.—*Dec* 15, 1921.
Sutherland, Sir Thomas, Chief of P. and O. Company, aged 87.—*Dec.* 31, 1921.
Tupper, Sir Daniel Alfred Anley, M.V.O., former Royal Household official, aged 72.—*April* 29.
Upcott, Ven. A. W., D.D, former Headmaster of Christ's Hospital, aged 65.—*May* 22.
Van Deventer, Sir Jacob Louis, K.C.B., British Commander-in-Chief in East Africa, in the Great War, aged 48.—*Aug.* 27.
Vaughan, Father Bernard, eloquent Jesuit preacher, aged 75.—*Oct.* 31.
Villiers, Frederic, war artist and correspondent, aged 70.—*April* 3.
Viner, Rev. Albert James, Chairman of the Congregational Union, aged 64.—*Feb.* 19.
Vizetelly, Ernest Alfred, war correspondent and translator of Zola, aged 68.—*March* 26.
Wade, Hon. Sir Charles, K.C.M.G., New South Wales Supreme Court, aged 59.—*Sept.* 26.
Ward, Dame Geneviève, D.B.E., famous actress, aged 85.—*Aug.* 18.
Ward, Sir Leslie, ("Spy"), Caricaturist, aged 70.—*May* 15.
Wilson, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Hughes, M.P., G.C.B., D.S.O., aged 58.—*June* 22.
Woodhead, Sir German Sims, surgeon and pathologist, aged 66.—Dec. 29, 1921.
Yamagata, Prince, O.M., Japanese statesman, aged 83.—*Jan.* 31.
Yeats, John Butler, artist and poet, aged 82.—*Feb.* 3.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in a considerable portion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate of the testator, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares for which a definite value cannot be given. Hospitals, as usual, participate in the benefits in a majority of the cases, and St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Sailors and Soldiers is particularly well remembered. The Devonshire Lodge of Freemasons at Glossop will eventually be in the position of trustee of a fund amounting to approximately £150,000, to be applied for the benefit of the Glossop District in accordance with the terms of the will of the late Mr. Isaac Jackson, of Glossop. This year a larger proportion than usual is left for educational purposes. There is still no sign of legislation to relieve charitable institutions, especially hospitals, from the heavy burden of the death duties, by which their work is so seriously curtailed.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Wills, Henry Herbert, of Clifton Park, Bristol	2,750,000	1,500,000	For Hospitals, educational and benevolent objects.
McCaughey, Hon. Sir Samuel, of North Yanco, New South Wales	1,589,579	1,250,000	For Charitable and Educational objects in Australia and Ireland.
Mount Stephen, Rt. Hon. George, 1st Baron, of Hatfield, Herts. and Grand Meltis, Canada	1,414,319	750,000	£10,000 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and residue King Edward's Hospital Fund.
Sheward, George, 82 Knightsbridge, S.W., and 11 Mount St., W.	355,721	355,000	£5,000 Waifs and Strays Soc., residue London, Middlesex and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals.
Suther'and, Sir Thos., 7 Buckingham Gate, S.W.	723,075	350,000	Estate principally for King Edward's Hospital Fund.
Serena, Arthur Daniel, J.P., 35 York Terrace, Regent's Park	384,371	250,000	£10,000 London Hospital, residue 44 Hospitals and Charitable Societies, including Lloyd's Benevolent Fund.
Musgrave, Henry, D.L., of Lisburn Rd., East Belfast (personal)	217,905	250,000	For Charitable purposes and Hospitals in Ireland, principally in Belfast.
Geiselbrecht, John C., of Lee, Kent	290,576	200,000	For Philanthropic Institutions, including Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
Jackson, Isaac, of Glossop, Derbyshire	237,656	150,000	Principally for benefit of Glossop, to be administered by Devonshire Lodge of Freemasons.
Monaco, The Prince of, Palace Monaco (personal estate, U.K.)	159,490	100,000	Bequests to French Academy of Agriculture, French Academy of Sciences, and French Academy of Medicine.
Bullen, George, of Escot, West Worthing	97,289	90,000	Estates to accumulate for 14 years, and ultimately for 24 London Hospitals, principally for children.
Clarke, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Newton Abbot	239,233	70,000	Large sums for Church and Charitable purposes, and one-sixth of residue each to Bishop of London's Fund and King Edward's Hospital Fund.
Sheild, Arthur Marmaduke, M.B., F.R.C.S., of Budleigh Salterton	91,742	70,000	On death of sister to Medical School of University of Cambridge to found Marmaduke Shield Scholarships in Human Anatomy.
Reid, William Crambe, of Edinburgh (personal)	184,705	68,000	For Charities and Hospitals in Edinburgh.
Dangerfield, Jas., of Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.	75,286	67,000	Bequests include £7,500 to "Save the Children Fund," and £2,000 Syrian Protestant College, Beirut, Syria.
Graham, John, of Tippermallo, Methven, Perthshire, farmer	131,724	60,000	For Perth County and City Royal Infirmary.
Wells, John, of New York	121,760	50,000	For musical services in St. Albans Cathedral, for Hospitals, and residue for King Edward's Hospital Fund.
Faulkner, Ald. Arthur, of St. Albans...	57,165	50,000	For Hospitals, Schools, Convalescent Homes, and Baptist and Congregational Church Purposes.
Worton, Thomas, of Cock Tavern, Walthamstow, E.	71,790	50,000	For Poor of Walthamstow in accordance with scheme to be framed by Charity Commissioners.
Clarke, William Henry, of Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park, W.	70,024	50,000	For Hospitals and Charitable objects principally in London, including Dr. Barnardo's Homes and The Dogs' Home.
Clark, Daniel, of Roma, Cheltenham ...	43,814	40,000	For Hospitals and Orphanages, including King's College, Charing Cross, and Middlesex Hospitals.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Read, Mrs. Amy Price, of The Shrubbery, Cazenove Road, N.	47,274	40,000	Principally for Churches and Hospitals and Institutions for Women and Children.
Nilsson, Christine, the famous singer, of San Sebastian, Spain	119,247 U.K.	40,000	£2,000 for Conservatoire of Music in Paris, and half ult. residue for Musickaliska Academien, Stockholm, for Scholarships.
Laver, Miss Elizabeth Fielder, of Greystones, Crowborough	46,038	38,000	Principally for benefit of Hospitals and Societies for care of animals.
Templeton, Jas., Glasgow and Dunblane (personal)	382,522	36,000	For Church and Charitable purposes in Glasgow and the District.
Foster, Chas. Finch, D.L., J.P., of Cambridge	859,549	36,000	£18,000 each to British and Foreign Bible Soc. and the Baptist Missionary Soc.
McPhail, Peter, of Edinburgh, whisky merchant (personal)	150,152	30,000	£3,000 for bed in Royal Inf., Edinburgh, £700 U. F. Church purposes, and half residue to Royal Hos. for Sick Children and Longcross Hos. for Incurables, Edinburgh.
Urquhart, Geo. Craigie, of Sutton, Surrey	39,334	30,000	£6,000 and heritable property specifically to Scottish Charities, and res. Cottage Hos., Cromarty, Episcopal Church and Infirmary, Kilmarnock.
Tiffany, Mrs. Hannah, of Roundhay, Leeds	31,554	30,000	£1,000 Leeds Unmarried Women's Benevolent Inst. and res. Leeds General Infirmary.
Pitts, William, of Ilkley, Yks.	42 521	30,000	For Church and Charitable purposes in Leeds.
Ogilvy-Dalgleish, Dame Elizabeth, of Errol Park, Perthshire	1,012,252	29,500	For Charitable Insts. in Dundee, and pictures to National Gallery of Scotland and Fine Art Gallery, Dundee.
Miller, Alexander, of Stoatley Hall, Haslemere	1,219,112	29,750	Bequests include £2,000 S. African Genl. Mission, and large sums to Presbyterian Church in Scotland.
Usher, James Ward, of High St., Lincoln	58,735	25,000	Bequests to Wesleyan Charities and residue to Corporation of Lincoln for enlarging any building in providing a building to hold his antique collection
Lorimer, Sir William, of Langside, Glasgow (personal)	445,339	25,000	For Charitable purposes in Glasgow.
Carlisle, Rosalind Frances Countess of, of Castle Howard, York	180,406	23,000	£20,000 Girton College, Cambridge, pictures to National Gallery, £1000 each North of England Temperance League and World Women's Christian Temperance Union and other bequests.
Melville, Mrs. Elin Maria Devgren, of Aberdeen (personal)	59,358	20,000	For Scottish Hospitals and Charitable Institutions.
St. Quintin, Fredk. Simpson, of Crowborough, Sussex	56,762	20,000	Ult. residue to hospitals for Sick Children, Great Ormond St., Cheyne Hospital for Sick Children, East London Hospital for Children and Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.
Davis, Richard Rhys, of Merthyr Tydfil	22,578	20,000	For Charitable or public uses in Wales as trustees determine.
Richardson, Jas. Nicholson, of Bessbrook, Co. Armagh (personal)	74,604	20,000	£15,000 to wife, desiring (without imposing legal obligation) she will distribute same to Christian Charities or Institutes or friends, and at her death further £5,000 for like purposes.
Cooper, Mrs. Jessie Torrence, of Tunbridge Wells (U.K.)	35,546	20,000	£1,500 for upkeep of graves in Chicago and residue half for Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea, and half for Home for Crippled Children to be selected by Mr. J. A. Fraser, 58 Lombard St.
Harrison, Capt. Horace Sibald, of Branksome Park, Bournemouth	38,693	20,000	For many Charitable and Church purposes and Hospitals in various parts of the Country.
Adair, Mrs. Cornelia, of Clonveagh Castle, Co. Donegal, Bath, and 11 Portman Sq. and Texas U.S.A.	40,840 U.K.	17,500	About $70,000 for Charitable purposes in Ireland and Texas.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1921) **Nov. 22.** Betrothal of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles announced. **24.** Duke of York laid foundation stone of new wing of Leicester Royal Infirmary and unveiled War Memorial. **Dec. 14.** King, accompanied by Queen and Princess Mary, opened in State the "Irish" Session. **15.** Queen and Princess Mary paid short visit to Harewood and were enthusiastically received in Leeds. **20.** King of Norway and Prince Olaf arrived in London to join Queen Maud. **25.** The Royal Family, Queen Alexandra, the Norwegian visitors, and Lord Lascelles spent Christmas at Sandringham. (**1922**) **Jan. 1.** New Year's Honours included 4 new Peers, 5 Privy Councillors, 17 Baronets, and 112 Knights. **10.** Duke of York inaugurated building of British Empire Exhibition. King and Queen of Norway and Prince Olaf returned home. **Feb. 7.** The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened the new session of Parliament. **26.** Lord Lascelles created a Knight of the Garter. **28.** Princess Mary was married at Westminster Abbey to Viscount Lascelles, enormous crowds cheering the bride and her father. After wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace, the couple left London for Weston, Shropshire. **Mar. 3.** King conferred on Mr. Balfour insignia of a Knight of the Garter. **11.** Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived at Florence. **14.** King and Queen received deputations from privileged bodies who presented congratulations upon Princess Mary's marriage. **18.** The Queen visited Shoreditch and was warmly welcomed. **21.** His Majesty cancelled outdoor engagements owing to a slight cold. In his absence the Queen opened the new Waterloo Station. **22.** Prince Henry won a race at Bicester Hunt Point-to-point meeting. **23.** At Woolwich Her Majesty opened new buildings of British Hospital for Mothers and Babies. **April 8.** Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles arrived at Chesterfield House, London. **23.** Lord Leopold Mountbatten, second son of Princess Beatrice, died in London. **May 3.** King and Queen arrived in Brussels. **9.** Their Majesties received deputations from British communities in Brussels. **10.** King and Queen visited the Tir National and placed wreath on spot where Miss Cavell was executed. **11.** His Majesty inspected war cemeteries in Belgium. **12.** King laid wreath on central mound of French war cemetery of Notre Dame de Lorette. **13.** Their Majesties returned to London after visit to war cemetery of Terlincthun, near Boulogne, where King read an address. **18.** King and Queen visited Aldershot to see Army units in training. **June 2.** Birthday Honours included 5 new Peers (one of whom declined the title as result of protests), 15 Baronets, and 42 Knights Bachelor. **3.** Trooping of the Colour took place on King's birthday. **8.** Their Majesties held first of three Courts at Buckingham Palace. **12.** Colours of Irish regiments being disbanded were handed to King at Windsor. **13.** Their Majesties were present at Ascot. **20.** Prince of Wales on the *Renown* reached Plymouth on completion of his visit to India and Japan. **21.** His Royal Highness landed at Plymouth, and after civic and popular welcome proceeded to London where he was greeted with enthusiasm along route to Buckingham Palace. Queen Alexandra drove through City and West End to help Alexandra Day. **22.** Prince of Wales appointed Knight of the Thistle. **24.** King and Queen visited Shadwell, where Her Majesty opened new park as part of King Edward VII Memorial. **July 4.** His Majesty visited Atlantic Fleet in Tor Bay on royal yacht. **5.** Duke of York delivered his presidential address to Royal Agricultural Society at the show at Cambridge. **14.** Prince of Wales was entertained to dinner by Prime Minister at 10, Downing Street. **17.** King opened L.C.C.'s new County Hall. **18.** Lord Louis Mountbatter married Miss Edwina Ashley in presence of King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. **21.** Their Majesties gave garden party at Buckingham Palace. **22.** The King reviewed 9,000 London Territorials in Hyde Park. **28.** After attending Goodwood race meeting their Majesties boarded Royal yacht at Portsmouth in readiness for Cowes. **Aug. 5.** Before returning to London King and Queen inspected White Star liner *Majestic* in Cowes Roads. **10.** Princess Mary at Edinburgh opened memorial club of the Royal Scots and inspected men of regiment. **18.** King after shooting visit to Yorkshire was joined by Queen at Lancaster, and their Majesties proceeded to Balmoral. **Sept. 1.** Sudden death of Duchess of Albany at Innsbruck; Court went into mourning for four weeks. **12.** Queen visited Aberdeen, received honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and opened the Rowett Institute. **26.** Prince of Wales presented with freedom of St. Andrews. **27.** His Royal Highness "played himself in" as Captain of Royal and Ancient Golf Club. **29.** The Prince was given honorary degree by St. Andrews University and returned to London. **Oct. 7.** Prince of Wales attended "Posse of Welcome" of 60,000 boy scouts and wolf cubs at Alexandra Palace. **10.** On way to London King at Edinburgh inaugurated Scotland's memorial to King Edward. **20.** Prince of Wales received address of congratulation from City of London on his return from his Eastern tour. **25.** Prince invested as Senior Grand Warden of United Grand Lodge.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament, *see* pp. 209-210.)

(**1921**) **Nov. 9.** Speaking at the Guildhall Banquet, Prime Minister referred to improved Irish prospects, and spoke of Washington Conference as the hope of the World. **17.** National Unionist Association Conference defeated "Die-Hards'" resolution on Ireland by overwhelming majority and supported Irish negotiations. **18.** Duke of Atholl appointed Lord Chamberlain. **Dec. 14.** The King opened special short Session of Parliament to approve Irish Agreement. **20.** Middle Classes Union became the National Citizens' Union. (**1922**) **Jan. 6.** Revocation of Sir Edgar Speyer's naturalisation ticket recommended to Home Secretary. **19.** Mr. Chamberlain, addressing Scottish Unionists, denied dissensions in the Cabinet, and urged continuance of Coalition. **20.** Coalition Liberals formed a National Liberal Council to act as their central governing body. **23.** Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey addressed Liberal meeting at Westminster. **Feb. 7.** The King opened new Session of Parliament. **10.** First two reports of Sir Eric Geddes' Committee on National Expenditure were issued, recommending savings of £75,061,875. **24.** Final report of Geddes' Committee issued. **Mar. 2.** Committee for Privileges of House of Lords decided in favour of Viscountess Rhondda's petition to receive

writ of summons to Parliament. **3.** Unionist leaders revealed that Mr. Lloyd George had offered to retire from the Government, but had been induced to continue in office. **6.** Sir Ernest Pollock appointed Attorney-General and Mr. Leslie Scott Solicitor-General. **11.** Mr. Montagu, after resigning office of Secretary for India, defended his action. **13.** Estimates for Navy totalled £64,883,700, and for Army £62,300,000. **14.** At meeting of Unionist M.P.'s, called to express confidence in the Coalition, opinions differed so greatly that resolution was not put to vote. **17.** Air Estimates totalled £10,895,000. **18.** Lord Peel appointed Secretary for India. **22.** Select Committee on Telephones recommended sweeping reforms, including reduction in charges. **25.** Speaking at Burton, Lord Carson said it was time to end the Coalition and return to party system. **27.** Number of Independent Liberals set forth principles of foreign policy enunciated by Mr. Gladstone. **April 3.** Prime Minister's motion in defence of policy of Genoa Conference was carried in Commons by majority of 278 after defeat of Labour amendment by 295. **7.** Sir William Sutherland appointed Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster. **17.** Earldom conferred upon Sir Arthur Balfour. **20.** Mr. Asquith, speaking at Wrexham, said he wanted to dissolve the unnatural alliance into which Liberalism had been hypnotized. **May 1.** Sir Robert Horne introduced his Budget. **16.** Government defeated in Commons on School Teachers' (Superannuation) Bill. **19.** Committee for Privileges, on a rehearing, reported against Viscountess Rhondda's petition for writ of summons to Parliament. **July 28.** Committee's report favouring duty on German fabric gloves issued. **29.** Viscount Grey, at Newcastle, declared it would be a fatal mistake if France and Britain discussed reparations without also considering inter-Allied debts. **31.** Commons decided by 277 to 113 against exclusion of fabric gloves from Safeguarding of Industries Order. **Aug. 1.** Commons agreed to motion expelling Horatio Bottomley. Lord Balfour addressed Note to Allied Governments on subject of War debts. **2.** Addressing the "Die-Hards," Lord Salisbury called for dissolution of Coalition and return to old traditions of Conservative party. **4.** Parliament adjourned. **7.** Conference of Allied Prime Ministers opened at Downing Street. **14.** Death of Viscount Northcliffe. Inter-Allied Conference concluded without agreement concerning Germany's application for moratorium. **Sept. 16.** Semi-official statement issued in London outlined British policy regarding situation caused by Turkish victory in Anatolia, and announced that infraction of neutral zones or attempt to cross Straits would be opposed. **Oct. 9.** Criticism of Government's Near East policy culminated in growing demand for resignation of Mr. Lloyd George. Unionist leaders met in private. **13.** Mr. Chamberlain defended Government and upheld Coalition at Birmingham. **14.** Mr. Lloyd George replied to criticisms at Manchester Reform Club, and claimed Government had saved Europe from war in Near East. **18.** Newport bye-election resulted in Mr. Reginald Clarry (Conservative) winning seat by 13,515 against 11,425 for Labour candidate and 8,841 for Liberal. Result had important influence on political situation. **19.** Unionist M.P.'s at Carlton Club adopted resolution that Conservative Party should fight General Election independently by 187 to 87. Unionist Ministers thereupon resigned, and Mr. Lloyd George placed Government's resignation in hands of King, who invited Mr. Bonar Law to form an Administration. **21.** Mr. Lloyd George opened his campaign at Leeds. **23.** Having been unanimously elected leader of Unionist Party, Mr. Bonar Law, at Buckingham Palace, kissed hands on his appointment as Prime Minister. **25.** First appointments to new Government issued. **26.** Royal Proclamation, dissolving Parliament, issued; elections to take place Nov. 15, and new Parliament to meet Nov. 20. Mr. Bonar Law made his first speech at Glasgow. **28.** Mr. Lloyd George replied to Prime Minister at Glasgow.

INTERNATIONAL COURTESIES.—**(1921) Nov. 3.** The King entertained the Cuban Mission at luncheon and delivered cordial speech. **Dec. 20.** Japanese commercial mission were entertained at luncheon by Association of British Chambers of Commerce. **21.** The King received Japanese mission. **(1922) April. 27.** Third annual dinner of Reunion of British War Missions to United States was held. **June 15.** Marshal Petain arrived in London to take part in Verdun celebrations. **16.** Members of Italian civic and commercial delegation were welcomed by London Chamber of Commerce. **17.** M. and Mme. Poincaré and Marshal Petain attended banquet in London in their honour. **19.** Mr. Taft was entertained at dinner in London by the Pilgrims. **27.** Mr. Taft, at English-Speaking Union luncheon, said maintenance of bond between Britain and America was essential to saving of the world. **July 20.** Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, President of Argentine Republic, arrived in London and was entertained by the King at luncheon. **Aug. 29.** Mr. Lloyd George entertained Colonel House at Downing Street. **Sept. 1.** Governor Cox, of Ohio, entertained in London by the American Society, and spoke on United States part in solution of European economic problems. **5.** Deputation of the American Legion, which visited London after touring war areas, was entertained by Government.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1921) Dec. 3.** Irish mail steamer *Cambria*, Holyhead to Kingstown, collided with schooner *James Tyrrel*, latter being sunk and three of crew drowned. **(192.) Jan. 16.** Hamburg steamer *Vesta* caught fire owing to cargo of naphtha shifting and ten men perished, remaining ten being rescued. **Mar. 23.** British submarine sank with all hands in Straits of Gibraltar. **May 30.** P. & O. liner *Egypt* sunk off Ushant after collision with French vessel, 15 passengers and 80 of crew being reported missing. **31.** London liner *Wiltshire* driven on reef of Great Barrier Island off New Zealand in heavy gale, crew 103 being rescued. **June 3.** Canadian Pacific liner *Montcalm* went aground in St. Lawrence, passengers being taken off. **19.** Steam drifter *Blue Sky* lost with all hands on voyage from Portsmouth to Invergordon. **24.** Schooner *Puritan* foundered off Nova Scotia with feared loss of 16 lives. **Aug. 8.** H.M.S. *Raleigh*, cruiser, went ashore at Point Amour while cruising off Labrador coast and became total wreck, ten men being missing. **11.** Explosion on White Star liner *Adriatic* in Atlantic caused death of three men and injuries to five others. **26.** French battleship *France* struck reef near Quiberon and sank, most of crew being saved. **Sept. 4.** Court which inquired into loss of

Egypt found loss of life mainly due to master and chief officer and to failure of owners to take proper measures, master's certificate being suspended for six months and chief officer severely censured. **9.** Hamburg-Amerika liner *Hammonia* foundered 80 miles from Vigo, her 800 passengers being saved by other vessels. **24.** British destroyer *Speedy* sank after collision with Dutch vessel in Sea of Marmora, ten lives being lost. **Oct. 12.** United States steamer *City of Honolulu* caught fire and was abandoned, all passengers and crew rescued.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1921) Nov. 26.** By collision between two passenger trains at New Street Station, Birmingham, two men and a baby were killed and eight persons injured. **Dec. 17.** Low lying districts of Hull flooded by high tide and property considerably damaged. **25.** Four people burnt to death in fire at Sheffield. **(1922) Jan. 4.** Hundreds of people rendered homeless by fire at West Hartlepool, which affected area of 80 acres. **27.** Coaches in two trains were damaged by collision on North Western Railway near Northampton, one person being killed and 13 injured. **Mar. 6.** Express dashed into cattle on the line near Berwick and was derailed, but no casualties occurred. Explosion occurred in small workshop at Dudley where rifle cartridges were being dismantled, ten girls being killed and 13 seriously injured. **10.** By collapse of tall chimney stack at Glasgow four men were killed. **June 16.** In collision between engine and motor lorry at level crossing at Swansea, six men were killed and others injured. **July 27.** Great Eastern suburban train ran into buffers at Liverpool Street station, 45 passengers being injured. Two firemen killed at Tottenham in collision between fire engine, escape, tramcar and motor van. **Aug. 17.** Following picnic party six visitors at Gairloch Hotel and two ghillies died as result of eating paste sandwiches containing toxin produced by bacillus botulinus. **19.** Eight lives lost in motor coach accident near Rye. **21.** In train collision near Gravesend in fog, three workmen were killed and 59 injured. **Sept. 5.** About 40 miners entombed as result of explosion at Haig Colliery, Whitehaven.

AVIATION.—**(1922) Jan. 17.** Air Ministry announced abolition of corridors of entry into Great Britain from France. **Feb. 7.** At Air Conference in London, Lord Gorell announced formation of Civil Aviation Advisory Board. **14.** Airship Conference adopted principle of international standardization for mooring and re-fuelling arrangements. **23.** Report of technical committee which investigated loss of the R 38, found its cause in structural weakness of the airship's design. **Mar. 28.** Two R.A.F. officers killed by aeroplane crash near Grantham. **31.** Sir F. H. Sykes resigned office of Controller-General of Civil Aviation. **April 2.** Scheme to establish airship mail and passenger service to India and Australia submitted to Air Council. **7.** Two aeroplanes on Paris-London service collided in France, six persons being killed. **13.** Sir Ross Smith and Lieut. Bennett killed at Brooklands while making a trial flight in machine in which they were to attempt to fly round the world. **May 10.** Sir Sefton Brancker appointed Director of Civil Aviation. **24.** Major W. T. Blake, Lieut.-Col. Broome and Capt. N. Macmillan left Croydon on DH 9 on projected flight round world. **25.** Officer and sergeant of Royal Air Force killed in aeroplane accident at Digby, Lincs. **June 3.** French cross-Channel aeroplane dived into sea and was wrecked off Folkestone, three lives being lost. **5.** Two Portuguese airmen arrived at Pernambuco in seaplane after crossing Atlantic in stages. **July 11.** International Commission on Air Navigation opened in Paris. **16.** Four English passengers were killed by fall of aeroplane near Strasbourg. **Aug. 2.** Committee of Imperial Defence confirmed decision to make large addition to Air Force, providing force of 500 machines for home defence. **7.** Mr. James on Mars 1 won Aerial Derby round London, and Mr. L. L. Carter on a Bristol Lucifer won the handicap. **19.** After many delays the three airmen flying round the world reached India, where Major Blake became ill. The others left Calcutta to-day for Burma. **23.** Four Italian airmen killed near Pisa through two aeroplanes colliding. American seaplane attempting flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro wrecked, crew being rescued. **24.** Hanover student named Hentzen remained in air on glider for 3 hours 10 minutes. **25.** Captain Macmillan and Captain Malins reached Chittagong after being adrift for three days in rough seas on their seaplane, which capsized, world flight being abandoned. **Sept. 8.** Twenty-one competitors in air race for King's Cup left Croydon and thirteen reached Glasgow. **9.** Eleven competitors completed course and returned to Croydon, winner being F. L. Barnard, with F. P. Raynham two minutes behind. **Oct. 21.** During gliding contest near Lewes, M. Maneyrolle kept monoplane glider in the air for 3 hours 22 minutes, a record, and won prize of £1,000 given by *Daily Mail*. **22.** Mr. Cobham arrived at Croydon after flying to Constantinople and Chanak and back.

CRIMES.—**(1921) Dec. 22.** In West End Office, Theodore Papadopoulos, a Greek, fatally shot a moneylender, Stanley Theeman, and then committed suicide. *The Bournemouth Murder.*—On Dec. 23, 1921, dead body of Miss Irene Wilkins was found in a field near Bournemouth, whither she had gone in response to telegram answering her advertisement for situation. As result of energetic enquiries, Thomas Henry Allaway, a Bournemouth chauffeur, was arrested and charged on May 8. He was found guilty of the murder at Winchester Assizes on July 7, and before his execution at Winchester on Aug. 19, he confessed to the crime, although he had unsuccessfully appealed. *Cornish Mystery.*—Wife of Ernest Edward Black was on Nov. 11, 1921, found dead at her home at St. Austell, and arsenic was found in the body. Black, an insurance agent, who had disappeared, was later arrested in Liverpool after attempting to commit suicide, and he was convicted of wilful murder and hanged. *Murder by a Solicitor.*—Sensation was caused at Hay, a Welch market town, on Dec. 31, 1921, by arrest of Major Herbert Rowse Armstrong, local solicitor and clerk to the magistrates, on charge of attempting to murder a fellow solicitor by administering arsenic. On Jan. 2, body of accused's wife, who had died nearly a year earlier, was exhumed, and on Jan. 19, Armstrong was charged with her murder by poisoning her with arsenic. The trial opened at Hereford Assizes on April 3, and after ten days' hearing, Armstrong was found guilty of murder of his wife and was sentenced to death. After unsuccessful appeal he was hanged at

Gloucester Gaol on May 31. *Mr. Bottomley's Conviction.*—As sequel to other litigation, Horatio Bottomley, M.P., was on Feb. 22 served with summons at instance of Director of Public Prosecutions, charging him with converting to his own use £5,000 belonging to Victory Bond Club. After protracted proceedings at Bow Street, and a long trial at Central Criminal Court, he was found guilty of fraudulent conversion and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, a subsequent appeal being dismissed. *The Case of Ronald True.*—On Mar. 6, a young woman of the unfortunate class, Gertrude Yates, known as Olive Young, was found murdered by strangulation in her flat at Brompton. Two days later Ronald True, formerly an Air Force Officer, was arrested in a music hall, charged with the crime, and on May 5 was found guilty and sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court. Following dismissal of appeal, death sentence was respited on June 8, as medical inquiry had certified him insane. Decision aroused deep public disapproval. *Murder by Pantry Boy.*—On Mar. 14, Lady White, widow of former chairman of L.C.C., was discovered in dying condition at Spencer Hotel, London, having been attacked in bed. She died without regaining consciousness. A few days later, Henry Jacoby, aged 18, pantry boy at the hotel, was arrested, and he confessed to hitting the lady with a hammer. He was sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court on April 27, and was executed at Pentonville on June 7. **April 8.** After 22 days' trial, Ernest Terah Hooley and other persons were found guilty of conspiracy to defraud in connection with purchase of shares in Jubilee Cotton Mills, Hooley being sentenced to three years' penal servitude. **22.** Messenger boy was found fatally injured in house in Lowndes Square, Kensington, to which he had been sent. Footman at the house, Ernest Albert Walker, aged 17, was arrested, found guilty of murder, but insane, and he was ordered to be detained. **June 3.** At Oxford Assizes, Jack Hewitt, farm boy, aged 15, was found guilty of murder of woman at lonely inn on Feb. 3, and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. **8.** Body of Frederick Halliday, relieving officer at Southampton, whose wife and daughter were found murdered, was washed ashore near Southend. *Murder of Sir Henry Wilson.*—On June 22, Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was shot dead outside his house in London by two Irishmen, John O'Brien and James Connolly, who were sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court on July 15, and hanged on Aug. 10, at Wandsworth. **July 11.** At Stafford Assizes, John Walter Knowles was sentenced to five years' penal servitude on manslaughter charge arising out of Tipton ammunition explosion. **19.** At Central Criminal Court, William James Yeldham and his wife were found guilty of murder of man in Higham's Park, Chingford, and were sentenced to death, woman's sentence being subsequently commuted. **Aug. 7.** During sports meeting at Aldershot, Ada Field was shot dead by rejected lover, who committed suicide. **21.** Harold Rostron Young shot himself with revolver in Kensington street after severely injuring former friend from jealousy. **Sept. 7.** Alfred Arthur Meader, a blind ex-soldier, charged at Old Bailey with murder of his wife, who had previously left him, was found not guilty and discharged. **10.** City metal merchant, Harry Kaye, shot his wife and three-year-old son and committed suicide in his Croydon house. **23.** At Market Deeping, eighteen-year-old bride was shot dead by male admirer. **Oct. 4.** While walking home with his wife after theatre, Percy Thompson was fatally stabbed near his home at Ilford. Later the wife and young man named Frederick Bywaters were charged with Thompson's murder, and latter confessed that he had fought Thompson.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1921) Nov. 1.** Rev. Harrington Lees consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral as Archbishop of Melbourne, and Dr. Wynne Wilson as Bishop of Bath and Wells. **18.** Dr. C. A. H. Green elected first Bishop of Monmouth. **Dec. 22.** Dr. Donaldson enthroned as Bishop of Salisbury. **28.** Special Committee of National Assembly appointed to consider the church's relation to social work and industrial problems. **(1922) Feb. 1.** Sees and Provinces Committee of National Assembly recommended creation of seven new bishoprics. **14.** Convocation of Canterbury resolved that suffragan bishops should be invited to attend the Upper House. **Apr. 19.** Governing body of Welsh Church approved scheme for setting up Church Courts. **Sept. 15.** Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Gibson, announced his decision to retire at end of year on medical grounds. Ecclesiastical Commissioners formulated scheme for granting pensions up to £75 per annum to unbeneficed clergy retiring from active work through age or permanent infirmity. **Oct. 9.** Church Congress opened at Sheffield.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1921) Dec. 5.** Appeal signed by Prime Minister issued for £100,000 to endow and equip Welsh National School of Medicine. **(1922) Jan. 28.** Earl Haig elected Chancellor of St. Andrews University. **Mar. 24.** Report of the Universities Commission recommended annual grants to Oxford and Cambridge of £110,000 each. **April 19.** The Rockefeller Foundation acquired site in Bloomsbury for proposed School of Hygiene. **May 1.** Mr. M. L. Jacks appointed headmaster of Mill Hill School. **3.** Lord Haig and Sir James Barrie installed as Chancellor and Rector of St. Andrews University. **Oct. 19.** Lord Birkenhead elected Rector of Glasgow University by large majorities over Sir John Simon and Mr. H. G. Wells.

IRELAND.—**(1921) Nov. 16.** Mr. T. W. Brown, Attorney-General for Ireland, resigned through disagreement with Government's Ulster policy. Mr. H. T. Barrie took similar action. **29.** Government submitted new suggestions for settlement to Sinn Fein delegates. **Dec. 6.** After long conference Irish Peace Agreement was signed at Downing Street by representatives of Government and Sinn Fein at 2 a.m., Ireland being given Dominion status. **8.** Sinn Fein Cabinet divided on the Agreement. **12.** Mr. de Valera announced his opposition to the Agreement. Dail Eireann decided to sit in private. **15.** In letter to Mr. Lloyd George, Sir James Craig protested against terms of Agreement. **19.** The Dail opened public discussion of Peace Treaty, and Mr. Griffith moved its ratification. **(1922) Jan. 7.** After failure of efforts to secure agreement Dail Eireann carried by 64 to 57 Mr. Griffith's motion for approval of the Treaty. **9.** By majority of two Dail defeated resolution for re-election as President of de Valera who had handed in his resignation. **10.** Mr. Arthur Griffith elected head of Irish Provisional Government, and Mr. Collins Finance Minister. **12.** King granted general amnesty to political

offenders prior to truce. Warder and two prisoners sentenced to death at Belfast for murdering policeman during attempts to escape from Londonderry Gaol. **14.** Treaty unanimously ratified by Southern Parliament, de Valera and his supporters absenting themselves. Provisional Government formed under Mr. Collins. **19.** Meeting of Unionists of the South and West decided to support Provisional Government. **25.** Series of strikes on Irish railways. **Feb. 8.** Armed men kidnapped number of leading Unionists who were taken over border into Southern Ireland. **14.** Mr. Collins announced release of some of kidnapped men. **18.** Lord Lieutenant ordered release of arrested Monaghan footballers, and Mr. Collins instructed release of 18 of kidnapped Ulster men. **21.** Convention of Sinn Fein organisation (Ard Theis) opened in Dublin. **22.** Ard Theis adopted resolution agreed upon by rival leaders providing that no election should take place for three months, and that voters should vote on the new constitution. **Mar. 3.** Mr. Max Green, Chairman of Irish Prisons Board, shot dead in Dublin. **14.** Sir James Craig announced in Ulster Parliament that Field-Marshal Sir Henry Wilson was preparing scheme for restoration of order. **26.** The prohibited convention of Irish Republican Army took place in private in Dublin. **30.** Delegates of Southern Ireland and Ulster reached agreement in London for ending border troubles and Belfast outrages. **31.** Irish Free State Bill received Royal assent. **April 13.** The Four Courts at Dublin seized by rebels. **17.** Mr. Collins captured man who fired at him in Dublin. **26.** A one-day strike called by Irish Labour Party as protest against militarism observed throughout Southern Ireland. **29.** Peace conference between the rival Sinn Fein leaders in Dublin broke down. **May 4.** Four days truce, subsequently extended, was concluded by leaders of Free State and Republican troops in Dublin. **16.** The Curragh Camp handed over to Free State troops. **20.** Mr. Collins and Mr. de Valera reached agreement for coalition of both parties. **June 2.** Southern Irish delegates in London gave satisfactory replies to Cabinet's questions. **4.** British troops drove Irregulars from Ulster border village of Pettigo. **16.** Polling took place for election of Southern Parliament, and results proved triumph for the Treaty. Draft constitution of Free State as amended after consultation with Imperial Government published. **22.** Sir Henry Wilson shot dead outside his London home by two men. **30.** Insurgents in the Four Courts surrendered to Free State troops. **July 2.** Heavy fighting between rebels led by de Valera and regular troops in Sackville Street area of Dublin. **5.** Revolt crushed and Irregulars surrendered. **12.** Twelfth of July celebrations passed off without disturbance in Belfast and Londonderry. **13.** Mr. Collins appointed Commander-in-Chief. **21.** Limerick and Waterford occupied by Free State troops. **27.** One hundred and five prisoners escaped from Dundalk Gaol through hole blown in wall by mine explosion. **30.** Tipperary captured from rebels by Free State troops. **Aug. 5.** South Irish Government rejected rebels' peace proposals and demanded complete military obedience. Attempt to isolate Dublin by Irregulars frustrated, and 160 prisoners captured. **10.** City of Cork captured from rebels. **12.** Arthur Griffith, President of Dail Eireann, died suddenly in Dublin after short illness. **14.** Irregulars, by a surprise, captured Dundalk. **16.** Rebels seized Greenore and mined the harbour. Funeral of Arthur Griffith was impressive spectacle. **17.** Dundalk recaptured from rebels, who also left Greenore. Dublin Castle passed out of hands of British Government. **18.** General Collins' car ambushed and badly damaged; he was not in car at time. **22.** General Collins shot dead in ambush by Irregulars between Bandon and Macroon. **25.** Thousands of Dublin citizens walked past coffin containing remains of General Collins in City Hall. **26.** Mr. Cosgrave, acting Chairman of Free State Government, informed Mr. Churchill that he and his colleagues stood for policy of the Treaty. **28.** Funeral of General Collins was occasion of notable national demonstration. **Sept. 9.** The first Irish Parliament under the Free State met in Dublin, Mr. Cosgrave being elected President. **10.** Postal staff in Free State ceased work, and telephonic and telegraphic communication with England was cut off. **13.** Irregulars captured Kenmore, Co. Kerry, from National Forces. **18.** Mr. Cosgrave in the Dail said the Free State Constitution contained real freedom and real power for Irish people to control their own lives and develop their civilisation. **19.** Kenmore recaptured. **29.** Irish postal strike settled, workers agreeing to wages cut in two instalments. **Oct. 10.** Last of articles of Free State Constitution passed by Provisional Government in Committee.

LABOUR.—**(1921) Nov. 9.** Prime Minister refused request of Miners' Federation that balance of £3,000,000 of subvention should be devoted to raising miners' wages. **(1922) Jan. 13.** General Council of Trades Union Congress suggested to affiliated unions common action on questions affecting wages and hours. **16.** Employers of dock labour gave notice of application to reduce rates of pay. **27.** Amalgamated Engineering Union on a ballot rejected provisional agreement with employers on management and overtime. **Feb. 16.** Dockers' national delegate conference rejected employers' wage reduction proposals. **21.** Arbitration opened on wages and conditions of railway shopmen numbering 110,000. *The Engineering Lock Out.* On Feb. 22 the engineering employers gave notice to Amalgamated Engineering Union of national lock-out on question of freedom of management. Negotiations for suspension of notices having failed, lock-out of members of Amalgamated Engineering Union began on Mar. 10, and 150,000 men were rendered idle. Other unions involved, numbering 47, rejected by ballot employers' proposals, and on April 25, employers posted notices to these. Court of Enquiry held investigation and after ballot outside unions resumed work on June 6. Amalgamated Engineering Union also voted for resumption and dispute came to end on June 13. **Mar. 17.** Agreement for reduction of wages and fixing of hours in building industry reached. **Apl. 25.** Cotton employers and operatives reached agreement on reduction of wages. **June 28.** Labour Party Conference refused by 3,086,000 to 261,000 to reconsider British Communist Party's request for affiliation. **July 20.** Typographical Association rejected award of Industrial Court on wage reduction in provincial printing industry. As result several country newspapers appeared with photographed typescript. Dispute settled after a month on basis of reduced but stabilised wages, many men

having previously returned to work. **Aug. 24.** Industrial Court held that from Oct. 1 railway shopmen's war wage or bonus should be regarded as 26*s.* 6*d.* a week. **Sept. 4.** In his presidential address at Trades Union Congress at Southport, Mr. R. B. Walker said employers were taking advantage of economic situation to reduce wages. **19.** Delegates representing tramway workers unanimously rejected employers' proposals for wage cut of 12*s.* a week in three instalments. **20.** Mr. J. B. Williams, of Musicians' Union, chosen chairman of General Council of Trades Union Congress.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—**(1921) Nov. 17.** At meeting of the Council in Paris, statement was made regarding Britain's intention to conclude treaty defining powers of Arab Government of Irak. **(1922) April. 19.** Major David Davies, M.P., endowed Welch Council of League of Nations Union with £1,500 a year. **July 7.** Mixed Temporary Commission of League of Nations on reduction of armaments adjourned. **18.** Council approved Mandates for Togoland, Cameroons and Tanganyika. **21.** Mandates for Palestine and Syria passed. **25.** At International Peace Congress in London, Mr. Fisher said it was British Government's desire that Germany should apply for admission to League this year. **Sept. 4.** Third Assembly of the League opened at Geneva, 43 countries being represented. **6.** Lord Robert Cecil at Geneva said League should tackle all serious problems. **18.** Dr. Nansen at the Assembly proposed that League should take action in Near East. **19.** Initiative Committee decided Dr. Nansen's resolution should go on agenda of Assembly. **25.** On behalf of British, Lord Balfour offered the League £50,000 for relief of refugees in Smyrna on condition other governments collectively contributed same amount. **Oct. 5.** Third Assembly concluded its deliberations.

LEGAL.—**(1921) Nov. 28.** Lord Alfred Douglas awarded £7,000 damages for libel contained in obituary notice published by *The Evening News* after erroneous report of plaintiff's death. **Dec. 1.** Court of Appeal allowed appeal by intervener in divorce suit brought by Mrs. Rutherford against finding that Col. Rutherford, confined in Broadmoor for murder, had committed adultery with the intervener. **2.** Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., awarded £2,000 against National Labour Press, Ltd., for libel in *The Communist*. **13.** Order in Council restored Grand Juries. **(1922) Jan. 12.** Among successful candidates for the Bar were 22 women, two of whom passed final examination. **Feb. 13.** Court of Appeal dismissed Mrs. Rutherford's divorce petition as result of their finding regarding the intervener. **26.** A divorced wife was awarded by a King's Bench special jury £5,000 damages for breach of promise against her former husband. **Mar. 3.** Sir Gordon Hewart appointed Lord Chief Justice of England. **21.** Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., appointed Recorder of City of London in succession to Sir Forrest Fulton, resigned. **May 16.** Mr. Mark Lemon Romer, K.C., appointed Judge of Chancery Division. **June 2.** Committee appointed by Lord Chancellor reported in favour of abolition of "coercion" plea for wives. **10.** Draft rules for trial of divorce cases at Assizes issued. **Oct. 27.** Viscount Cave took the oath as Lord Chancellor.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1921) Nov. 1.** Labour gained 78 seats and lost 42 in the municipal elections. **9.** Women mayors were elected in four towns. **26.** Local Government Committee of L.C.C. suggested setting up of central authority for Greater London to take over most of important services now centralised. **Dec. 6.** Royal Commission on Local Government of Greater London opened its inquiry. **7.** Bradford Corporation's £2,000,000 water scheme inaugurated. **(1922) Jan. 31.** Minister of Health informed Poplar Guardians that their new scale of out-relief was unlawful, and they postponed its operation. **Mar. 2.** New L.C.C. elected, Municipal Reformers increasing their representation from 68 to 82 and Progressives declining from 40 to 26, with 16 Labour members. **July 4.** Announced that Government had agreed to join London County Council in scheme to clear the London slum areas. **11.** By 74 to 47 London County Council adopted proposal to allow Sunday games in the parks. **13.** City Corporation referred the proposal to construct the St. Paul's Bridge for further consideration. **18.** L.C.C. held their first meeting in the new County Hall. **Sept. 29.** Alderman Edward Cecil Moore elected Lord Mayor of London.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.

(1921) Nov. 1. The Prince of Wales opened first session of newly-constituted Maltese Parliament. **17.** His Royal Highness landed at Bombay and was greeted with great enthusiasm, despite non-cooperationists' proposed boycott. He delivered message from King-Emperor. **18.** Prince received Ruling Princes at Government House. **19.** After warm welcome at Poona, Prince laid foundation stones of Mahratta War Memorial and Shivaji Memorial. **23.** The Prince left Bombay for Baroda and other native States. **25.** V.C. awarded to Sepoy Ishar Singh, 28th Punjabis, for bravery in Waziristan. **29.** Australian House of Representatives supported continuance of Government steamship line. **Dec. 6.** Lord Sinha resigned Governorship of Bihar and Orissa. **7.** Several prominent non-cooperators arrested in India. Canadian elections resulted in defeat of Mr. Meighen's Conservative government. **8.** Adly Pasha, Egyptian Prime Minister, resigned. **9.** Prince of Wales loyally welcomed in Lucknow. **10.** Commonwealth Government agreed to Mr. Hughes' proposal to appeal for further reprieve of airships destined to form Imperial Air Service. Two British officers were killed and three wounded in attack on convoy on North-West Frontier. **21.** Australian Federal Cabinet reconstructed with Mr. Hughes as Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs. Terms of draft constitution conferring self-government on Southern Rhodesia settled. **24.** Prince of Wales arrived at Calcutta where natives accorded him a patriotic welcome, attempt at boycott being a failure. **28.** His Royal Highness opened the Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. **29.** Indian National Congress recognised Gandhi as sole executive authority. Mr. Mackenzie King's new Canadian Cabinet sworn in. **30.** Lord Lytton appointed Governor of Bengal. Zaghlul Pasha and five of his colleagues deported to Ceylon. **(1922.) Jan. 2.** Prince of Wales received magnificent greeting on landing at Rangoon. **10.** Strike on the Rand began, over 20,000 men in gold mines being affected. **13.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Madras, though rioting occurred

and two deaths were reported. **19.** Indian Legislature rejected resolutions condemning Government's firm policy, and proposing a round-table conference. **25.** Canada's export trade in 1921 decreased in value by £137,778,000. Prince of Wales was loyally greeted at Hyderabad by Nizam and his People. **26.** Legislative Council of Rhodesia accepted draft constitution. **30.** Committee, appointed to enquire into death by suffocation of 64 Moplah prisoners found that railway wagon, used to transport them, was insufficiently ventilated. **Feb. 3.** Death of General Christian De Wet. **4.** Riots occurred in two districts of United Provinces, 17 members of police force being killed by the mob near Gorakpur. To celebrate the Prince of Wales's visit to Bhopal, the Begum announced grant of new constitution to her people. **7.** Indian Government declined to discuss Gandhi's proposal that civil disobedience should be postponed if Viceroy would revise his policy. **9.** Drafts of Orders in Council setting up constitution for Palestine issued. **10.** Mr. P. C. Larkin appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London. **11.** Prince of Wales had fall while knocking polo balls about, but was only lightly shaken. **14.** As penance for riots in United Provinces, Gandhi announced start of a five-days' fast. Enormous crowds welcomed Prince of Wales at Delhi. **15.** He unveiled the All-India Memorial Statue of Edward VII. **16.** Viceroy held Durbar in honour of Prince. **17.** Cairo learned with satisfaction of Lord Allenby's success in settling status of Egypt with Imperial Government. **27.** Police made baton charge against strikers' commandos in Johannesburg. **28.** Lord Allenby announced termination of British Protectorate over Egypt. **Mar. 1.** Fatal affray occurred at Boksburg on the Rand, three strikers being killed. **4.** Industrial Federation of the Rand decided to re-open negotiations with Chamber of Mines, who refused, and Federation then resolved to take the ballot. **6.** India Office reported that prisoners in Ludhiana Gaol, Punjab, attacked their warders, who fired. **8.** Manitoba Legislature called on Federal Government to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with United States and move towards freer trade with Britain. **9.** Mr. Montagu, Indian Secretary, resigned. **10.** As result of attacks by strikers, martial law proclaimed in Johannesburg and heavy fighting occurred. **11.** Gandhi's arrest at Ahmedabad announced. **15.** Union Government captured last of centres of Rand revolutionaries. **17.** Prince of Wales's Indian tour came to an end, and he was given splendid send-off on embarking at Karachi. **18.** Gandhi sentenced to six years' imprisonment and his lieutenant to one year's imprisonment. **20.** Indian Legislative Assembly rejected Government's proposals regarding cotton excise and salt tax. **21.** Increase in cotton import duty rejected by Indian Assembly. Prince of Wales opened short visit to Ceylon. **22.** Indian Budget passed after additional duty on imported machinery had been rejected. **25.** State elections in New South Wales resulted in defeat of Government. **27.** Mount Everest expedition left Darjeeling. **April 4.** Mail train from Calcutta to Punjab derailed near Madhupur, apparently by strikers, five deaths resulting. **6.** Prince of Wales arrived at Hong Kong and was demonstratively welcomed on landing. **24.** Number of Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers refused to obey orders and were dismissed. **May 10.** Canadian Estimates for the Militia reduced by £155,000. **31.** Lord Reading, replying to a deputation, stated Indian Government intended to explore whole question of expenditure. **June 15.** Two members of Mount Everest expedition camped at 27,200 feet. Sir Ross Smith buried at Adelaide. **July 6.** Australian House of Representatives defeated, by large majority, Labour Party motion censuring Government for its immigration policy. **12.** Canadian Prime Minister and Minister of Defence visited Washington to confer with Mr. Hughes. **20.** 32,000 Calcutta jute mill hands on strike. **24.** Australian Workers' Union fined £300 for encouraging its members to strike. **26.** Judicial Committee of Privy Council dismissed appeal of Grand Trunk Railway Company against decision that its preference and common stocks had no value. **Aug. 1.** Terms offered to Southern Rhodesia for entrance into Union of South Africa made known. **11.** Australian Federal Government obtained majority of 36 to 27 on Labour Party's motion of censure. **15.** Explaining Sir E. Northey's recall from Kenya, Mr. Churchill said time had come when its administration should be entrusted to a civilian. **25.** Sir Tom Bridges appointed Governor of South Australia. **26.** Nova Scotia coal strike settled. **27.** Sir Louis van Deventer died suddenly. **30.** Agreement reported between South African Labour Party and Nationalists for limited period. **Sept. 7.** South African Government signed agreement with Marconi Company for erection of very powerful wireless station. **13.** Sub-committee of Imperial Defence Committee investigating India's military needs with view to economy presented its report. **17.** Australian and New Zealand Governments announced their willingness to co-operate in sending contingents to Dardanelles. **18.** Canadian Government asked for further information before pledging itself to send troops. **22.** Lord Jellicoe, Governor-General of New Zealand, stated over 12,000 had volunteered for service. **Oct. 5.** Sir Henry Thornton appointed President of Board of Management of Canadian national railway system.

UNITED STATES.

(1921) Nov. 11. America's Unknown Warrior was buried at Arlington with impressive ceremonial. **12.** The Washington Conference opened. Mr. Hughes made definite proposal for limitation of naval armaments by United States, Britain and Japan. **Dec. 6.** President Harding in his Message to Congress dealt with America's part in the restoration of Europe and the Allied debts. **10.** Assent of United States, Britain, France and Japan given at Washington to draft treaty for preservation of peace and maintenance of their rights in the Pacific. **12.** Agreement reached between United States and Japan in regard to island of Yap. **13.** Both treaties signed at Washington. **15.** Announced at Washington that agreement had been reached between United States, Britain and Japan on naval ratio question. **19.** France accepted proposed naval ratio as regards capital ships. **26.** In response to Britain's proposal to abolish submarines, United States at Washington Conference suggested reduction of submarine tonnage allotted to United States and Britain, leaving other countries as at present. Britain accepted this alternative immediately. **(1922) Jan. 5.** At Washington Conference the five naval Powers adopted resolutions prohibiting

submarine attacks upon merchant ships. **28.** Roof of Knickerbocker Cinema at Washington collapsed under weight of snow, with death roll of about 120. **Feb. 1.** At Washington Conference Treaty for limitation of naval armaments received assent of the five Powers, treaty regarding submarine warfare was agreed to and settlement of Shantung question was announced. **3.** Mr. William Desmond Taylor, prominent film director, found murdered in his home at Los Angeles. **6.** Washington Conference concluded with address by Mr. Harding. **10.** The President personally submitted to Congress the treaties signed at Washington Conference and urged their prompt approval. **21.** American airship *Roma* caught fire during trial trip and was destroyed, 34 of those on board being killed. **Mar. 4.** Owing to reduction in allowance for fuel, Secretary of the Navy issued order placing 101 ships out of commission. **9.** Text issued of United States Note declining to attend Genoa Conference. **24.** The Four Power Pacific Treaty ratified by Senate. **April 1.** Coal strike began and resulted in 6,000 out of 7,500 mines being closed. **May 15.** Report on Inter-Allied debts to United States gave total of about £2,267,856,000. **16.** Mr. Hughes announced that United States Government would not attend proposed conference at The Hague to consider Russian situation. **June 12.** Exceptionally violent storm caused great devastation from Ohio to Massachusetts, 75 lives being lost in New York. **16.** Fire destroyed 500 bungalows in Long Island watering place of Arverne. **22.** In fight with miners on strike at Herrin, Illinois, 14 strike-breakers were killed. **July 3.** Express wrecked at Winslow Junction, many lives being lost. **14.** In Senate Democrats defeated the Cotton Schedule of Tariff Bill. **17.** In fight between strikers and police in West Virginia, the sheriff and 11 of his men were killed. **Aug. 2.** Lord Balfour's Note to Allied Governments on War Debts criticised. **15.** Strike in soft coalfields concluded. **18.** Senate passed amendments to Tariff Bill increasing duties on dyes as adopted by House of Representatives. **19.** Tariff Bill passed by Senate. **23.** Conference between employers and miners in hard coalfields broke up. **24.** Eight leading Communists arrested in Chicago on charges of carrying out revolutionary propaganda. **Sept. 4.** Seven railwaymen burnt to death in building fired by strikers at Pittsburg. **5.** America beat Australasia in challenge round of Davis Cup. **20.** New Tariff Bill passed by Congress. **Oct. 5.** President ordered that no American vessel should carry liquor and no foreign vessel carrying liquor should come within three-mile limit. **16.** Britain paid 40 million dollars as instalment of interest on War debt to United States.

FRANCE.

(1921) Nov. 30. Landru found guilty of murder, forgery and theft at Versailles Law Court and sentenced to death. **Dec. 16.** M. Saint-Saens, the French composer, died. **(1922) Jan. 6.** Meeting of Supreme Council opened at Cannes, and after speech by Mr. Lloyd George resolution was adopted in favour of calling a Pan-European Conference to discuss reconstruction. **12.** As result of hostility towards his attitude at Cannes M. Briand resigned Premiership. **13.** Cannes Conference broke up. **16.** Cabinet formed by M. Poincaré entered into office. **19.** M. Poincaré's declaration of policy, upholding firmly all France's rights under Treaty of Versailles, received enthusiastically by French Chamber. **Feb. 25.** M. Poincaré and Mr. Lloyd George met at Boulogne and arrived at friendly understanding on all points under discussion. Landru executed at Versailles. **April 4.** Armand Jeannes sentenced to death for treason during the War. **7.** By sale of Ferrary postage stamp collection total of £125,984 was realised. **28.** M. Paul Deschanel, former President of Republic, died. **May 4.** Cabinet decided to agree to proposed Non-Aggression Pact provided French rights under Versailles Treaty were formally guaranteed. **16.** Budget contemplated deficit of about £84,000,000. **June 2.** French Chamber passed vote of confidence in M. Poincaré's foreign policy. **July 4.** In railway accident near Sarrebourg 4 persons were killed and 23 injured. **7.** M. Pernotte, former managing director of Banque Industrielle de Chine, sentenced to three years' imprisonment for breach of trust. **14.** Young Communist fired revolver while M. Millerand was driving back from review, bullets hitting carriage in front of President. Fatal railway accident occurred outside Gare du Nord, Paris. **20.** Memorial to Dover Patrol unveiled at Sangatte. **Aug. 21.** M. Poincaré in a speech said France intended that her losses should be made good.

GERMANY.

(1921) Nov. 17. Reparations Commission, after investigations in Berlin, decided that Germany could pay January and February instalments of the indemnity. **Dec. 15.** Dr. Wirth, Chancellor, applied for a moratorium, declaring that Republic could only find £10,000,000 of £25,000,000 reparations instalment due in January. **(1921.) Jan. 18.** Germany paid first amount of £1,500,000 due under Cannes agreement. **Feb. 1.** General strike on German railways proclaimed. **7.** Railwaymen's strike settled, and others ending. **Mar. 16.** Allied representatives in Berlin addressed to German Government a Joint Note calling attention to delay in disarmament. **28.** Chancellor declared Reparation Commission's demands to be absolutely impossible of fulfilment. **April 8.** General Erich von Falkenhayn died. **May 29.** In Reichstag, Dr. Wirth defended the German-Bolshevist Treaty of Rapallo. **30.** Text issued of German reply to demands of Reparation Commission, financial reforms being promised in return for a foreign loan. **31.** Motion of no-confidence in the government rejected by Reichstag. **June 11.** Bankers' Committee of Reparations Commission decided not to recommend international loan to Germany. **24.** Dr. Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, shot dead while motoring to the Wilhelmstrasse. **27.** In accident on Berlin Metropolitan Railway, 40 people were killed and 60 injured. **30.** Serious encounter between French troops and Germans at Hindenburg, Upper Silesia. **July 5.** Inter-Allied Commission commuted death sentence passed on three Germans for murder of English sergeant. **12.** In note to Reparation Commission Germany asked for moratorium for cash payments to end of 1924. **13.** Reparation Commission replied that instalment due on 15th must be paid. **15.** Germany intimated that payment of pre-war commercial debts and restitution of confiscated riches must be suspended. **18.** Assassins of Dr. Rathenau committed suicide to avoid arrest. **Aug. 4.** In Note to France,

Germany asked for moratorium for both private debts and reparation payments. **31.** Reparation Commission, after hearing German representatives, adopted Belgian proposal authorising Germany to pay instalments due until end of year with six months' Treasury Bills. **Sept. 4.** By large majority Silesia voted against autonomy and resolved to remain Prussian province. **5.** Herr Stinnes entered into agreement to furnish material for restoration of devastated regions in France. **10.** Engagement of Ex-Kaiser to Princess Hermine zu Carolath-Benthen, a widow, announced. **24.** Ten bonds, covered by Reichsbank, handed by Germany to Belgium to cover a month's reparations. **Oct. 14.** Supreme Court passed sentences on ten men accused of participation in murder of Dr. Rathenau. **18.** Decided that Herr Ebert should remain President until 1925.

RUSSIA AND BORDER STATES.

(1921) Nov. 16. In note to M. Tchitcherin, British Foreign Office maintained all its charges against Soviet Government of anti-British activities in the East and elsewhere. **(1922) Feb. 15.** Rioting reported in Petrograd as result of excessive cost of living. **June 14.** Officially stated that Lenin was taking six months' leave of absence owing to ill-health. **15.** The Hague Conference on the Russian problem formally opened. **30.** At the Hague, M. Litvinoff presented scheme purporting to show credits required by Russia, amounting to £322,400,400. **July 7.** Former Metropolitan of Petrograd and others sentenced to death in Petrograd for opposing confiscation of Church property. **14.** At the Credits Commission of the Hague Conference, Allied delegates stated it was impossible to reach agreement while Russia refused to acknowledge liabilities. **15.** M. Korfanty chosen Prime Minister of Poland. **19.** At the Hague, Litvinoff offered to ask Moscow Government whether it would recognize Russia's debts and compensate foreigners for property in Russia that had been nationalized. **30.** The Hague Conference concluded. **Sept. 8.** Mgr. Benjamin, Metropolitan of Petrograd, and four companions executed by Bolshevists. **9.** Agreement signed between Krassin and Mr. Leslie Urquhart by which latter's company obtained lease of its Russian property on terms. **Oct. 6.** Soviet Government declined to ratify the Urquhart agreement.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1921) Nov. 4. Mr. Hara, Japanese Prime Minister, murdered by railwayman at Tokio. **25.** Owing to continued ill-health of Emperor of Japan, Crown Prince was constituted Regent. **Dec. 9.** Nobel Peace Prize divided between M. Branting, Swedish Premier, and M. Christian Lange, Secretary-General of Inter-Parliamentary Bureau. **(1922) Jan. 5.** Sir Ernest Shackleton died on board the *Quest*. **10.** Engagement of King Alexander of Yugo-Slavia to Princess Marie of Rumania announced. **22.** Death of Pope Benedict. **Feb. 6.** Cardinal Ratti, Archbishop of Milan, elected Pope and assumed office as Pius XI. **15.** Permanent Court of International Justice officially opened at the Hague. **Mar. 5.** Sir Ernest Shackleton buried at South Georgia. **27.** Allies new terms for Turkey restore Ottoman authority in Constantinople and provide for demilitarization of zones on Asiatic shores of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to safeguard Straits. **April. 1.** Ex-King Charles died at Madeira. **10.** The Genoa Conference opened, M. Tchitcherin, the Russian delegate, accepting the Cannes resolutions. **12.** The Prince of Wales landed at Yokohama and was warmly greeted there and at Tokyo. **17.** Sensation caused by news that treaty between Germany and the Bolshevists had been signed at Genoa. **28.** Prince of Wales visited Kyoto. **May 4.** First battle in Chinese civil war resulted in victory for Chihli forces led by Wu Pei-fu. **9.** Prince of Wales left Japan on his return home. **13.** Genoa Conference decided to set up expert commission to continue negotiations with the Bolshevists at the Hague. **18.** In fire in Hospital of St. Spirito, 17 old men were burned to death. **19.** Genoa Conference was concluded. **June 2.** Chinese President resigned. **8.** Duke of York attended King Alexander at his wedding in Belgrade. **11.** Li Yuan Hung accepted Presidency of Chinese Republic. **16.** San Salvador partly destroyed by flood. **17.** Sun Yat-sen's troops defeated and reunion of North and South China proclaimed. **July 6.** Brazilian Government quickly crushed Army revolt in Rio de Janeiro area after some fighting. **11.** In railway collision in Spain, 16 persons were killed and 50 injured. **25.** Duke of York at Dunkirk laid foundation stone of War Memorial Buildings. **Aug. 1.** Representatives of Britain, France and Italy handed to Greece intimations that Greece would not be permitted to occupy Constantinople. **2.** Typhoon visited Swatow and did enormous damage, thousands of lives being lost. **28.** Turkish Nationalists attacked Greek Army in Asia Minor. **30.** Greeks compelled to evacuate important railway junction. **Sept. 2.** Greek retreat general. **4.** Evacuation of Asia Minor by Greek Army decided on. **7.** Celebration and centenary of Brazil's independence began in Rio de Janeiro. **8.** Greek Cabinet resigned. **9.** Turkish troops entered Smyrna after Greek Army had left. **14.** Smyrna practically destroyed by fire and thousands of persons massacred. **23.** Agreement on Near East question reached between France, Britain and Italy, and joint note sent to Angora Government inviting participation in conference to discuss peace conditions. **24.** Chanak neutral zone violated by Turkish cavalry, who subsequently retired. **28.** As result of revolutionary movement King Constantine of Greece abdicated and his son, Prince George, took oath as King. **Oct. 1.** Mustapha Kemal, Turkish Nationalists' leader, agreed to meet Sir Charles Harington to discuss armistice between Turkey and Greece. **11.** After being twice suspended, Mudania conference ended in agreement between Allies and Turks by which neutral zones should be respected and Thrace evacuated by Greek Army within 15 days. **15.** King Ferdinand of Rumania crowned at Alba Julia. **27.** *Fascisti* in many parts of Italy seized government; their leader was invited to form Cabinet, and became Prime Minister

Retrospect of Sport.

THE DERBY, 1879–1922.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1878 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby is 1 mile 4 furlongs 29 yards. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevys	20 to 1	G. Fordham...	J. Hayhoe ...	23
1880	Duke of Westminster's Bend Or	2 to 1	F. Archer.....	R. Peck.....	19
1881	Mr. P. Lorrilard's ‡Iroquois	11 to 2	F. Archer.....	J. Pineus	15
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon ...	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester — dead heat	100 to 8 / 100 to 7	C. Wood ..... / S. Loates	R. Sherwood / Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson ...	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett.....	G. Dawson ...	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson ...	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett ...	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp ..	T. Wadlow ...	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson ...	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson ...	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling.....	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden ...	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon ...	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins ...	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon ...	A. Hayhoe ...	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin ...	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock ...	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s * Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" §Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton.....	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's §Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh.....	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. B. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee ...	T. Murphy ...	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's †Fifinella*	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson ...	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader*	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough*	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling ...	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin ...	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton.....	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling ...	30

Marked © also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅕ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920; next best, 2 min. 34⅖ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

	ECLIPSE STAKES.	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.
1915	No race. War	Snow Marten©	No race. War	Pommern.....	Vaucluse.
1916	No race. War	Fifinella©	No race. War	Clarissimus....	Canyon.
1917	No race. War	Sunny Jane© ..	No race. War	Gay Crusader..	Diadem.
1918	No race. War	My Dear*.....	No race. War	Gainsborough..	Ferry.
1919	Major Astor's Buchan, 3y 8st 6lb	Bayuda.....	Keysoe	Panther	Roseway.
1920	Lord Astor's Buchan, 4y 9st 10lb.	Charlebelle....	Caligula	Tetratema	Cinna
1921	Lord Astor's Craig an Eran, 3y 8st 12lb ..	Love in Idleness	Polemarch	Craig an Eran..	Bettina.
1922	Sir G. Bullough's Golden Myth, 4y 9st 7lb	Pogrom.....	Royal Lancer..	St. Louis	Silver Urn.

* Suffolk Stakes Course, at Newmarket.

	ASCOT CUP. 2½ miles.	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.
1915–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	By Jingo 5y 9st 4lb	Queen Square 4y 9st	Haki 5y 9st 5lb	Silonyx 3y 7st 8lb
1920	Tangiers 4y 9st	Mount Royal 3y 7st 7lb	Buchan 4y 9st 11lb	Kentish Cob 4y 9st 4lb
1921	Periosteum 4y 9st	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Flamboyant 4y 8st 4lb	Copyright 3y 8st 3lb
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb.

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT)	NEW STAKES (ASCOT).	ROYAL HUNT CUP (ASCOT)	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1915–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	St. Eloi 7y 9st 7lb	Orpheus 8st 10lb (7)	Irish Elegance 4y 9st 11lb	King Sol 5y 7st
1920	Haki a 9st 12lb	Alan Breck 8st 10lb (16)	Square Measure 5y 8st	Western Wave 4y 8st 7lb
1921	Spearwort 4y 9st	Scamp 8st 10lb (11)	Illuminator 4y 7st 6lb	Service Kit 4y 6st 12lb
1922	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb	Town Guard 8st 10lb	Varzy 4y 7st	Tetrameter 5y 7st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	CAMBRIDGESH. Now last m. & 220 yds. A.F.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	PCSS. OF WALES' ST Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.
1918	Air Raid 3y 8st 11lb	Zinovia 3y 8st 12lb	No race—War (Light	Blink 3y 6st
1919	Ivanhoe 6y 7st 12lb	Brigand 5y 6st 10lb	Mr. A. de Rothschild's Galloping	Buchan 4y 8st 5lb
1920	Bracket, 3y 7st 9lb (32)	No race—Coal Strike	M. E. de St. Alary's Comrade	Attilius 3y 7st 7lb
1921	Yutoi, 4y 8st 5lb (27)	Milenko 3y 7st 11lb (24)	Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb
1922	Light Dragoon 4y 7st 3lb (31)	Re-echo 3y 7st 9lb (34)	M. Abateilos' Kefalin	Blandford, 3y 8st

	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1½ miles.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.
1916–8	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War	No race—War
1919	Poethlyn 9y 12st 7lb	Royal Bucks 6y 7st 9lb	Arion 4y 6st 3lb (Hurst P.)	Royal Bucks 6y 7 st 5lb
1920	Troytown 7y 11st 9lb	Cornsack 4y 7st 5lb	Tangiers 4y 7st 9lb	Furious 4y 7st 4lb
1921	Shaun Spadah 10y 11st 7lb	No race—Coal Strike	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb	Soranus 4y 8st 4lb
1922	Music Hall a 11st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st	Silver Image 4y 7st 6lb	Granely 4y 7st 9lb

	CHAMPION STAKES. Now 1 mile 2 fur	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STAKES. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.
1918	My Dear 3y 8st 4lb (4)	Thermogene 9st	Stefan the Great 8st 10lb (9)	Knight of Blyth 8st 9lb (6)
1919	Buchan 3y 8st 7lb (5)	Dominion 9st	Tetratema 9st 3lb (5)	Prince Galahad 8st 13lb (7)
1920	Orpheus, 3y 7st 7lb (6)	Allenby 9st	Monarch, 9st 3lb (8)	No race—Coal Strike
1921	Orpheus, 4y 9st (3)	Lemonora 9st	Golden Corn, 9st (5)	Lemback 9st 2lb (4)
1922	Franklin 4y 9st 5lb	Pondoland 9st	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry Off 8st 9lb (9)

THE TURF IN 1922.

(At the close of the Newmarket Houghton Meeting.)

THE keynote of thoroughbred racing in the year 1922 was mediocrity. There was no great outstanding horse of the calibre of an Ormonde or a Flying Fox to carry off the triple crown of the classic races. As in the previous two seasons, each of the five classic races was won by a different animal—the three for colts by St. Louis, Captain Cuttle, and Royal Lancer, and the two for fillies by Silver Urn and Pogrom. The exigencies of training was accountable to some extent for this, and when it came to the last classic, the St. Leger, not a single animal placed in the previous classic events took part. St. Louis, the Two Thousand Guineas winner, and Captain Cuttle, the winner of the Derby, had to be scratched, and the long-distance event fell to an outsider quoted at 33 to 1, in Lord Lonsdale's Royal Lancer.

Lord Queenborough's St. Louis, after winning the Two Thousand Guineas, could only finish fourth to Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle in the Epsom Derby, the latter horse, when by no means fit, having run third to St. Louis at Newmarket. Silver Urn, a good three-year-old filly, began well by winning the Esher Cup and the One Thousand Guineas, but her subsequent exertions in winning the Stewards' Handicap at Kempton Park led to her defeat in the Oaks, which fell to Pogrom. Soubriquet, the runner-up in the One Thousand and the Oaks, was probably the best filly of the year in the autumn, as Captain Cuttle was the best colt before his enforced retirement through injury.

It is worthy of mention that Royal Lancer established a new record by winning the Irish in addition to the English St. Leger.

The Cesarewitch Stakes provided a sensation by the victory of Light Dragoon, the property of Captain F. Forester, which started at the odds of 100 to 1.

Prices of bloodstock at the Doncaster Yearling Sales were slightly over the average of the previous year, 201 yearlings having realised 131,465 guineas, an average of 654 guineas. The 17 Sledmere yearlings fetched 37,400 guineas, an average of 2,200 guineas. The highest price was 9,100 guineas for a filly by The Tetrarch from Lady Josephine, knocked down to Mr George Lambton, acting for the Aga Khan.

WINNING JOCKEYS (to Oct. 23).

	Mounts.	Wins.	Per cent.
S. Donoghue	509	92	18·07
C. Elliott	430	80	18·60
V. Smyth	351	62	17·66
M. Beary	527	62	11·76
E. Gardner	329	58	17·62
A. Whalley	399	58	14·53

WINNING OWNERS.

	Winning Horses.	Races Won.	Total Value.
Lord Woolavington	10	20	£31,569
Lord Derby	16	32	22,504
Mr. S. Tattersall	5	15	21,091
Sir G. Bullough	6	12	16,413
Lord Astor	4	7	14,402
Lord Lonsdale	7	11	14,294

Alec Taylor, as last year, headed the trainers with 51 races won by 23 horses, the value being £50,190. Lemberg headed the winning sires with 22 winners of 44 races of value of £32,565. Hurry On came second and Spearmint third.

Trotting.—Fastest m., in America, 1 min. 54¼ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 1 min. 56⅘ secs., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

CRICKET IN 1922

WITH no visit from a Dominion team, cricket in 1922 was confined to the County Championship and the representative matches between Gentlemen and Players. Yorkshire displaced Middlesex as County Champions, after the latter had held the honour for two seasons. Yorkshire were champions in 1919 and in the pre-War days in 1906, 1908 and 1912. Last year they met all the counties except Somerset, and of the 29 matches played they won 19 and lost 2—to Notts at Sheffield and to Hampshire at Bradford. Notts came second, but they were 5 times beaten, Surrey, who were third, were only beaten once in 23 matches, which is a curious commentary on the system by which the Championship Table is recorded. The following was the final record :—

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Points Possible.	Points Obtained.	Percentage.
Yorkshire (3)	29	19	2	6	2	145	107	73·79
Notts (8)	26	17	5	4	0	130	93	71·53
Surrey (2)	23	13	1	6	3	115	77	66·95
Kent (4)	27	16	3	3	5	135	86	63·70
Lancashire (5)	28	15	7	2	4	140	79	56·42
Hampshire (6)	26	13	6	3	4	130	71	54·61
Middlesex (1)	22	10	6	3	3	110	56	50·90
Essex (15)	22	7	4	6	5	110	47	42·72
Sussex (9)	30	11	16	1	2	150	57	38·00
Somerset (10)	24	6	11	6	1	120	42	35·00
Derbyshire (12)	20	6	10	2	2	100	34	34·00
Warwick (16)	25	8	15	0	2	125	40	32·00
Gloucester (7)	27	8	17	1	1	135	42	31·11
Leicester (11)	25	6	11	4	4	125	38	30·40
Northants (13)	21	5	14	0	2	105	25	23·80
Glamorganshire (17)	21	1	18	1	1	105	7	6·66
Worcester (14)	26	1	16	1	8	130	7	5·33

Eleven matches were played without any result even on the first innings, and, therefore, are entirely ignored. Essex participated in four of them, Warwickshire in three, Derbyshire, Hants, Lancashire and Notts in two each, and Glamorgan, Gloucestershire, Kent, Leicestershire, Northants, Surrey and Yorkshire in one each.

The figures within parentheses indicate the order in which the various counties finished in the competition of 1921.

During the winter and the beginning of the present year (1923) a team of M.C.C. cricketers toured in South Africa, and another team, under the direction of Mr. A. C. Maclaren, visited New Zealand.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1911	Eton won by 3 wickets.
1912	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1915-18, no match. War.	
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Eton won by 6 runs.

Totals, Eton 40, Harrow 35, drawn 19.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, *v.* South Australia, Jan. 1901.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward (1906) and C. B. Fry (1901) hold the record of 13 centuries in one season. T. Hayward exceeded 2,000 runs in 10 seasons.

England *v.* Australia.—Matches played in Australia, 57; in England, 47. England has won 40, Australia 43, drawn 21, total 104.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1922.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Times Not Out.	Total Runs.	Most in an Innings.	Average.
Hendren, E. H.	38	7	2072	277*	66·83
Hobbs	46	5	2552	168	62·24
‡Mead (C. P.)	50	10	2391	235	59·77
†Wilkinson, Lt. A. C.	8	0	455	123	56·87
Hardinge	48	8	2207	249*	55·17
†Russell, A. C.	50	3	2575	172	54·78
Sharp, A. T.	8	0	438	104	54·75
Ashton, H.	27	5	1128	164	51·27
Hearne (J. W.)	44	6	1835	221	48·28
Seymour (Jas.)	41	5	1727	170	47·97
Sutcliffe	48	5	2020	232	46·97
†Sandham (A.)	45	5	1875	195	46·87
†Woolley (F. E.)	47	3	2022	188	45·93
Hardstaff	40	10	1307	117*	43·56
Oldroyd	45	6	1690	151*	43·33
Fiddian-Green, C. A.	32	7	1057	120	42·28
Tyldesley (E.)	57	5	2168	178	41·69
Makepeace	30	1	1983	169	40·46
Hallows	49	5	1765	178*	40·11
Rhodes (W.)	46	8	1511	110	39·75

Hendren's position at the head of the list repeats his performance of 1920, when his average was 61·46. Mead is third with 59·77 as against his 69·10 in 1921. W. G. Grace's record stands for he headed the list in 1866, '68, '69, '70, '71, '72, '73, '74, '76, '77, '79 and '80.

† Members of the team for South Africa.

‡ Member of the team for Australia and New Zealand.

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1922.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Rhodes (W.)	814·1	312	1451	119	12·19
Norbury	62·5	26	138	11	12·54
Browne, F. B.	322·4	105	716	55	13·01
Parker	1207·5	445	2712	206	13·16
Richmond	862·2	209	2279	169	13·48
Freeman (A. P.) (Kent)	1101·1	270	2839	194	14·63
Macaulay	863·4	218	1952	133	14·67
Kilner (R.)	1081·1	409	1797	122	14·73
White, J. C.	1119·2	378	2282	146	15·63
Allen, G. O.	441·3	131	1179	71	15·76
Wilson, E. R.	258	105	412	26	15·84
Waddington	906·4	200	2139	133	16·08
Louden, G. M.	344·2	80	933	58	16·08
Barratt	730·5	203	1781	109	16·33
Hacker	225·2	55	571	34	16·79
Kennedy	1346·4	366	3444	205	16·80
Durston	644	169	1711	100	17·11
Bestwick (W.)	720·1	194	1576	92	17·14
Tate	1001·5	298	2673	119	17·42
Parkin	1309·3	348	3300	189	17·46
Tyldesley (R.)	700·2	159	1789	100	17·89
Mills	680·5	180	1613	90	17·92

Rhodes, the Yorkshire veteran, maintained his form to a surprising degree. Parker and Kennedy took over 200 wickets. Twenty-two bowlers took 100 wickets or over.

RACQUETS CHAMPIONS, 1922.

Singles.—Hon. C. N. Bruce.

Doubles.—J. C. F. Simpson, R. C. O. Williams.

Public Schools.—Eton (G. S. Ingleton-Webber, O. P. Smith-Bingham).

(UNIVERSITY MATCHES).

Singles.—Oxford (J. C. F. Simpson).

Doubles.—Cambridge (R. H. Hill, R. Aird).

ATHLETICS IN 1922.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.
		M. S.
100 Yards	H. F. V. Edward	0 10
220 Yards	H. F. V. Edward	0 22
440 Yards	H. F. V. Edward	0 50⅘
880 Yards	E. D. Mountain	1 55⅖
1 Mile	D. McPhee	4 27⅘
4 Miles	P. Nurmi	19 52⅗
10 Miles	H. Britton	53 24⅗
2 Miles Walk	U. Frigerio	14 30
7 Miles Walk	G. H. Watts	53 24⅕
120 Yards Hurdles	F. R. Gaby	15⅗
440 Yards Hurdles	W. S. Kent Hughes	0 59
2 Miles Steeplechase	P. Nurmi	11 11⅗

Event.	Winner.	Time.
		M. S.
1 Mile Relay	Surrey A. C.	3 35⅕
		Ft, in.
High Jump	P. Lewden	5 11
Long Jump	C. Hoff	23 3
Hop, Step and Jump	V. Tuulos	48 9
Pole Jump	C. Hoff	12 0
Weight	V. Porhola	47 10
Hammer	C. J. Lindh	172 3½
Discus	V. Nittymaa	136 7
Javelin	P. Johannson	200 5
Tug of War (110 st.)	Y Div. (Highgate) Met. Police	—

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °.)

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	H. M. S.			
100°	0 0 9⅘	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		A. F. Duffey	New York	1902
100	0 0 9⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
100	0 0 9⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
		R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
120	0 0 11⅗	H. P. Drew	Rhode Island	1914
130	0 0 12⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14⅗	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅖	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
220	0 0 20⅘	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21⅕	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300	0 0 30⅕	C. W. Paddock	Redlands, Cal.	1921
300°	0 0 30⅘	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 31⅕	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1960
440°	0 0 47⅗	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48⅘	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57⅖	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600°	0 1 10⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11	E. H. Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880°	0 1 52⅘	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
1000°	0 2 12⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14⅕	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320°	0 3 2⅕	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 5⅗	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles.				
1°	0 4 12⅘	N. S. Taber	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1915
1	0 4 13⅕	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2°	0 9 9⅕	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
3	0 14 8⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1922
3°	0 14 17⅘	A. Shrubb	Stamford Bridge	1903
4	0 19 23⅗	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
5°	0 24 33⅘	A. Shrubb	London	1904
6	0 29 41⅗	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1921
10	0 50 40°	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15°	1 20 48	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20°	1 51 54	G. Wesslland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25°	2 29 20⅘	G. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36⅘	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

Miles.				
1°	0 6 25⅕	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1°	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2°	0 13 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3°	0 20 25⅘	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4°	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5°	0 36 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6°	0 43 26⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7°	0 50 40⅕	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
7	0 50 50⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10°	1 15 57⅖	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 56 41⅘	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
20	2 49 26	J. Butler	Putney	1897
		H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
25	3 37 6⅘	S. C. H. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
50	7 52 27	J. Butler	Putney	1905
72	11 49 23⅘	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
100	18 8 4 10	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Cambridge beat Oxford, 9 events to 1. *England beat France*, 57 points to 42. *Triangular International.* — England, 21 pts., 1; Scotland, 8 pts., 2; Ireland, 4 pts., 3.

National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; J. Guillemot (France) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race,—France, 53 pts., 1; England, 65 pts., 2; Scotland, 90 pts., 3. J. Guillemot (France) first man home.

Marathon Race. — A. R. Mills (2h. 47m. 30⅘s.), 2 (third successive win).

CROQUET IN 1922.

Champions.—Dr. C. E. Pepper (Men's); Miss D. D. Steel (Ladies').

Champion Cup.—Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medals. — Trevor Williams (Men's); Miss N. S. L Golchrist (Ladies').

Gilbey Cup.—Capt. T. Wheler.

HOCKEY IN 1922.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, 3; Ireland, 2.
England, 8; Wales, 0.
England, 7; Scotland, 0.
England, 16; France, 0.
Ireland, 6; Scotland, 0.
Ireland, 4; Wales, 0.
Wales, 2; Scotland, 2.

OTHER RESULTS.

Cambridge, 3; Oxford, 2.
R. Navy, 4; R.A.F., 0.
R. Navy, 3; Army, 2.
Army, 10; R.A.F., 2.

Army Cup.—R.F., 1; Army Education Corps, 0.

Hospital Cup.—St. Thomas, 6; King's College, 2.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS, 1922.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Bantam—B. Sansom.
Feather—G. Mackenzie.
Light—G. Mackenzie.
Middle—G. W. Wilson.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Light—E. A. Bacon.
Heavy—J. Shepherd.

HURDLE RACING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
120[c]	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Queen's Club	1920
220 (2ft. 6in. hurdles)	0 0 23⅘	A. C. Kraenstein	New York	1898
		J. I. Wendell	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1913
		R. Simpson	Columbia, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 53¼	A. G. Desch	Philadelphia	1921

RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	m. s.			
440 yards (4×110)	0 42⅕	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal.)	1921
880 yards (4×220)	1 27⅘	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal.)	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds.)	3 16⅘	American Legion	Philadelphia	1921
2 miles (4 - 880 yds.)	7 50⅗	Oxford & Cambridge	Philadelphia	1920
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 5	Univ. of Illinois	Chicago	1922

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
hrs.	m. yds.			
1 Running	11 1442	J. Bouin	Stockholm	1913
1 Walking	8 438	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2 Running	20 952	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
2 Walking	15 501	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3 Walking	21 471	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4 Walking	26 1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5 Walking	33 75	J. Butler	Putney	1906
6 Walking	39 1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12 Walking	73 145	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24 Walking	131 580	T. E. Hammond	Stadium	1908

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS. (FIELD EVENTS).

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	*6 7⅝	E. Beeson	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
	6 5	B. H. Baker	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	25 3	E. O. Gourdin	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1921
	24 11⅞	P. O'Connor	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump	13 6⅜	C. Hoff	Norway	1922
	*13 5	F. K. Foss	Antwerp	1920
Hop, Step, and Jump	*50 11	D. F. Ahearne	New York	1911
	48 11½	T. J. Ahearne	Stadium, London	1908
Hammer Throw	*189 6½	P. Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting	*51 0	R. Rose	San Francisco	1909
Discus Throw	158 4½	A. Taipale	Copenhagen	1913
	*1 6 1⅜	J. Duncan	New York	1912
Javelin Throw	*216 10⅔	J. Myra	Stockholm	1919

BADMINTON IN 1922.

England beat Ireland, 9 matches to 0.

England beat Scotland, 9 matches to 0.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(*Men's Singles*), Sir G. A. Thomas; (*Men's Doubles*), G. A. Sautter and F. J. Devlin; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Miss Tragett and Miss Hogarth; (*Mixed Doubles*), Sir G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1922.

Épée: G. Burt.
Sabres: A.H. Corble.
Foils: R. Sutton.
Ladies' Foils: Miss M. H. Hall.
Cambridge beat Oxford 8 wins to 5.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1910	John Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	John Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1910	Jas. Braid.
1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.)
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.)

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

(British Records marked *.)

Yds.	Time.	Name.	Year
	H. M. S.		
100	0 0 9⅝	J. Donaldson	1910
100	*0 0 9⅝	J. Donaldson	1912
120	0 0 11⅘	J. Donaldson	1909
120	*0 0 11⅗	H. Gent	1887
130	0 0 12	J. Donaldson	1911
150	*0 0 14⅘	H. Hutchens	1882
220	0 0 21⅗	L. C. McLachlan	1902
220	*0 0 21⅘	H. Hutchens	1885
250	0 0 25⅘	H. Hutchens	1887
300	*0 0 30	H. Hutchens	1884
440	0 0 47⅘	B. R. Day	1907
500	*0 0 59	E. C. Bredin	1898
		J. Nuttall	1864
600	*0 1 13	E. C. Bredin	1897
880	0 1 53⅘	F. S. Hewitt	1871
1,320	*0 3 7	W. Richards	1866
Miles.			
1	0 4 12⅘	W. G. George	1886
2	0 9 11⅘	W. Lang	1863
3	0 14 18⅖	G. McCrae	1918
4	0 19 25⅘	P. Cannon	1888
5	0 24 40	J. White	1863
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae	1918
20	1 49 29	H. Holmer	1911
25	2 22 20	W. Kolehmainen	1912
50	5 55 4	G. Cartwright	1887
100	13 26 30	C. Rowell	1883

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby	1883
3	0 20 21⅘	J. W. Raby	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby	1883
10	1 15 45	J. W. Raby	1883
20	2 39 57	W. Perkins	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes	1880

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS. RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Year.
	Mls. Yds.		
1	11 1286	H. Watkins	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright	1837
12	89 1540	C. Rowell	1882
		WALKING.	
1	8 302	J. Meagher	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins	1877
3	22 456⅗	H. Thatcher	1882
6	38 750	W. Howes	1878
12	70 677	J. Hibberd	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND, g.	g.	t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1914	No match—War.			No match—War.
1915-9	No match—War			No match War.
1920	England ..	2	1	Gloucestershire.
1921	England ..	3	0	Gloucestershire.
1922	England ..	1	0	Gloucestershire.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND *v.* SCOTLAND, g.	g.
No match—War.	
No match—War.	
1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919—No League Championship—War.	
England 5	to 4
Scotland 3	to 0
Scotland.....1	to 0

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Sheffield United *b.* Chelsea 3—0.
No match—War.
Aston Villa *b.* Huddersfield T. 1—0.
Tott. Hotspur *b.* Wolverhampton W., 1—0.
Huddersfield *b.* Preston 1—0.

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £13,414 at Cup Final at Stamford Bridge, April 23, 1921, between Tottenham Hotspur and Wolverhampton Wanderers, when there were 72,805 spectators. The England record attendance is 120,081, at Crystal Palace, April 19, 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1921-22.

The Internationals.

Scotland again won the championship, beating England in the deciding match by 1 0. England and Wales were equal with one win, one loss and one draw each. Ireland were at the bottom with two drawn games and one loss. Results:—

Oct. 22, at Belfast, Ireland drew with England, 1-1.
Feb. 4, at Wrexham, Wales beat Scotland, 2 1.
Mar. 4, at Glasgow, Scotland beat Ireland, 2 1.
Mar. 13, at Liverpool, England beat Wales, 1-0.
April 1, at Belfast, Ireland drew with Wales 1-1.
April 8, at Birmingham, Scotland beat England, 1-0.

Totals (including ties): Scotland, 20; England, 22; Wales, 2; Ireland, 2. This series started in 1883-84.

Amateur Internationals.

Only two Amateur Internationals were played, the fixtures with Continental countries being dropped. England won both the fixtures. Results:—

Nov. 14, at Leicester, England beat Ireland, 4-1.
Jan. 21, at Swansea, England beat Wales, 7-0.

Inter-League Matches.

The English Football League won both their matches with the Scottish League and the Irish League without the loss of a goal. Results:—

Oct. 1, at Belfast, English L. beat Irish L., 1 0.
Oct. 26, at Glasgow, Scottish L. beat Irish L., 3-0.
Mar. 18, at Glasgow, English L. beat Scottish L., 3-0.

Principal Cups.

English.—Huddersfield Town beat Preston North End, 1-0, at Stamford Bridge, Chelsea, on April 29. Attendance, 53,000; receipts, £10,5 1.

Amateur.—Bishop Auckland beat South Bank, 5-2.

Amateur F.A.—Eastbourne beat Ealing Assn., 1-0.

Scottish. Greenoe Morton b. Glasgow Rangers, 1 0.

Welch.—Cardiff City beat Ton Pentre, 2 0.

Irish.—Linfield beat Glenavon, 2-1.

London. Arsenal beat Crystal Palace, 1-0.

London Amateur.—Ilford beat Nunhead, 3-1.

League Competitions.

League I.—Liverpool, 57 pts.
League II.—Nottingham Forest, 56 pts.
League III. (Southern Section).—Southampton, 61 pts.
League III. (Northern Section).—Stockport County.
Southern. Plymouth Argyle Res. (English Section); Pontypridd Yale (Welch Section).
Irish.—Linfield, 17 pts
Scottish.—Celtic, 67 pts.
Central.—Sheffield United, 56 pts.
Midland.—Worksop Town, 61 pts.
Birmingham.—Willenhall 53 pts.
London. Grays Athletic, 52 pts.
London Combination.—Tottenham Hotspur, 55 pts.
Isthmian.—Ilford, 38 pts
Athenian.—St. Albans City, 41 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1922.

Wales won the International Rugby Championship by 3 victories and 1 drawn game. Wales beat England, Ireland and France, and drew with Scotland. England was second, with 2 wins, 1 lost game and 1 draw, and Scotland was third, with 1 win, 2 losses and 2 draws. Ireland was fourth and France last. Results:—

Jan. 2. France drew with Scotland, at Paris, 1 goal and 1 try each
Jan. 21. Wales beat England, at Cardiff, by 2 goals, 6 tries to 2 tries.
Feb. 14. Scotland drew with Wales, at Edinburgh by a penalty goal 2 tries (9 points) to a goal and a dropped goal (9 points).
Feb. 11. England beat Ireland, at Dublin, by 4 tries, to 1 try.
Feb. 25. Scotland beat Ireland, at Edinburgh, by 2 tries to 1 try.
Feb. 25. England beat France, at Twickenham, by 3 goals (2 penalty goals) to a goal and a try.
Mar. 11. Wales beat England, at Swansea, by 1 goal 2 tries to a goal.
Mar. 18. England beat Scotland, at Twickenham, by 1 goal 2 tries to a goal.
Mar. 23. Wales beat France, at Paris, 1 goal 2 tries to a try.
Apr. 8. Ireland beat France, at Dublin, by 2 goals (1 penalty) to a try.

At Twickenham, Oxford University beat Cambridge by a goal and 2 tries to a goal. Oxford have won 20 games, Cambridge 15, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was again won by Gloucestershire, who beat North Midlands in the final by 3 goals 2 tries (19 points) to nil.

NORTHERN UNION IN 1921-22.

This body is now called the Rugby League. In the season an Australasian team toured England, playing 36 matches, of which they won 27 and lost 9. The tourists won 2 of the 3 test matches. Huddersfield won the County League Competition (Yorkshire Division) and Oldham the Lancashire Section. Rochdale Hornets won the Challenge Cup and Wigan the Club Championship. Yorkshire won the County Championship.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914-22).

1914	W. L. Brock	Morane 80 h.p.....	72 m.p.h.
1919	G. Gathergood ..	Airco 450 h.p.....	129·5 ,,
1920	F. T. Courtney ..	Martinsyde.....	153·5 ,,
1921	J. H. James	Bamel	163·34 ,,
1922	J. L. James	Napier Lion 450 h.p. ..	178 ,,

Deutsche de la Meurthe Cup.

Place.	Won by	Pilot	M.p.h.	Machine.
1921	Etampes..	France.. Kirsch..	175	Nieuport Delarge.
1922	Etampes..	France.. G. Lasne	181	Nieuport Delarge.

The King's Prize, 1922.

The King's Prize (1922), over a course from Croydon to Glasgow and back, was won by F. L. Barnard with a 350 h.p. Rolls-Royce in 5 hrs. 31 min. 57 secs. for 810 miles, a speed of 127½ miles per hour.

Gordon-Bennett Aerial Cup (1910-20).

Place.	Won by	Pilot.	M.p.h.	Machine.
1910	New York..	Gt. Britain	G. White	60	Blériot.
1911	Eastchurch	America ..	Weyman	79½	Nieuport.
1912	Chicago....	France	Vedrines.	104	Deperdussin
1913	Reims	France	Prevost..	124	Deperdussin
*1920	Etampes ..	France	Lecointe.	172	Nieuport.

* The Cup was won outright by France.

Ballooning.

Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1922 was won by Belgium (E. Demuyter, pilot; distance covered, 875 miles, United States (Honeywell, pilot) was second with 662 miles.

The Ballooning Record is 1,893 miles, held by Germany. British record, 1,117 miles; French record (Bienaime, 1912), 1,378 miles.

BOXING IN 1922.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1922):—

Fly Weight—Jimmy Wilde.
Bantam—Joe Lynch.
Feathers—Johnny Kilbane.
Light—Benny Leonard.
Welter—M. Walker.
Middle—J. Wilson.
Light-Heavy—Battling Siki.
Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

PUNTING IN 1922.

H. B. Marshall won Amateur Singles Championship; and, with L. H. Crispe, Double Championship.

A. E. Edwards (Maidenhead) won Professional Championship.

POLO IN 1922.

Whitney Cup.—Argentines beat Quidnuncs.
Roehampton Open Cup.—Argentines beat Eastcott.
Ranelagh Open Cup—Cowdray beat Quidnuncs.
Ranelagh Verdun Cup.—England beat France.
Universities.—Cambridge beat Oxford .
Hurlingham Champion Cup.—Argentines beat Eastcott.
Inter-Regimental.—XVII Lancers beat XV Hussars.
Ranelagh Coronation Cup.—XVII Lancers beat Cowdray.
Harrington Cup.—Lords beat Commons. (Prince in winning team.)
Public Schools Cup.—Old Etonians beat Old Rugbeians.
Social Clubs' Cup.—Royal Automobile Club.

BILLIARDS IN 1922.

Thomas Newman won the Professional Championship of Billiards, beating Claude Falkiner in the final heat by 833 in 16,000 up. There were only five competitors—T. Reece, McConachy (New Zealand) and Davis in addition to the finalists—the absentees being M. Inman, H.W. Stevenson and W. Smith. Newman confirmed his right to the title in the Burroughes' Tournament, in which he beat W. Smith by 16,000 to 15,697. In this contest Newman, in his tournament games, had the wonderful average of 64·51, a figure never before approached. Smith put up a wonderful record at Thurston's, compiling breaks of 500 and over on each of three successive days. The breaks were 570, 752 and 715. McConachy, the newcomer, was somewhat of a failure, though at Burroughes he made a break of 916 against Inman, his record with ivory balls. Results :—

Professional Championship.—Thomas Newman beat Claude Falkiner by 833 in 16,000 up.

Amateur Championship.—J. Graham Symes beat W. P. McLeod by 3,000 to 2,661. Mr. Symes had previously won in 1917 and 1918.

Breaks.—On Feb. 27, 1920, Falkiner made 870 with ivory balls. On May 6, 1920, T. Newman scored an all-round break of 1,024 with ivory balls, this being the largest apart from George Gray's (red ball) and anchor cannon "freak" efforts. T. Reece also made a break of 872. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394, by W. J. Peall, 1890 ; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891. With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,196 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911 ; 1,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray ; 994 by H. W. Stevenson ; 972 by T. Newman (October, 1922) ; and 821 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest break break was 499,735 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907. In Australia with composition balls Walter Lindrum made a break, in 1922, of 1,417.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1922.

British Open.—Walter Hagen (Detroit, U.S.A.)
British Amateur.—E. W. E. Holderness (Walton Heath).
Ladies' Open.—Miss Joyce Wethered.
British Ladies'.—Miss Joyce Wethered.
French.—Aubrey Boomer (St. Cloud).
American.—J. Sweetser (Siwanoy).
Welsh.—Capt. E. F. Carter.
Irish.—A. Lowe.
British Girls'.—Miss Muriel Wickenden.
British Boys'.—H. S. Mitchell.
Tournament.—(£750 Professional), George Gadd.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1922.

The Championships.

Men's Singles Challenge Round.—Gerald L. Patterson (Australia) beat R. Lycett.
Men's Doubles.—J. O. Anderson and R. Lycett beat G. L. Patterson and P. O'Hara Wood.
Ladies' Singles.—Mdlle. Lenglen (holder) beat Mrs. Mallory.
Ladies' Doubles.—Mdlle. Lenglen and Miss Ryan (holders) beat Mrs. Stocks and Miss McKane.
Mixed Doubles.—P. O'Hara Wood and Mdlle. Lenglen beat R. Lycett and Miss Ryan.
All England Plate.—B. I. C. Norton beat R. C. Wertheim.

International Davis Cup.
America beat Australasia.

American Championship.
W. T. Tilden (holder) beat W. M. Johnston. This was Tilden's third successive win and he thereby became possessor of the cup.

CYCLING.

N.U.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1922.

Mile.	Winner.	H. M. S.
¼	G. Owen	32⅘
1	G. Owen	2 46⅖
5	J. E. Sibbit	11 46⅖
25	A. White	1 10 3⅘
50 (paced)	S. Scott	1 48 21⅕
1 (tandem)	H. E. Ryan / T. Harvey	2 5⅘

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1922.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—H. T. Johnson (England).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—Moeskops (Holland).
100 Miles (Amateur).—D. Marsh (England).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

Kil.	M. yds.	M. S.	
1	1093	53⅘	Gombault.
2	1 427	1 37⅕	A. E. Wills.
3	1 1520	2 17	A. E. Wills.
4	2 854	2 56	A. E. Wills.
5	3 188	3 35⅘	A. E. Wills.
10	6 376	6 14⅘	P. Guignard.
20	12 752	12 0⅘	P. Guignard.
50	31 120	29 23	P. Guignard.
100	62 240	59 1	P. Guignard.

1 Hour—63 m. 256 yds., P. Guignard,
6 Hours—220 m. 1410 yds., T. Robb.
12 Hours—249 m. 1447 yds., A. E. Walters.
24 Hours—534 m. 774 yds., A. E. Walters.
Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 61⅕ secs., W. T. Hall. No mile times taken in Guignard's record race.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (106 miles), 5 h. 9 m. 41 s., F. H. Grubb, 1912.
London-Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 57 m. 42 s., R. Shirley, 1907.
London-York (188 miles), 10 h. 19 m., H. Green, 1909.
London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1905.
London-Land's End (300 miles,) 20 h. 40 m., F. C. Higgins, 1910.
Land's End-John o'Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green, 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.
1909	R. Arnst *beat* W. Webb (in N.Z.).
1910	R. Arnst ,, E. Barry (on Zambesi).
1912	E. Barry ,, R. Arnst.
1913	E. Barry ,, E. Durnan.
1914	E. Barry ,, H. Pearce.
1919	E. Barry ,, Jas. Paddon.
1920	A. Felton ,, E. Barry.
1921	E. Barry ,, A. Felton (in Australia)
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N.Z.).

HENLEY REGATTA, 1922.

Grand Challenge Cup.—Leander, 7m. 36s.
Ladies.—Brasenose (Oxford), 7m. 47s.
Stewards.—Eton Vikings, 8m. 25s.
Visitors.—Third Trinity Cambs.), 8m. 28s.
Goblets.—Magdalen (Oxford), 9m. 19s.
Wyfold.—Thames R.C., 9m. 6s.
Diamond Sculls.—W. M. Hoover (Duluth, U.S.A.), 9m. 32s.
Thames.—Worcester (Oxford), 7m. 56s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1922.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (3rd year in succ.)
Doggett's Coat and Badge,—Thomas J. Phelps (Putney).

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1913	Mr. S. Hill Woods	Tide Time.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Hung Well.
1915	Sir Thomas Dewar	Dilwyn.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Winning Number.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Harmonicon.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Fighting Force.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided. War.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1904	Cambridge	21	34	4½ lengths.
1905	Oxford	20	35	3 lengths.
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	50	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20	14	3½ lengths.*a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2½ lengths.*g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths.*h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	¾ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1 15–19	Cambridge	21	11	4 lengths.
1920	No race—War.			
1921	Cambridge	19	45	1 length.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

1905, Putney to Mortlake, Cambridge beat Harvard, 19m. 28 secs., 2 lengths.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 39, Cambridge 34; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 40, Oxford 35; drawn 9.
Rugby Football—Oxford 20, Cambridge 15; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 20, Oxford 20; drawn 4.
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 23; ties 5.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

	M. S.	Date.
Men—Free Style.		
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	0 52⅕	Jun. 24, 1922
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	0 53⅕	Jul. 10, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	1 27⅖	Sept. 27, 1921
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	2 16	Apr. 16, 1922
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	3 18⅖	Sept. 30, 1922
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	3 35⅗	Sept. 30, 1922
400 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A. ..	5 6⅘	Sept. 30, 1922
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	5 7⅗	Sept. 30, 1922
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	5 56⅕	Sept. 30, 1922
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	6 24⅘	Sept. 30, 1922
880 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.....	11 24⅕	Jan. 10, 1920
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	13 15⅘	Aug. 20, 1920
1,000 metres—Arne Borg, Sweden.....	14 18⅖	Aug. 18, 1921
1,500 metres—G. R. Hodgson, Canada.	22 0	Jul. 10, 1912
1 mile—G. R. Hodgson, Canada	23 34⅘	Jul. 10, 1912
Men—Back Stroke.		
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1 4⅘	—
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1 14⅗	Aug. 20, 1920
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.....	1 45⅖	Apr. 20, 1922
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany.....	2 48⅗	Apr. 30, 1912
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium.....	5 59⅗	Sept. 16, 1921
Men—Breast Stroke.		
100 metres—W. Lutzow, Germany.....	1 16⅖	May 24, 1914
200 yards—E. Toldi, Hungary	2 39⅕	Aug. 20, 1911
200 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	2 56⅕	Jul. 28, 1914
400 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	6 14⅘	Dec. 11, 1912
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	7 51	Dec. 11, 1912
Women—Free Style.		
100 yards—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A..	1 3⅘	Aug. 8, 1921
100 metres—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A..	1 13⅕	Aug. 25, 1920
150 yards—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain.	1 48	Sept. 20, 1922
220 yards—Miss H. Wainwright, U.S.A.	2 41⅕	Jul. 23, 1922
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	4 8⅗	Sept. 4, 1922
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.....	5 53⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5 54⅗	Sept. 4, 1922
500 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	6 45⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A. ..	7 22⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
880 yards—Miss C. Gallegan, U.S.A....	13 31⅘	Aug. 17, 1918
1 mile—Miss F. Durack, Australia ...26	8	Feb. 23, 1914
Women—Breast Stroke.		
200 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt. Britain	3 2⅘	May 26, 1922
Women—Back Stroke.		
150 yards—Miss E. Bleibtrey, U.S.A...	2 10⅗	Feb. 28, 1920

TENNIS IN 1922.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches.—Cambridge (R. H. Hill) won Singles; Oxford (V. A. Cazalet and H. Noble) won Doubles.
M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) Hon. C. N. Bruce.
World's Championship.—G. F. Covey (England) beat W. Kinsella (U.S.A.).

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1922.

Event.	Winner.	H.	M.	S.
100 yards	A. M. van Schelle	0	0	56⅘
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	0	1	56⅘
200 yards, breast	J. D. Coombe	0	2	58
220 yards	J. G. Hatfield	0	2	52⅕
440 yards, Salt Water—E. P. Peter, Penguin		0	5	46⅘
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0	6	11⅘
Half-mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	11	59⅕
Mile—J. G. Hatfield		26	46⅖	
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—E. P. Peter		1	7	23
Diving—A. R. Knight				
Plunging—Lt. Col. H. W. Allason, 73 ft. 8½ in.				
Club Team—Penguins S. C.		0	14	34⅖

LADIES CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans	0	1	9⅖
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss E. Gilbert	0	2	16
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss D. B. Hart.....	0	3	2⅘
220 yards—Miss Hilda James	0	3	10
Long Distance—Miss C. M. Jeans	1	7	36

WATER POLO

England beat Scotland 12 goals to 1.
Scotland beat Wales 8 goals to 0.
County Championship—Chesh re beat Somerset 7 goals to 0.
Club Championship—Walsall beat Weston 6 goals to 5.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

Men.	M.	S.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54⅕
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.....	1	32⅖
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅗
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅕
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton..	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—D. Billington, Bacup	13	34⅕
Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	1⅘
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	53⅗
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

Women.			
100 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston.....	1	7⅖	
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston	1	48	
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	51⅗	
300 yards—Miss Hilda J mes, Garston.....	4	13⅘	
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	6	16⅕	
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	7	13	
880 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield.....	14	31⅘	
1,000 yards—Miss Vera Neave, Enfield	16	25⅕	
Mile—Miss C. M. Jeans, Nottingham	29	42⅕	
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	13⅖	
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3	2⅘	

Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 66ft. 6½ in.

Captain Matthew Webb swam from Dover to Calais in 21 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

Thos. William Burgess swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅘ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

In 1886 the Westchester Club of America invited the Hurlingham Club to send a team to the U.S.A. to compete for a challenge cup, and the following matches have been played:—

1886.....°England beat America.....2 matches to 0	
1902.....§England beat America.....2 matches to 1	
1909.....°America beat England.....2 matches to 0	
1911.....°America beat England.....2 matches to 0	
1913.....°America beat England.....2 matches to 0	
1914.....°England beat America.....2 matches to 0	
1921.....§America beat England.....2 matches to 0	

° Played in America. § Played in England.

In 1922 both the British and American Championships were won by Argentina.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.	11 Jan. to 31 Aug.
Deer, Male .	None.	None.	1 Jan. to 9 June.
„ Fallow Male	None.	None.	Michaels. to 9 June.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.	20 Apr. to 12 Aug.†
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	1 Jan. to 19 Sept.
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	1 Dec. to 19 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.

† Subject to variation in various counties: *e.g.*, Tyrone, 1 Apr. to 12 Aug.; Dublin, 1 Mar. to 20 Sept.

It is also unlawful to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for all these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout the United Kingdom. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.
Auk.
Avocet.
Bee-eater.
Bittern.
Bonxie.
Colin.
Cornish chough.
Coulterneb.
Cuckoo.
Curlew.
Diver.
Dotterel.
Dunbird.
Dunlin.
Eider-duck.
Fern-owl.
‡Fulmar.
‡Gannet.
Goatsucker.
Godwit.
Goldfinch.
Grebe.
Greenshank.
‡Guillemot.
Gull (except black-backed)
Hoopoe.
Kingfisher.
Kittiwake.
Lapwing.
Lark.
Loon.
Mallard.
Marrot.
Merganser.
Murre.
Night-hawk.
Night-jar.
Nightingale.
Oriole.
Owl.
Ox-bird.
Oyster-catcher.
Peewit.
Petrel.
Phalarope.
Plover.
Ployerspage.
Pochard.
‡Puffin.
Purre.
‡Razorbill.
Redshank.
Reeve or Ruff.
Roller.
Sanderling.
Sandpiper.
Scout.
Sealark.
Seamew.
Sea parrot.
Sea swallow.
Shearwater.
Sheldrake.
Shoveller.
Skua.
Smew.
Snipe.
Solan goose.
Spoonbill.
Stint.
Stone curlew.
Stonehatch.
Summer snipe
Tarrock.
Teal.
Tern.
Thicknee.
Tystey.
Whaup.
Widgeon.
Wild duck.
Willock.
Wimbrel.
Woodcock.
Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. 1 November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound. This does not apply to foreign hares. The statutory close season for hares in Ireland has been varied for some counties by order of the Lord Lieutenant, and it is now mostly from 1 April to 12 August.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Bill.—This is the title of a Bill which has been introduced in Parliament

this year (1922) to "consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales." The Bill has passed the House of Lords, has been read a first time in the House of Commons, and the second reading was shortly to take place when the Prime Minister resigned. Many of the clauses, numbering over 90, have been considerably criticised, especially those relating to the all-important question of pollution, but it is believed that the new Bill will give more powers to deal with and prevent pollution than any previous Act. Coarse fish anglers are promised representation on the Fishery Boards, who are to be given additional powers, especially as to dealing with pollution.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire‡‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar & Plym, Usk, Ribble, Wear†	,, ,,	,, ,,
	,, ,,	,, ,,
	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex)	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	,, to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Derwent (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 25 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖30 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	,, ,,
Fowey	¶1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, §§

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Esmont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3 Sept. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 3 Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 3 Sept. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Brora, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 23 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

III. IRELAND. The close-time applies to both capture and sale of salmon and trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days, but many variations have been made, which it is impossible to specify in detail here; the following list shows the general close-time (all dates inclusive) in force in the various districts, in parts of some of which, however, it is different. The second column gives the point of delimitation on the coast between the districts, which include all rivers, &c., within the respective coast-limits:—

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod.
Dublin	Skerries to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Wexford	Wicklow to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Oct. to 14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Lismore	Helvick Head to	31 July to 1 Feb.	30 Sept. to 1 Feb.
Cork	Ballycotton H. to	16 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head to	30 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Bantry	Mizen Head to	16 Sept. to 31 Mar.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head to	Do.	1 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Waterville	Lamb Head to	16 July to 31 Dec.	15 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Killarney	Bray Head to	1 Aug. to 16 Jan.	1 Nov. to 16 Mar.
Limerick	Dunmore Head to	20 July to 31 Jan.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Galway	Hags Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Connemara	Cashla Coast-Guard Stn. to	16 Aug. to 31 Jan.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head to	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bangor	Pigeon Point to	Do.	1 Oct. to 30 Apr.
Ballina	Benwee Head to	13 Aug. to 15 Mar.	11 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Sligo	Coonamore to	16 July to 31 Dec.	1 Oct. to 31 Jan.
Ballyshannon	Mullaghmore to	20 Aug. to 28 Feb.	10 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Letterkenny	Rossan Point to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	2 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Londonderry	Malin Head to	1 Sept. to 14 Apr.	21 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Coleraine	Downhill to	20 Aug. to 3 Feb.	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
Ballycastle	Portrush to	20 Sept. to 16 Mar.	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Dundalk	Donaghadee to	13 Aug. to 11 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head to Skerries	Do.	16 Sept. to 11 Feb.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

In Ireland, from 6 a.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2 Oct. to 1 Feb.:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Sciont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
*Norfolk ‡‡	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Adur, Cuckmere, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire‡	
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Fowey §§	
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn	2 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Bela ◊	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish other than pollen, trout, and

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

‡‡ In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan.

char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 15 May and 30 June. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, but not for Ireland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year. In Ireland, taking oysters from licensed beds is larceny; and by 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, no oysters may be taken between 1 May and 1 Sept., though this close-season has been varied in the following cases:—

Estuary of Suir	1 Jan. to 30 Sept.
Tralee Bay	1 Mar. to 30 Sept.
Galway Bay and Carlingford Lough	1 Jan. to 30 Nov.
Strangford Lough	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	2 April to 30 Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and Drumcliffe Bays	1 May to 31 May.

Licenses for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are given at p. 404.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued, except that in Ireland rod licences are available in all parts of that country. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from £5 to £2. The licence duty on a salmon rod and line is £1 in Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, 1861 to 1907, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members, qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases, under local Provisional Orders, there are also members representative of fresh-water anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	D. O. Davies, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	E. L. Jones, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Ponttwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Portheawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
†Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	E. H. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	G. J. L. Ellis, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	E. W. Oxborrow, Brighton.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coast gd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	W. E. Puckering, Market St., York.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	C. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators (*see* p. 479).

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Sturgeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

NOTE.—Dates of several important events cannot be given as they are not fixed until the New Year. The University Boat Race is usually on a Saturday at the end of March. The University Cricket Match generally takes place early in July at Lord's, as also does the Eton and Harrow match. County Cricket fixtures had not been made at the time of going to press.

January.

1. Dog licences renewable — Manchester Steeplechases.
3. National Sporting Club—Stable Lads' Boxing Tourney—Gatwick Steeplechases.
5. Hurst Park and Haydock 'Chases.
12. Lingfield Steeplechases.
15. Salmon fishing opens on River Tay—Derby Steeplechases.
16. Royal Horticultural Society — Altcar Club Coursing.
17. Newbury Steeplechases.
20. England *v.* Wales (Rugby), at Twickenham—Scotland *v.* France, at Edinburgh.
26. Kempton Park Steeplechases.
27. England *v.* Wales (Amateur Association), in Scotland.
31. Sandown Park Steeplechases.

February.

1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.
2. Manchester Steeplechases. [ends.
3. Wales *v.* Scotland (Rugby), at Cardiff—Scotland *v.* Wales (Association), in Scotland.
7. Gatwick Steeplechases.
9. Lingfield and Haydock 'Chases.
10. England *v.* Ireland (Rugby), at Leicester.
14. Windsor Steeplechases—Waterloo Cup Coursing Meeting.
16. Hurst Park Steeplechases.
17. Scotland *v.* Wales (Hockey), in Scotland.
21. Oxford *v.* Cambridge (Hockey), at Beckenham—Newbury 'Chases.
23. Kempton Park and Manchester Steeplechases.
24. Ireland *v.* Scotland (Rugby), at Dublin — Wales *v.* France, at Swansea — Wales *v.* Ireland (Hockey), in Wales—Cross-Country Championship at Coventry.
28. Lingfield Steeplechases.

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends.
2. Gatwick Steeplechases.
3. Ireland *v.* Scotland (Hockey), in Ireland — Ireland *v.* Scotland (Association), in Ireland. [Wales.
5. Wales *v.* England (Association), in
6. Cheltenham N.H. Steeplechases—Badminton Championships.
9. Hurst Park Steeplechases.
10. Ireland *v.* Wales (Rugby)—England *v.* Wales (Hockey), in Ireland.
13. Royal Horticultural Society (two days). [and Wales.
14. Freshwater fishing ends, England
15. Sandown Park Steeplechases.
16. Grand Military Meeting, Sandown.
17. England *v.* Scotland (Rugby), at Edinburgh—England *v.* Scotland (Hockey), in Scotland.
19. Flat racing opens at Lincoln.
20. Lincoln Handicap.
22. Liverpool Steeplechases.
23. Grand National Steeplechase.
24. England *v.* Ireland (Hockey), in England—Champion Steeplechase at Liverpool—Amateur Billiards Championships.
27. Oxford and Cambridge (Golf), at Rye—Royal Horticultural Society (two days). [France.
31. England *v.* France (Hockey), in

April.

2. England *v.* France (Rugby), at Paris—Manchester Steeplechases, Kempton, Birmingham and Newcastle Meetings—Billiards Championship begins.
3. Royal Artillery at Sandown.
4. Household Brigade Meeting at Hawthorn Hill—Leicester Spring Meeting.
7. Alexandra Park Race Meeting.

April (*continued*).

10. Royal Horticultural Society (two days).
13. Eglinton Hunt: N.H. Meeting—Newbury Spring Meeting—R.H.S. Narcissus Show.
14. France *v.* Ireland (Rugby), at Paris—Scotland *v.* England (Association), in Scotland—Wales *v.* Ireland (Association), in Wales.
17. Newmarket Craven Meeting.
18. A.B.A. Championships.
21. Amateur Cup Final Tie—United Border Hunts Meeting at Kelso—Quorn Hunt.
24. Epsom Spring Meeting — Great Metropolitan—R.H.S. (two days).
26. Sandown Park Meeting.
28. English Cup Final (Association), at Wembley—Sandown Park 'Chases.
29. Fox Hunting ends.

May.

1. United Hunts, at Lingfield—Newmarket First Spring Meeting.
2. Two Thousand Guineas.
4. One Thousand Guineas.
5. Hurst Park Spring Meeting.
8. Chester Meeting Opens—R.H.S. (two days' Show).
9. Chester Cup Day.
12. Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes.
15. Newmarket Second Spring Meeting—Newmarket Stakes.
18. Gatwick Spring Meeting — Ayr Spring Meeting.
21. Whit Monday. Hurst Park, Redcar and Wolverhampton Meetings.
23. Manchester Meeting—Yarmouth.
24. Royal Tournament (16 days).
25. Lingfield Second Spring Meeting.
23. Ranelagh Polo.
29. York and Bath Meetings—R.H.S. (three days' Show).

June.

1. Doncaster Spring Meeting.
2. Windsor First June Meeting.
5. Epsom Summer Meeting begins.
6. Derby Day, at Epsom.
8. Oaks Day, at Epsom.
9. Kempton First Summer Meeting.
11. Birmingham and Lewes Meetings—Ranelagh Polo Cup.
12. R.H.S. (two days' Show).
13. Newbury and Beverley Meetings.
15. Gatwick Summer Meeting.
16. Freshwater Fishing begins.
19. Ascot Meeting opens—Coventry Stakes, Ascot Stakes.
20. Royal Hunt Cup Day.
21. Ascot Gold Cup Day.
23. English Athletic Championships—Windsor Second June Meeting.
25. Ranelagh Novices' Cup.
25. Newcastle Meeting opens—R.H.S. (two days' Show).
27. Brighton June Meeting.
29. Sandown Park Meeting.

July.

3. Newmarket First July Meeting.
6. Amateur Athletic Championships, at Stamford Bridge.
7. Alexandra Park July Meeting—MilitaryCompetition at Ranelagh.
9. County Polo at Ranelagh.
10. Ilbury Club Meeting—R.H.S. Carnation Show.
13. Lingfield Summer Meeting.
16. King's Cup at Ranelagh.
17. Newmarket Second July Meeting.
20. Sandown Park Meeting
21. Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park.
24. Royal Horticultural Society Show.
25. Liverpool Summer Meeting.
27. Hurst Park Summer Meeting.
31. Goodwood Meeting opens.

August.

1-3. Goodwood.

August (*continued*).

4. Alexandra Park Meeting.
6. Bank Holiday. Newton Abbot N.H. Meeting—Sandown Park, Ripon and Birmingham Meetings.
6. Cowes Week opens.
7. Brighton Meeting.
8. Royal Horticultural Soc.'s Show.
10. Lewes and Ayr Meetings.
12. Grouse Shooting begins.
15. Kempton Park and Redcar.
17. Windsor August Meeting.
21. Black Game Shooting begins.
22. Bath Summer Meeting.
24. Hurst Park Meeting.
23 York Meeting.
31. Gatwick and Haydock.

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins
3. Lewes Race Meeting.
4. Derby Summer Meeting.
7. Manchester September Meeting.
11. Doncaster Sept. Meeting opens.
12. St. Leger Stakes Day.
14. Doncaster Cup Day.
15. Alexandra Park Meeting.
18. Royal Horticultural Society.
19. Yarmouth and Ayr.
20. Landrail and Quail Shooting begins in Ireland.
21. Windsor Meeting.
24. Leicester Autumn Meeting,
26. Edinburgh and Folkestone.
28. Newbury and Catterick.

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins.
2. Newmarket FirstOctober Meeting.
6. Alexandra Park Meeting.
10. Gatwick Autumn Meeting.
12. Kempton Park and Haydock.
13. United Border Hunts, at Kelso—Duke of York H'cap, Kempton Pk.
16. Newmarket Second October Meet-
17. Cesarewitch Stakes. [ing opens.
19. Pontefract Autumn Meeting.
20. Lingfield Meeting.
23. Newbury Meeting—Newcastle.
25. Doncaster Meeting.
25. Sandown Park Meeting.
27. Sandown Park N.H. Meeting.
30. Eglinton Hunt Meeting, at Bogside—Newmarket Houghton Meeting opens.

November.

1. Foxhunting begins — Cambridgeshire Stakes—Worcester Races.
2. Wetherby N.H. Meeting.
3. Alexandra Park Meeting.
5. Lincoln Autumn Meeting.
7. Liverpool Meeting begins.
9. Windsor November Meeting.
12. Leicester November Meeting.
13. Royal Horticultural Society Show.
14. Cheltenham N.H. Meeting (2 days).
17. Hurst Park Autumn Meeting.
22. Hawthorn Hill N.H. Meeting—Manchester Nov. Meeting opens.
24. Lingfield Park November Meeting. —Flat race season ends.
26. Birmingham N.H. Meeting.
27. Royal Horticultural Society Show.
28. Newbury N.H. Meeting.
30. Kempton Park N.H. Meeting.

December.

5. Gatwick N.H. Meeting.
7. Haydock Park and Sandown Park N.H. Meetings. [ends.
9. Black Game and Grouse Shooting
11. Royal Horticultural Society Show.
12. Windsor N.H. Meeting.
14. Hurst Park N.H. Meeting.
17. Derby N.H. Meeting.
21. Lingfield Park N.H. Meeting.
25. Kempton Park and Wolverhampton Meetings.
28. Newbury N.H. Meeting.
31. Cheltenham N.H. Meeting.

The British Commonwealth of Nations.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	323,158,000
In Africa	4,652,000	47,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Australasia	3,300,000	7,500,000
Total	13,909,782	436,752,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Commonwealth occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Commonwealth lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the Commonwealth rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference* (*post*).

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature. (*See also* p. 492).

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed :—

(*a*) *Those having responsible government, i.e.* "Dominion Status." The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Mauritius, and Malta.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Commonwealth include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting the general strategical defence of the Commonwealth are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces of the Commonwealth. In the Great War of 1914–1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Commonwealth as a whole. The constitution of the Conference is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman (in the absence of the President)*, The Secretary of State for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Commonwealth. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Commonwealth affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Commonwealth varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Commonwealth is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 249) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Commonwealth under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University

Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £300 (with the addition in present circumstances of a bonus of £50) and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is 190. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, Geoffrey Dawson, M.A., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Commonwealth merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Commonwealth Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need. In the Civil Service Estimates for 1921-22 the following "Grants in Aid of Local Revenues" were included:—*Wei-hai-wei*, £8,000; *Somaliland*, £100,000; *St. Helena*, £3,200; *Nyasaland*, £100,000; *Tanganyika*, £914,000; *Uganda*, £250,000; and *Cyprus* £50,000; in addition, the sum of £10,000 is set aside for Scientific Research in connexion with the Development of the Economic Resources of the Colonies and Protectorates.

PRODUCTION.—In 1913 the wheat crop of the world was about 452,200,000 quarters, of which 83,750,000 quarters were produced in the British Commonwealth. Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities; in 1921 Canada produced over 300,000,000 bushels, a total yield surpassed by the U.S.A., but by no other country, and only one-sixth of the cultivable area of Canada has been occupied by cultivators. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated. In 1921 Great Britain imported 8,601,385 cwt. of frozen beef, of which about one quarter came from Australasia, and 6,738,700 cwt. of frozen mutton, of which more than two-thirds came from New Zealand and Australia. Nearly 6,800,000 cwt. of bacon and hams were also received, of which only 950,000 cwt. came from British Dominions (Canada). Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while more than half the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa and Australasia; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The gold supplied by the principal producing countries during the last thirty years is shown in the following table:—

Period.	Fine Ounces.		
	Australasia.	Africa.	Canada.
1891–95	9,059,505	7,240,235	276,631
1895–1900	15,947,275	13,101,502	3,482,339
1901–05	20,488,594	15,499,183	4,591,989
1906–10	17,769,547	39,028,836	2,430,625
1911–15	12,778,369	50,108,424	3,577,271
1916–20	7,580,724	49,160,253	3,902,682

The world's production of silver in 1921 is estimated at 165,000,000 fine ounces, of which 10,000,000 were produced in Canada (Mexico, 70,000,000; U.S.A., 50,000,000; other countries, 35,000,020).

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India (293,116,834 gallons in 1920), Trinidad (72,204,947 gallons in 1920), and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf. The estimated total production of oil in the world (1921) was 759,000,000 barrels as against 695,000,000 in 1920, the output of the U.S.A. representing 61·9 per cent. (1921), and that of Mexico 19·3 per cent. (1921).

EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total trade of the British Commonwealth in 1920 was valued at £6,000,000,000 (Imports £3,100,000,000; Exports £2,900,000,000). Great Britain and Ireland (Imports £2,000,000,000, Exports £1,670,000,000—Total £3,670,000,000), India (£431,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie), Canada (£480,000,000), Australia (£225,000,000), New Zealand (£84,000,000), and South Africa (£103,000,000, exclusive of bullion and specie).

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1921, there were 11,433 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 9,034 were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, 615 in Australia and N.Z., 961 in Canada, 190 in India and Ceylon, and 633 in other parts of the Commonwealth. These figures include 10,324 steam vessels of 21,588,606 tons

(Brit., 8,579 vessels of 19,320,053 tons); and 1,109 sailing vessels of 482,192 tons (Brit., 455 vessels of 251,501 tons). In the Great War of 1914–1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons *U.S.A.*

TOWNS.—*Capital*, London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

At the Census of 1921 there were in the British Commonwealth 2 cities with over 1,000,000 inhabitants, 9 with 500,000 to 1,000,000 (*see* p. 112), and 87 others with over 100,000 inhabitants. Of these 99 cities 49 were in Great Britain (England 42, Wales 3, Scotland 4, Irish Free State 1, Northern Ireland 1), 29 India, 4 Canada, 4 Australia, 3 New Zealand, and 1 each in South Africa, Ceylon, Hong Kong, and the Straits Settlements.

FOOD IMPORTS, 1913 and 1920.—In the year 1913 the following foodstuffs were imported into the United Kingdom from overseas:—

Wheat and Flour	cwt.	122,514,426
Beef	,,	9,901,082
Mutton	,,	5,416,513
Pork	,,	6,447,746
Butter	,,	4,139,028
Cheese	,,	2,297,340

Wheat.—The consumption was about 360lb per head per annum, of which 238lb. came from overseas. The amounts paid for wheat imports from 1913–1920 are shown below:—

1913	£43,849,173	1917	£84,506,592
1914	44,471,473	1918	53,167,786
1915	57,313,171	1919	68,422,509
1916	72,012,375	1920	146,844,754

The amounts paid to wheat exporting countries in 1920 were:—

U.S.A.	£69,838,106
Argentina	38,456,374
Australia	18,635,968
Canada	15,581,564

Cost of Dairy Products.—In 1920 Great Britain paid £24,634,294 for imported butter. Denmark's share was £11,762,465, while New Zealand received £3,828,280 for the 275,406 cwt. sent over. Imported cheese cost £20,657,272, against £15,170,620 in 1919, and £7,035,039 in 1913, New Zealand receiving £9,279,901, and Canada £8,814,530. Of the £11,579,096 paid away for imported eggs Denmark received £7,032,357 and Canada £1,478,933.

Meat.—The imports amounted to 48lb. per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920, the following sums being paid for imports from 1913–1920:—

1913	£55,127,982	1917	£101,617,443
1914	61,179,165	1918	173,795,739
1915	83,389,025	1919	173,893,874
1916	92,101,268	1920	140,524,068

New Zealand received £12,575,159 for 3,075,128 cwt. of mutton in 1920, and Australia's share of the mutton trade was £9,078,836 for 2,257,875 cwt. Argentina received £25,976,079 for 5,577,021 cwt. of chilled beef in 1920, as against the £3,805,628 received for 1,955,853 cwt. in 1913, Australia receiving £3,496,373 for 836,989 cwt. of beef and New Zealand £3,703,650 for 870,988 cwt.

IMPORTS FROM BRITISH COMMONWEALTH.—Of the wheat imported into this country in the year 1920 less than one-third came from within the Commonwealth. In other grain products the proportion supplied by the Commonwealth is smaller still, and of our imports of meat, sugar, cotton, and timber only a comparatively small fraction is of Commonwealth origin. The actual figures are as follows:—

	Total imports in 1920.	From Commonwealth
	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	110,000,000	30,000,000
Barley	13,000,000	3,000,000
Oats	6,000,000	800,000
Maize	34,000,000	803,000
Wheatmeal and flour	12,500,000	4,000,000
Meat	25,000,000	10,000,000
Sugar	27,427,000	5,948,000
	Centals.	Centals.
Cotton, raw	19,000,000	4,000,000
Wood and timber of all descriptions	Cubic ft. 19,822,000 Loads. 6,524,000	Cubic ft. 8,428,000 Loads. 915,000

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS ESTIMATES.

The net total for 1921–22 is £81,865,937, an increase on 1920–21 of £6,385,364.

	Estimate.
Customs and Excise	£6,675,900
Inland Revenue	8,024,750
Post Office	67,165,287
	£81,865,937

£2,705,600 of the increase in respect of the Post Office is due to a change of accounting, and is apparent only, so that the actual net rise for all the departments appears to be £3,679,764, and the net total of the estimates £79,160,337. Originally £60,157,000 was voted for these services in 1920–21, but supplementary estimates were added amounting to £15,323,500, including nearly £10,000,000 for war bonus previously borne on another vote. In 1919–20 the total sums required for the three departments was £49,811,000, and in 1918–19 it was £31,714,500.

The principal items in the Post Office estimates, and the increases as compared with the previous year, are set out below:—

	Estimate, 1921 22.	Increase on 1920-21.
Salaries, wages and allowances	£42,975,865	£256,034
Travelling and subsistence allowances	268,500	35,000
Rent, office fittings, &c.	641,300	48,100
Purchase of sites, &c.	150,000	50,000
Conveyance of mails	5,284,958	1,114,792
Engineering establishment	5,660,950	263,930
Engineering materials	2,204,600	273,390
Debt charges	2 835,854	431,890
Non-effective charges	2,209,000	391,550
Post Office Savings Banks	335,000	74,600

Two sub-heads show decreases—stores other than engineering materials, for which £1,644,150 or £220,385 less than the previous year, is required, and engineering contract work, which, at £1,309,060, shows a fall of £566 390.

AREA, POPULATION, AND TRADE OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1920-1).	Total Exports (1920-1).
Europe.					£	£
Great Britain and Ireland	..	..	121,090	47,500,000	1,100,000,000	810,250,000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	120	211,000	4,000,000	1,000,000
Gibraltar	,, ,,	1713	2	20,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	350,000,000	300,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,100,000	24,500,000	18,500,000
Straits Settlements	,, ,,	1785-1909	1,660	700,000	150,000,000	120,000,000
Federated Malay States	,, ,,	1374-1888	27,500	1,000,000	20,000,000	33,000,000
Other Malay States	,, ,,	1909	24,800	800,000	6,500,000	10,000,000
Hong Kong	,, ,,	1842-1906	390	440,000	136,000,000	150,000,000
Weihaiwei	,, ,,	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	204,000		
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	4,000	30,000	3,000,000	3,500,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	50,000	650,000		
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	275,000	2,000,000	1,200,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,000,000	—	—
Palestine	,, ,,	1914-1918	9,000	650,000	—	—
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,400	5,100,000		
Transvaal	,,	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	,,	1900	50,400		101,000,000	87,000,000
South West Province	Conquest	1914	322,350	120,000		
Basutoland	,,	—	10,300	350,000		
Bechuanaland	,,	1895	275,000	126,000		
Rhodesia	,,	1889	450,000	1,750,000	5 000,000	6,000,000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	146,000	2,700,000	2,500,000
Gold Coast	,, ,,	1672	92,000	1,650,000	8,000,000	11,000,000
Sierra Leone	,, ,,	1787	34,000	1,100,000	3,500,000	3,000,000
Nigeria	,, ,,	1891	363,700	17,400,000	25,000 000	17,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	300,000	350,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	565,000	12,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,000,000	1,730,000	1,300,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	2,500,000	1,300,000	4,000,000
Zanzibar	,, ,,	1890	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
Nyasaland	,, ,,	1891	300,000	1,000,000	600,000	700,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	4,000,000	7,600,000	5,300,000
Mauritius	,, and Cession	1810-1814	720	370,000	6,400,000	8,500,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	23,000	114,000	130,000
Ascension	Occupation	1815	40	150	—	—
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,500	50,000	64,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,250			
Quebec	,, ,,	1759-1763	706,850			
Nova Scotia	,, ,,	1627-1713	21,500			
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000			
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200			
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	7,200,000	247,000,000	250,000,000
Manitoba	,,	1813	251,900			
Alberta	,,	1670	255,300			
Saskatchewan	,,	1670	251,700			
North-West Territories	,,	1670	1,250,000			
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	40,000	240,000	7,000,000	8,000,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	850,000	10,000,000	7,000,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	56,000	375,000	280,000
Leeward Islands	,,	1623-1659	750	140,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	200,000	1,400,000	1,300,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	196,000	5,000,000	4,000,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	330,000	8,000,000	9,000,000
British Guiana	,, and Cession	1803-1814	90,300	310,000	5,180,000	6,150,000
British Honduras	,,	1798	8,600	40,500	1,200,000	1,100,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	19,000	1,400,000	250,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	6,500	3,240	1,000,000	2,000,000
South Georgia	,, ,,	1771	1,000	—	—	—
Australasia.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,400	1,650,000		
Victoria	,,	1832	88,000	1,320,000		
South Australia	,,	1836	904,000	409,000		
Queensland	,,	1824	670,500	606,000	163,000,000	130,000,000
Tasmania	,,	1803	26,220	191,000		
Western Australia	,,	1828	976,000	282,000		
New Zealand	.. and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,250,000	61,500,000	46,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	130,000	1,700,000	3,000,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	362,000	460,000	150,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1 000,000	1,000,000

Country.	Government Representative.	Capital.
Europe—		
Irish Free State	*Governor-General*, see p. 553 William Cosgrave, *Premier* (*Taoiseach*)	Dublin.
Northern Ireland	*Governor-General*, see p. 556 Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., *Premier*	Belfast.
Malta	*Field-Marshal* Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Governor*.	Valletta.
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.,G.C.M.G.,D.S.O., *Governor*	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *Viceroy and Governor-General*	Delhi.
Madras	Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Madras.
Bombay	Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E. *Governor*	Bombay.
Bengal	Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Calcutta.
United Provinces	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Allahabad.
Punjab	Sir E. D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Lahore.
Burma	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Governor*	Patna.
Central Provinces	Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Nagpur.
Assam	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Shillong.
Baluchistan	*Lt.-Col* A. B. Dew, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province	Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., *Chief Commissioner*	Peshawar.
Ajmer-Merwara	*Lt.-Col.* R. E. Holland, C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Ajmer.
Coorg	W. P. Barton, C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Merkara.
Andamans and Nicobars	*Lt.-Col.* M. W. Douglas, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Port Blair.
Cyprus	Malcolm Stevenson, C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Nikosia.
Mesopotamia	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Administrator*	Baghdad.
Palestine	Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., G.B.E., *High Commissioner*	Jerusalem.
Ceylon	Sir W. H. Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Colombo.
Straits Settlements	Sir L. N. Guillemard, K.C.B., *Governor*	Singapore.
Hong Kong	Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Victoria.
Weihaiwei	Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Weihaiwei.
Borneo	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir W. H. Ryrofft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Sandakan.
Sarawak	H.H. Raja Brooke, *Raja*	Kuching.
Africa—		
Sudan	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir L. O. FitzM. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Gov.-Gen.*	Khartum.
Union of South Africa	H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C., *Premier*	Pretoria.
Basutoland	*Lt.-Col.* Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner*	Mafeking (Cape).
Rhodesia	Sir F. D. P. Chaplin, K.C.M.G., and Sir L. Wallace, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Administrators*	Salisbury.
Gambia	Capt. Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G. D.S.O., *Governor*	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Accra.
Sierra Leone	Alexander Ransford Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*	Freetown
Nigeria	Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Lagos.
Somaliland Protectorate	*Lt.-Col.* G. H. Sommers, C.M.G., *Governor*	Berbera.
Kenya	Sir Robert T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., *Sultan* Sir R. T. Coryndon, K.C.M.G., *High Commr.* *Maj.* F. B. Pearce, C.M.G., *British Resident*	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor and Consul-General*	Zomba.
Tanganyika	Sir H. S. Byatt, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Dar-es-Salaam.
Mauritius	*Maj.* Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Louis.
Seychelles	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Victoria.
Ascension	*Major* H. G. Grant, R.M.L.I., *Officer in Charge*	Ascension.
St. Helena	*Lt.-Col.* R. F. Peel, C.M.G., *Governor*	Jamestown
America—		
Dominion of Canada	*General* Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., *Premier*	Ottawa.
Newfoundland	Sir W. L. Allardyce, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. Sir Richard Squires, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	St. John's.
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O, C.B., *Governor*	Hamilton.
Jamaica	Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General*	Kingston.
Bahamas	*Maj.* Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor*	Nassau.
Leeward Isles	Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bart., *Governor*	St. John's.
Windward Isles	Sir George Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	St. George's.
Barbados	*Lt.-Col.* Sir C. R. M. O'Brien, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago	*Col.* Sir S. H. Wilson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *Governor*	Port of Spain.
British Guiana	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., *Governor*	Georgetown.
British Honduras	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Belize.
Falkland Islands	John Middleton, C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, G.C.M.G., *Governor-General* Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, *Premier*	Melbourne.
New South Wales	Sir Wm. Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Sir George Fuller, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Sydney.
Victoria	Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor* Hon. H. S. W. Lawson, *Premier*	Melbourne.
South Australia	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir G. T. M. Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. *Governor* Hon. Sir H. N. Barwell, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Adelaide.
Queensland	*Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. E. G. Theodore, *Premier*	Brisbane.
Tasmania	*Governor* (Vacant at date of printing) Hon J. B. Hayes, C.M.G., *Premier*	Hobart.
Western Australia	Sir F. A. Newdigate Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *Governor* Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Perth.
Dominion of New Zealand	*Adm. of the Fleet* Visc. Jellicoe, G.C.B.,O.M., G.C.V.O.,*Gov. Gen.* Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, *Premier*	Wellington.
Fiji	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Suva.
Papua	J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., *Administrator*	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands	Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Suva, Fiji.

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Irish Free State (Dublin)	32,586	4,390,219	*
Northern Ireland (Belfast)			
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total	121,633	45,516,259	*42,857,144

* Great Britain only; no Irish Census in 1921.

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,250,000 communicants in England at Easter 1920, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 546,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1920). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts have been made, under *Sinn Fein* auspices, to revive the Gaelic language in Ireland. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1910	1,122,984	25·0	320,735	14·3	630,409	14·0
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	14·3
1914	1,101,836	23·9	353,124	15·3	†661,644	14·4
1915	1,024,378	22·1	421,272	18·2	†720,035	§16·0
1916	986,899	21·1	333,574	14·2	†650,248	§14·6
1917	852,157	18·2	310,410	13·3	†641,129	§14·7
1918	868,886	17·7	342,402	—	†769,035	§17·6
1919	887,498	18·5	413,133	—	658,152	—
1920	1,194,068	—	453,322	—	601,030	—
1921	‡972,241	—	—	—	524,921	—

† Including deaths of non-civilians in England and Wales. § Civil death rate only. ‡ Exclusive of Ireland.

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.	Destinations of the (British and Irish) Emigrants. To the British Commonwealth of Nations. To North America.	To Australasia.	To South Africa.	To other Dominions.	Total.	To other Countries. To U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1914	350,892	451,438	94,482	48,013	21,124	22,396	186,015	92,808	14,381	107,189
1915	147,189	126,507	19,434	14,007	11,699	15,768	61,808	37,763	5,348	43,111
1916	95,583	93,889	18,953	7,191	7,905	10,118	44,167	28,884	3,428	32,312
1917	34,042	27,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918	25,970	22,824	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919	103,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	124,079	40,357	20,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	105,799
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412, and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,230,874. The figures for 1918-21 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,22 , (1919) 569,922, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,553; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,253, (1921) 855,242. For the first six months of 1922, Passengers to places outside Europe exceeded inward Passengers by 22,009. During the same period the Emigrants from the British Isles to Australia and New Zealand numbered 15,567, to Canada 14,811, and to U.S.A. 4,665.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16.345.646	1871.....31,845,379
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35.241,482
1821.....21,272,187	1891.....38.104,975
1831.....24,392,485	1901..... 41,976,827
1841.....27,036,450	1911..... 45,370,530†
1851.....27,724,056	1921.....42,767,530§§
1861.....29,321,288	

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England and Wales, 618·0; Scotland, 156·5; Ireland, 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

	Population.			Increase.		Families.		Inhabited Houses.	
England and Wales.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000.236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6.771.196	7,125,601	13.896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776.259	10,289,565	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3.739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,032,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	—	—
Scotland.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805.864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3.735.573	375.555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308.839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,348,403	2,533,885	4,882,288	121,384	2·54	—	—	—	—
Ireland.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,630	3,361,755	6,552,385	§1,622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
Islands.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1·71	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), the *Act of Settlement* (1701), the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1907), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922. The first secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the second established the liberty of the person; the third provided for the Protestant succession to the throne; the fourth and fifth created the United Kingdom; the sixth enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the adherence of the other Chamber; the seventh created the Government of Northern Ireland, and developed into the eighth, which established the Irish Free State.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right, however, will generally enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 707 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 186). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 575) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 548) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,908 in England and Wales (1921), 6,124 in Scotland (1919), and 10,754 in Ireland (1919). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office, and those of Ireland by the Irish Secretary's Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 255). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 103 Sergeants, and 1,006 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts, viz., Bow Street, Clerkenwell, North London, Lambeth, Marlborough Street, Marylebone, Old Street, Thames, Tower Bridge, Westminster, West London, Greenwich and Woolwich, South Western, and West Ham (*see* p. 256). The Force on Oct. 1, 1922, consisted of 39 Superintendents, 678 Inspectors, 3,035 Sergeants, and 17,267 Constables, making a total of 21,019, with 282 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 24, 1922, was 12,576. The cost of the maintenance of the Metropolitan Police in 1921–1922 was £7,928,499 (the fines at Metropolitan Police Courts reduced the gross amount by £68,075). On March 31, 1921, there were 11,143 Police pensioners, and 324 widows.

The following table shows the number of *Convictions at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction* in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland from 1915 to 1919:—

(a) Indictable Offences.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.	Convicted.	Committed.
1915	24,862	5,776	16,166	384	1,780	1,622
1916	28,173	5,143	13,769	483	1,604	1,405
1917	31,018	5,737	14,765	371	1,546	1,347
1918	28,433	5,968	13,518	204	1,145	1,165
1919	25,308	8,288	14,025	363	1,143	1,540

(b) Non-Indictable Offences.

Year.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	Convicted.	Discharged	Convicted.	Discharged	Convicted.	Discharged
1915	423,399	185,022	76,313	42,985	127,020	31,595
1916	512,485	164,790	71,624	35,105	110,632	26,730
1917	362,823	149,115	51,350	31,392	87,472	21,599
1918	299,607	134,740	36,049	24,445	77,781	21,188
1919	397,149	125,299	54,425	26,724	79,051	17,947

DEFENCE.

The *Royal Navy* (*see* pp. 257 262) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the "Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral."

The *Army* (*see* pp. 262–268) is recruited by voluntary enlistment in normal times, but was raised to the requirements of the War by the Military Service Act of 1916. It is administered by the Army Council (similar in membership to the Board of Admiralty).

The *Royal Air Force* (*see* pp. 269–270) is recruited by voluntary enlistment, and is administered by the Air Ministry.

Pre-War and Post-War Personnel.

	April, 1914.	Nov. 11, 1918.	April, 1922.
Navy	174,500	436,000	121,400
Army	145,600	3,906,000	196,000
Air Force	—	293,000	27,300
Govt. Depts.	277,900	418,025	317,712
Total	598,000	5,143,025	662,421

DEATH DUTIES.

The number of Estates liable to duty in each of the 6 years (ending March 31) 1916 1921 and the Exchequer Receipts for Death Duties thereon are stated as under:—

Year.	Estates (number).	Death Duties (all duties).
1916	81,676	£31,035,000
1917	84,908	31,262,000
1918	83,370	31,674,000
1919	91,409	30,292,000
1920	104,841	40,904,000
1921	—	47,729,000

EDUCATION.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. In 1916 attendance was not enforced in 27 per cent. of the Urban Districts and Towns, and in 43 per cent. of the Rural Districts. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers. Of such schools there are about 33,000 in all, including some designed for particular purposes, *e.g.*, Higher Elementary and Central for older pupils, special for "defectives" and the like.

Teachers number 200,000, women preponderating. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The war has lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, etc., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, etc., employments.

(i.) *England.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board is 1,073, containing 243,000 pupils, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Most secondary schools are over full. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive.

(ii.) *Wales.*—The system is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. The number of efficient schools was (in 1914) 122, and of pupils, 22,000, girls preponderating Three per cent. of the schools do not receive government grants, and 81 per cent. were provided by the Local Authorities. In Wales there is a Central Welch Board.

(iii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." The former are taken in 196 schools by 33,000 pupils, and the latter in 56 schools by 20,000 pupils. All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

(iv.) *Ireland.*—Intermediate Education is under a Special Board who have recently gained fresh statutory powers and a State grant analogous to those in force elsewhere in the United Kingdom. Up to 1917 their operations were chiefly examinational, though grants for inspection results had already been authorised and are made. Their report (1917) contains reference to schools in so far as their pupils (11,000) were presented for examination. It seems that 346 schools were affected, with some 12,000 pupils. There are also "Commissioners of Education in Ireland," whose powers are confined to certain endowed schools (800 pupils) mostly in Ulster.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities), 3,143 in number, and attended by 417,148 students on whom State grants are paid, and of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses (294), Tutorial Classes (100), Technical Institution Courses (24), with 1,169 grant-earning students, Day Technical Classes (127), held in 38 Institutions, with 97,295 students on whom State grants are paid; and also 151 Schools of Art, 19 Branch Schools of Art, and 49 Art Classes.

In Scotland Technical Education is provided

in like manner, but in Ireland by a Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Most of these institutions receive State grants under the Ministry of Education Regulations. The Acts of 1918 empower Local Authorities to give aid to University work.

In 1921-2 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under :—

Universities.	Professors, etc.	Undergraduates.
England (10)	3,042	32,080
Wales (1)	290	2,800
Scotland (4)	745	11,490
Ireland (3)	356	4,500
Total (18)	4,433	50,870

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure of Great Britain and Ireland for the ten years ended March 31, 1923, are stated as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913–14.....	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914–15.....	226,694,080	1,132,654,000
1915–16.....	336,767,000	1,559,706,000
1916–17.....	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917–18.....	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918–19.....	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919–20.....	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920–21.....	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921–22.....	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922–23*	910,775,000	910,069,000

* Budget Estimate (*see also* p. 496).

THE RISE IN TAXATION.

In 1913–14 the amount raised by direct Taxation in the *United Kingdom* was £163,035,000, or £3 10*s.* per head of the population at that period; in 1921–2 the amount raised was £856,713,000, or £18 4*s.* per head. In *France* the amount raised in 1913–14 was 3,360,000,000 *francs*, or 84 *francs* 50 *centimes* per head; in 1921–22 the amount was 18,523,000,000 *francs*, or 472 *francs* 40 *centimes* per head. In *Germany* the amount in 1913 14 was 2,119,000,000 *marks*, or 31 *marks* 30 *pf.* per head; in 1921–22 it was 61·991,000,000 *marks*, or 1033 *marks* 20 *pf.* per head.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Great Britain.....£7,766,000,000=per head £181
United States.....£5,147,000,000= ,, £47
France .....£6,340,000,000= ,, £162

British taxpayers are called upon to pay £17 17*s.* per head (direct) and £7 10*s.* per head (indirect) taxes; *French* taxpayers £9 (direct) and £1 per head (indirect).

THE BRITISH INCOME-TAX.

	1912–13.	1920–21.
	£	£
Gross income brought under review	1,111,456,413	3,000,000,000
Deductions for exemptions, repairs to property, wear and tear, &c.	204,304,600	500,000,000
Actual income liable to tax, before deduction of personal allowance, &c.	907,151,813	2,500,000,000
Total income on which tax was received ...	755,577,547	1,340,000,000
Total net produce ...	41,574,277	350,000,000
Normal rate in the £	1*s.* 2*d.*	6*s.*
Produce for each 1*d.* of the normal rates	2,969,591	4,860,000

FISCAL BURDENS IN EUROPE.

	Gt. B. and Ireland	France.	Italy.	Germany.
Population	46,100,000	39,600,000	37,000,000	60,500,000
Nature of Burden—	£ *sterling.*	*Francs.*	*Lire.*	*Marks.*
Permanent Direct Taxation ...	466,100,000	6,713,600,000	3,871.000,000	23,200.000,000
Per head.....	10	169	105	377
Permanent Indirect Taxation	348,650,000	4,757,600,000	3,509.100,000	9,147.000,000
Per head.....	7	120	94	148
Total Taxation.....	1,035,150,000	15,471,000,000	7,400.100,000	38,586.000,000
Per head.....	22·1	374·9	209·8	474·9
Government Expenditure	1,176.000,000	47,932,000,000	26,432,300,000	111,200 000,000
Per head.....	29	1,127	591	1,604
Internal Debt	*a*7,939,700,000	*b*212,000,000,000	*c* 77 478,000,000	*d*257,000,000,000
Per head.....	175	5.353	2,094	4,178
External Debt	*e*1,165,000,000	*f*83,272,600 000	*g*118 450 000,000	*h*2,500,000,000
Per head.....	25	2,102	3,200	40

a To Nov. 27, 1920 ; *b* to Dec. 30, 1920 ; *c* to Oct. 31, 1920 ; *d* to Nov. 30, 1920 ; *e* to Nov. 27, 1920 ; *f* to Dec. 31, 1920 : *g* to Oct. 31, 1920 (20,594,000 gold *lire*) ; *h* to Oct., 1920 (at 15 paper *marks* = 1 gold *mark*).

The Geddes Report.

In 1921 a Committee was appointed by the Government (with the Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Geddes, G.C.B., M.P., as Chairman) to review the National Expenditure. The various "spending departments" of the Government had undertaken to reduce their expenditure by £75,000,000, and the task of the Committee was to enquire whether a further economy of £100,000,000 could be effected. The three Reports of the Geddes Committee recommended a total additional saving of £86,844,175, which fell short of the total aimed at by £13,155,825, but the Committee point out that the full sum can be made good (i.) in Naval Expenditure (*a*) as a result of the Washington Conference, and (*b*) under the heading of oil stocks and oil storage; and (ii.) in Military Expenditure, upon a review of the garrison abroad. The Estimates reviewed and the Reductions proposed were as under:—

Report.	*Estimates.*	*Reductions.*
First	£390,000,000	£74,471,875
Second	18,000,000	3,590,000
Third	102,500,000	8,782,300
Totals	£510,500,000	£86,844,175

The *actual* savings made in the six months from April 1-Sept. 30, 1922, appear to be greater than those recommended, being at the rate of £300,000,000 for the full year.

The Budget, 1922-1923.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1922-1923 was introduced on May 1, 1922, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Robert Horne). The financial year 1921-1922 ended with a realized surplus of £45,693,000, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1922-1923 showed an estimated surplus of £706,000, after allowing for certain remission of taxation and for the suspension of Debt reduction. (The *actual* Revenue received during the first half of the year covered by the Budget exceeds the *actual* Expenditure by £56,469,568. If the second half of the year shows equally favourable results there should be a surplus of over £100,000,000.)

Changes in Taxation.

The *Income Tax* is reduced from 6*s.* to 5*s.* in the £, and certain concessions are made to particular classes of taxpayers; the *Tea Duty* is reduced from 1*s.* to 8*d.* per lb., the duty on *Coffee and Cocoa* from 42*s.* to 28*s.* per cwt. The *Rates of Postage* are reduced for *Inland Letters* from 2*d.* to 1½*d.* for 1 oz., the additional charges being 2*d.* for 3 oz., and ½*d.* for every additional oz.; *Letters to British Dominions and the U.S.A.* reduced to 1½*d.* per oz.; *Postcards* reduced from 1½*d.* to 1*d.*; and *Inland Printed Papers* reduced to 1 oz., ½*d.* Certain concessions are made to *Telephone* users, and *Sunday Postal Collections* are restored.

Estimated and Actual Expenditure, 1922-1923.

Service.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
Customs	£112,250,000	£62,650,000
Excise	150,750,000	77,216,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	10,600,000	2,884,000
Estate Duties	48,000,000	32,071,000
Stamps	18,250,000	8,502,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	3,000,000	570,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	329,000,000	138,364,000
Excess Profits Duty	27,800,000	954,000
Corporation Profits Tax	19,750,000	8,277,000
Postal Service	35,667,000	
Telegraph Service	5,230,000	26,000,000
Telephone Service	13,728,000	
Crown Lands	750,000	380,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	14,000,000	3,836,680
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Ordinary	22,000,000	16,391,187
Special	90,000,000	25,797,545
Total	£910,775,000	£403,893,412

Estimated and Actual Revenue, 1922-1923.

Service.	*Budget.*	*Six months.*
National Debt	£335,000,000	£138,977,116
Northern Ireland	2,500,000	796,042
Road Fund	10,000,000	2,334,999
Local Taxation	9,788,000	2,603,797
Land Settlement	3,500,000	573,456
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,650,000	1,209,480
Navy	64,884,000	
Army	62,300,000	52,200,000
Air Force	10,895,000	
Civil Services	317,455,000	120,657,044
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	12,275,000	28,071,910
Post Office Services	53,822,000	
Provision for Supplementary Estimates	25,000,000	...
Total	£910,069,000	£347,423,844
Surplus	706,000	56,469,568
Total	£910,775,000	£403,893,412

THE SUPER TAX: For the Financial Year 1918-19 the total incomes assessed to Super Tax amounted to £333,482,427, the number of persons assessed being 43,802. The details of these totals are:—24,713 persons from £2,500 to £5,000 (£87,169,462); 12,088 from £5,000 to £10,000 (£82,826,528); 3,336 from £10,000 to £15,000 (£40,358,056); 1,362 from £15,000 to £20,000 (£23,413,360); 701 from £20,000 to £25,000 (£15,707,765); 457 from £25,000 to £30,000 (£12,422,837); 439 from £30,000 to £40,000 (£15,155,886); 258 from £40,000 to £50,000 (£11,438,512); 243 from £50,000 to £75,000 (£14,507,273); 99 from £75,000 to £100,000 (£8,713,148); 106 above £100,000 (£21,913,599). Incomes of £100,000 pay £30,000 for Income Tax and £21,438 for Super Tax—total £51,438, or 10*s.* 3*d.* in the £. Incomes of £150,000 pay £45,000 for Income Tax and £32,688 for Super Tax—total £77,688, or 10*s.* 4*d.* in the £.

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1913-14 AND 1922-23.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments.

The *net* total cost of the Supply Services (apart from Consolidated Fund charges) in 1922-23 is estimated at £546,631,000, the *gross* expenditure provided for is £609,675,000, towards which appropriations in aid will contribute £63,044,000. The figures under the main heads are (in *Thousands* of £):—

	Gross.	Appropriations.	Net.
Navy	68,477	4,593	64,884
Army	77,977	15,677	62,300
Ordnance Factories	4,007	4,007	—
Air	15,666	4,771	10,895
Civil Service	346,070	23,605	317,455
Revenue Departments	71,488	5,391	66,097
Supplementary Estimates	25,000	—	25,000
	609,675	62,044	546,631

TEN YEARS' INCREASE.

How public expenditure has mounted up in the last ten years is shown by comparing the actual gross outlay in 1913-14 with the corresponding sum provided for in the Budget estimates for 1922-23. The totals are £207,817,437 (1913-14) and £948,113,000 (1922-23), showing an increase of £740,295,563, including many charges on account of the War, such as War pensions, £90,938,000; railway agreements, £33,545,000; housing subsidies, £12,910,000; shipping, £5,736,000; and coal mines deficiency, £5,000,000—making a total, with other items, of £157,084,000. Consolidated Fund services, including £335,000,000 in respect of the debt, are expected to cost £363,438,000 in 1922-23, against £37,322,969 in the year 1913-14. Expenditure on the fighting services and the ordinary civil services in the two years compares as follows:—

	Fighting Services.	Civil Services.
1913-14	£86,027,992	£55,005,722
1922-23	167,127,000	188,976,000
Increase	£81,099,008	£133,970,278

The detailed expenditure under the main heads is shown below:—

	1913-14.	1922-23.
Navy	£50,819,150	69,477,000
Army	35,208,842	81,984,000
Air	—	15,666,000
Old age pensions	12,425,821	22,619,000
Education	19,169,647	55,487,000
Agriculture	850,072	2,661,000
Health and Health Insurance	5,241,163	13,680,000
Labour and Unemployment	1,161,712	22,370,000
Police	1,681,583	9,476,000
Prisons	1,101,080	2,664,000
Foreign and Colonial	1,669,463	14,424,000
Works, Buildings and Rates	2,241,378	8,982,000
Stationery and Printing	1,232,735	3,480,000
Mint, including Coinage	243,374	6,019,000
*Miscellaneous	—	8,659,000
Other Civil Services	6,698,694	19,464,000

CIVIL SERVICE INCREASES.

An approximate analysis on a slightly different basis from that adopted in the estimates gives the following comparison of expenditure on the ordinary Civil Services as originally proposed in 1914-15 and in 1922-23:—

	1922-23.	Increase on 1914-15.
Old age pensions (excluding administration)	£22,565,000	£9,915,000
Civil Service superannuation	1,621,000	828,000
Grants:		
Education	50,361,000	31,614,000
Agriculture (including land settlement)	1,362,000	918,000
Health	4,229,000	3,707,000
Health and Unemployment Insurance	15,197,000	8,427,000
Police (Great Britain)	7,033,000	6,933,000
Royal Irish Constabulary, &c. (including pensions)	2,313,000	864,000
Reformatories and mental deficiency	1,185,000	530,000
Irish land	1,845,000	1,005,000
Miscellaneous	521,000	349,000
Museums and galleries	641,000	218,000
Scientific investigation and research	448,000	307,000
Foreign and Colonial Services	13,825,000	11,978,000
Prisons (excluding administration)	1,312,000	343,000
Works and buildings (including rates and ordnance surveys)	7,510,000	3,835,000
Printing, paper, books, and stationery	2,015,000	1,005,000
Administration expenses (salaries, travelling, legal expenses, &c.)	11,075,000	5,246,000
	£145,088,000	£88,022,000

INCREASE IN PERSONNEL.

The numbers of persons employed in Government departments (other than industrial staff) *Before the War*, at the *Armistice*, and on *April* 1, 1922:—

	1914 (Pre-War).	Nov. 11, 1918.	April 1, 1922.
Admiralty	4,400	20,457	9,109
War Office	2,800	18,324	5,760
Air	—	4,646	1,874
Post Office	208,900	197,315	185,196
Pensions	—	8,561	22,919
Inland Revenue	15,800	16,949	20,645
Labour	4,400	8,484	20,579
Customs and Excise	10,300	11,164	11,487
Disposals	—	65,142	1,680
Health	3,200	3,233	4,163
Trade	2,500	7,036	4,657
Food	—	9,181	385
Shipping	—	2,690	477
Agriculture	3,000	3,451	2,722
Works	700	2,050	3,092
Other departments	21,900	39,342	22,996
Totals	277,900	418,025	317,721

EX-SERVICE MEN.

Statistics issued by the Treasury show that out of a total staff (permanent and temporary) in Government offices on Aug. 1, 1922, of 314,667, of whom 233,401 were men, ex-Service men numbered 142,963.

* Compensation for damage by enemy action, £4,900,000. Ireland (compensation, &c.), £3,750,000.

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1918-19—1921-22.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences.		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	* Other Licences.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	25,423,393	18,663,117	1,065,693	1,273,297	1,104,911	1,581,721	7,520,080	1,706,240
1920	71,276,230	42,633,798	1,332,661	1,324,523	1,433,822	1,361,891	10,479,516	2,311,740
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325

* *Other Licences* issued in 1921-22 included: Auctioneers, 9,735; Hawkers, 11,137; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 43,318; Pawnbrokers, 4,717; Plate Dealers, 22,303; Male Servants, 264,240; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,883,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1918-19—1921-22.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Motor Spirit.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	16,054,520	3,194,732	27,007,918	46,231,430	1,409,233	5,579,039	2,153,590	663,785
1920	17,750,624	3,099,006	40,887,584	60,944,865	2,238,502	16,168,973	2,992,485	919,385
1921	16,853,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	2,560,762	781,498
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	—	450,401

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: *Tea*, 8·42lb.; *Coffee*, 0·82lb.; *Cocoa*, 3·19lb., a total of 12·43lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1921, 11,076 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 9,674 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 10,709 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 915 gallons of foreign spirits. 5,534 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £18,698 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, ETC., 1918-19—1921-22.

Year ended March 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.				Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Stamps.
	Probate Duty.	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1919	18,779	25,143,567	5,587,671	30,800,021	303,630,000	35,560,000	12,417,021
1920	13,210	36,637,709	6,037,701	42,759,977	317,029,000	42,405,000	22,891,467
1921	15,387	40,613,627	6,509,694	47,181,080	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540 814
1922	15,939	45,145,726	7,300,355	52,191,000	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000

ASSESSMENTS TO PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX.

Schedule.	1916-7.	1917-8.	1918-9.
	£	£	£
A (Ownership)	287,942,000	288,347,000	288,699,000
B (Occupation)	51,480,000	51,230,000	98,800,000
C (Securities)	95,263,000	76,613,000	80,150,000
D (Businesses, &c.)	998,284,000	1,285,234,000	1,629,951,000
E (Salaries)	229,755,000	265,642,000	348,055,000
Total	£1,662,724,000	£1,967,066,000	£2,445,655,000

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1916-7	139,920,000
1917-8	220,214,000
1918-9	285,028,000
1919-20	290,045,000
1920-21*	186,255,000
1921-22	30,477,813

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1921-22.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales	£9,890,390
Scotland	1,004,641
Ireland	278,051
Total	£11,173,082

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1921-22.

Total Tax	£17,733,153
Repayments, &c.	28,758
Net Receipts	£17,704,395

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...27,305,271		1809...12,298,375	
1794...	6,998,389	1802...14,638,254		1810...	7,792,444
1795...30,464,831		1803...	8,752,761	1811...19,143,953	
1796...22,244,982		1804...14,570,763		1812...24,790,697	
1797...30,356,873		1805...16,649,801		1813...39,649,282	
1798...16,858,503		1806...13,035,344		1814...34,563,603	
1799...21,714,863		1807...10,432,934		1815...20,241,807	
1800...23,030,520		1808...12,095,044		1816...	514,959

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000 ; Unfunded, £44,727,000 ; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837 :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,666
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off :—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...15,094,807		1888...30,703,615	
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...15,647,752		1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 were raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1921–22, for the first time since pre-war days, the National Debt shows a reduction as compared with the previous year. The total amount of dead weight debt for the financial year 1921-22 was £7,585,409,690, as against £7,831,744,400 for 1920 21. Other capital liabilities amounted to £66,231,038, an increase during the year of £17,492,396. This makes a total aggregate gross liability for 1921-22 of £7,651,640,728, in contrast with £7,878,607,166 for the previous year — a reduction of £226,966,438. The *aggregate gross liabilities* since 1913-14 are shown below :—

1913-14	£716,288,421
1914-15	707 654,110
1915 16	1,165,801,702
1916-17	2,197,439,245
1917-18	4,063,644,981
1918-19	5,921,095,819
1919-20	7,481,050,442
1920 21	7,878,607,166
1921-22	7,651,640,728

THE DEAD WEIGHT DEBT, 1903-4 to 1921-22.

Financial Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Cost of Interest and Management.	Gross amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Decrease.	Net Increase.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1903–1904	770,778,762	27,000,000	10,148,985	2,000,000	8,148,985	...
1904–1905	762,629,777	27,000,000	8,315,100	757,432	7,557,668	...
1905–1906	755,072,109	28,025,027	11,852,132	*nil*	11,852,132	...
1906–1907	743,219,977	28,500,000	13,714,432	*nil*	13,714,432	...
1907–1908	729,505,545	29,500,000	18,029,680	*nil*	18,029,680	...
1908–1909	711,475,865	28,000,000	8,787,968	*nil*	8,787,968	...
1909–1910	702,687,897	21,757,661	10,442,489	21,000 000	...	10,557,511
1910–1911	713,245,408	24,554,004	28,012,949	*nil*	28,012,949	...
1911–1912	685,232,459	24,500,000	10,487,978	*nil*	10,487,978	...
1912–1913	674,744,481	24,500,000	13,270,716	*nil*	13,270,716	...
1913–1914	661,473,765	24,500,000	10,203,674	*nil*	10,203,674	...
1914–1915	651,270,091	22,668,896	8,953,015	466,500,000	...	457,546,985
1915–1916	1,108,817,076	60,249,311	599,598,339	1,631,529,907	...	1,031,931,568
1916–1917	2,140,748,644	127,250,493	1,295,573,616	3,166,270,880	...	1,870,697,264
1917–1918	4,011,445,908	189,851,066	201,509,133	2,061,913,862	...	1,860,404,729
1918–1919	5,871,850,637	269,964,650	384,325,886	1,947,424,678	...	1,563,098,792
1919–1920	7,434,949,429	332,033,708	987,945,296	1,384,741,167	...	396,794,871
1920–1921	7,831,744,300	349,598,616	352,320,328	105,985,718	246,334,610	...
1921–1922	7,585,409,690	...	...	...	...	...

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt.* On March 31, 1921 and 1922 the Internal Debt amounted to :—

	1921.	1922.
Funded Debt—		
Consols, &c.	£314,836,970	£314,523,312
Annuities	17,698,090	16,191,166
Unfunded Debt—		
Inside Fixed Charge	154,489,000	147,301,500
Outside do. :—		
3½% War Stock ...	62,745,476	62,745,197
4½% ,, ...	12,804,541	12,804,441
5% ,, ...	1,928,733,862	1,886,899,878
4% ,, ...	67,024,992	65,464,016
4% Funding (1921)	406,023,154	403,028,649
3½ Conversion	.....	266,083,487
Exchequer Bonds...	289,565,665	185,645,533
National War Bonds	1,412,766,657	1,200,624,485
Treasury Bonds ...	23,142,965	452,778,995
Victory Bonds	357,734,945	355,866,445
Treasury Bills	1,120,841,000	877,214,000
War Savings Certs.	284,095,220	341,065,246
	£6,453,402,838	£6,111,121,473

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on Sept. 24, 1922, was £865,543,500, a reduction of £459,026,500 since Sept. 24, 1921.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Sept. 27, 1922, amounted to £265,840,000, a decrease since Dec. 1920 of £81,660,000.

The External Debt.

The External Debt consists of loans from British Dominions, the United States, and other countries, and was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1921 and 1922 :—

Due to.	1921.	1922.
Canada.....	£53,339,000	£27,418,000
Mauritius	538,000	538,000
Straits Settlements...	7,656,000	7,656,000
U.S.A.	963,622,000	920,490,000
Allied Governments: –		
France	...	*53,500,000
Russia	...	*60,000,000
Italy	...	*14,500,000
Argentina (Rail. Bonds)	3,082,000	3,082,000
Japan	6,000,000	3,000,000
Sweden	826,000	*Nil.*
	£1,161,563,000	£1,090,184,000

In the three financial years 1920–1922 the sum of £274,666,000 was paid off the External Debt.

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

Estimated Assets.

The estimated value of the Debts owing to Great Britain by British Dominions and Foreign Countries, and of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and undertakings, is shown below (as on March 31, 1922) :—

War Loans.

Dominions :—	
Australia	£91,453,000
New Zealand	29,623,000
Canada	13,810,000
South Africa	12,286,000
Other Dominions and Colonies	3,260,000
	£150,432,000
Allies :—	
Russia	£655,000,000
France	584,000,000
Italy	503,000,000
Yugo-Slavia	25,000,000
Portugal, Rumania, Greece, and other Allies.....	67,000,000
	£1,834,000,000

Relief and Reconstruction Loans.

Austria.....	£12,100,000
Poland	3,900,000
Rumania	2,200,000
Yugo-Slavia	2,000,000
Other States	1,000,000
	£21,200,000
Belgian Reconstruction Loan	9,000,000

Other Loans.

Armenia	£829,000
Czecho-Slovakia.....	2,000,000
	£2,829,000
Miscellaneous Assets	£112,609,234
Exchequer Balances.....	11,173,530
	£2,141,243,764

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £19,740,125, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being : Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000 ; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020 ; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,001 ; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000 ; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,371 ; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250 ; British America Nickel Corpn. of Canada, £629,618 ; British Farina Mills, £325,000 ; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500 ; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

What Germany has Paid.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir R. Horne) stated, in the House of Commons, the amounts Germany has paid by way of reparations, under the *Treaty of Versailles* from Nov. 11, 1918, to July 31, 1922 :—

Gold and paper currencies.....	£107,000,000
Deliveries in kind	160,000,000
State properties in ceded territories	125,000,000
Value of Saar Mines.....	23,000,000
Grand total	£415,000,000

Of this sum Great Britain has obtained £56,000,000 sterling. Practically the whole of that amount has been spent on the Army of Occupation. The cost of the British Army of Occupation is not now more than £2,000,000 a year. The total cost of all the armies of occupation does not exceed £11,000,000 sterling a year.

In addition, there is an arrangement by which individual creditors in Great Britain and in France obtain individual payments by the German Government of debts due to them by individual debtors in Germany, by means of a system of clearing-houses. The amount so paid up to July 31, 1922, is £38,000,000 sterling. Of this, Great Britain has received £22,000,000 France £12,000,000 and Belgium £2,500,000. There is still due to all the Allies £35,000,000, of which £12,500,000 is due to Great Britain.

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments.

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1922. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts:—

Armenia	$13,137,456	Italy.....	$1,801,514,634
Austria	24,322,737	Latvia	5,582,265
Belgium.....	429,056,267	Liberia	28,869
Cuba	8,147,000	Lithuania	5,479,791
Czecho-Slovakia	103,100,437	Nicaragua	170,834
Esthonia	15,694,143	Poland.....	148,504,423
Finland	9,005,013	Rumania	41,039,387
France	3,770,908,635	Russia	227,814,750
Gt. Britain ..	4,685,862,560	Yugo-Slavia ..	57,872,196
Greece.....	15,375,000		
Hungary	1,037,561	Total $11,456,383,059	

The whole amount advanced by the United States to foreign Governments, plus unpaid interest, was on May 15, 1922, $11,456,383,000, of which the share of Great Britain was $4,685,862,560. According to a statement in the House of Commons by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in April, 1921, the actual amount advanced to Great Britain after the United States entered the War was $4,197,000,000, the difference of $488,000,000 representing added interest. When the statement was made, the Financial Secretary added that during the period in which the British Government was borrowing from the United States it was lending £897,000,000 to Allied Governments, in addition to £828,000,000 lent to them before the United States entered the War. "Had the British Government been relieved of the necessity of lending this £897,000,000 to the Allied Governments it would have been, so far as could be judged, unnecessary for the British Government to ask financial assistance from the United States Government." The repayment of the British Debt to the U.S. will be undertaken during the ensuing financial year; the sum of £67,500,000 will be required annually during 25 years for interest and repayment of capital.

Other Capital Liabilities.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1922, these liabilities stood at £66,231,038, an increase of £17,492,306 over the total for the previous year, an amount of £20,574,715 having been created and £3,082,319 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1922, to be as follows:—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £5,661,800; Greek Loan, £3,899,100; Mauritius Loan, £255,167; Transvaal Loan, £27,926,549; Sudan Loan, £6,440,000; Welch Church Loan, £2,350,000; Local Loans, £217,309,766; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £8,232,913; (do.) £56,621,017; (do.) £60,920,212; and Temporary Advances, £670,000.

Cost of the Debt.

Fixed Charge.

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Interest of Funded Debt	£7,879,840	£7,875,872
Terminable Annuities ...	2,588,563	2,593,008
Interest of Unfunded Debt	5,949,154	4,111,490
New Sinking Fund	7,340,456	9,094,246
Cost of Management	741,987	826,384
	£24,500,000	£24,500,000

Outside Fixed Charge.

Interest on War Debt...	£325,008,616	£307,794,347
Road Fund	8,936,689	10,795,000
	£334,035,305	£318,589,347
Total Cost of the Debt	£358,535,305	£343,089,347

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of (*a*) the *New Sinking Fund* (set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875), which is the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management (£9,094,246 in 1921-22); (*b*) the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt: (*c*) *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£2,090,732 in 1921-22); (*d*) *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£1,906,905 in 1921-22); (*e*) *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£2,194,727 in 1921-22). (£86,006,000 of 5% Stock and £10,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1920); (*f*) *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919 (£9,274,000 in 1921-22); (*g*) *Issues from Revenue to redeem Debt* (£45,693,247 in 1921-22). The total issues to redeem Dead Weight in 1921-22 were £70,703,850.

Local Government Debts.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1918, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £550,508,799, including £49,878,455 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £27,747,930 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £49,741,616 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1917) was £65,065,927, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1918) £25,778,911.

Local Rates.

The Gross Rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1917-8 was £291,535,480, the Rateable Value being £230,746,781. The following particulars relate to the 1,154 boroughs and urban districts, and to 100 typical rural

parishes out of an aggregate of some 13,000 in England and Wales. In 1921–22 the amounts levied were in most of the urban areas between 12*s.* 6*d.* and 17*s.* 6*d.* in the £, and in most of the typical rural areas between 10*s.* and 15*s.* The extreme range recorded for urban areas was from 5*s.* 11*d.* in Bromborough (Cheshire) to 34*s.* 7*d.* in Ebbw Vale, and that for rural areas was from 5*s.* 11*d.* in an Isle of Wight parish to 28*s.* 6*d.* in a parish in Carmarthen. Taking England and Wales as a whole, the average amount of the local rates rose from 13*s.* 3½*d.* in 1920–21, to 14*s.* 9½*d.* in 1921–22, an increase of 11·3 per cent. It is estimated that the average amount levied in the urban areas in 1921–22 was double the average for 1913–14, and in the rural parishes considerably more. The estimated increases per cent. were :—

	Per cent.
Metropolitan boroughs (including the City)	101
County boroughs	108
Other boroughs and urban districts	100
100 typical rural parishes	139

As a result of the quinquennial valuation in 1921 the total assessable value of all the rateable property in England and Wales rose from £223,660,000 to £234,020,000, or by 4·6 per cent. The increase in value in the several boroughs and other areas was very unevenly distributed. In London it ranged from less than 1 per cent. for some boroughs to upwards of 13 per cent. for others.

In the following table are set out the total amounts of local rates collected in England and Wales in 1913–14, and in each subsequent financial year :—

Year.	Total receipts from rates.	Average amount collected.	
		Per £	Per head.
1913–14	£71,276,000	6 8¾	£1 18 11
1914–15	73,734,000	6 10½	1 19 11
1915–16	75,851,000	7 0½	2 0 8
1916–17	72,885,000	6 8½	1 18 10
1917–18	75,377,000	6 10¾	2 0 1
1918–19	84,700,000	7 8½	2 5 2
1919–20	105,590,000	9 6¾	2 16 4
1920–21	148,750,000	13 3½	3 19 1
1921–22	173,000,000	14 9½	4 11 4

By far the larger part of the increase in recent years in the amount of the rates required by the local authorities is attributable to the increases in the cost of living, salaries and wages, and the prices of the materials required for the carrying on of the local services. Great arrears of work (especially on the roads) have been put in hand and paid for since the Armistice; and the industrial depression has been accompanied by an abnormal increase in the number of persons receiving relief at the expense of the rates. The highest point was reached in the second half of the year 1920–21 and the first half of 1921–22. In the second half of the latter year there was a marked decrease in many places. Some part of the decrease is attributable to an increase in the valuations on which the rates are levied, but in many instances there is a fall in the amount required from the ratepayers due to a reduction in the expenditure of the authorities.

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

The estimated *Rate expenditure* of Local Authorities in Great Britain for 1921–22 was £192,008,000, of which England and Wales accounted for £173,000,000, and Scotland for £19,008,000. The estimated total was allocated as under :—

Service.	England & Wales.	Scotland.
Poor Relief	£35,700,000	£3,629,000
Education	35,600,000	4,697,000
Police	10,200,000	1,141,000
Other Services	91,500,000	9,541,000
	£173,000,000	£19,008,000

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £10,746,142 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1919–20.

England and Wales received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,804,853 in respect of Liquor and £266,207 in respect of Other Licences; £3,012,727 in relief of Rates; £339,895 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £1,323,532 under the Agricultural Rates Act and £40,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £7,894 474.

Scotland received a total of £1,283,280.

Ireland received a total of £1,568,388.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Nov. 2, 1922.
2½% Consols	44¾	50⅛	57
4% War Loan	91¾	96½	55¼
5% War Loan	82 1/16	92 1/16	98¾
4% Funding	68	76½	86⅜
3½% Conversion	—	66¼	74⅜
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	81½	88½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	96¼	102⅞	104
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95¾	102⅛	105
5% Nat. War Bonds 1927)	92⅞	101¼	105½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92¾	101½	105½
4% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92¾	97¼	100
3% Local Loans Stock	50⅞	56 3/16	63⅜
Bank of England Stock	165	187	223
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	87½	93
5% L.C.C. Stock	85¾	91	102
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	92	104
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	71	81

Colonial Government Securities.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1921.	Nov. 2, 1922.
Australia 5½% (1922–27)	94	98	100
Canada 4% (1940–60)	72	77	88
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	60½	68	78
Gold Coast 6% (1945–70)	100	102	112
N.S.W. 5¾% (1922–32)	94	96¾	101
N.S.W. 6½% (1930–40)	98½	104	107¾
New Zealand 4% (1929)	82½	89	93½
Nigeria 6% (1949–79)	99¼	101⅜	113
Queensland 6% (1930–40)	97¼	99¾	104¾
S. Africa 6% (1930–40)			104¼
S. Aust. 5½% (1922–27)	93	95¾	100½
Straits S. 6% (1936–51)			106
Tasmania 6½% (1930–40)			108
Victoria 5½% (1924–34)	93¼	94¾	102
W. Aust. 6% (1930–40)			104¾

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1919, the rates of pensions to persons who have attained the age of 70 years, are as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife—	Weekly Pension.
Do not exceed £52 10*s.* a year	10*s.*
£52 10*s.* to £63	8*s.*
£63 to £73 10*s.*	6*s.*
£73 10*s.* to £84	4*s.*
£84 to £94 10*s.*	2*s.*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.*	1*s.*
Exceed £99 15*s.*	No pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means do not	Weekly Pension.
exceed £26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s.* to £31 10*s.*	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s.*	6*s.*
£36 15*s.* to £42	4*s.*
£42 to £47 5*s.*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	No pension.

Universal Old Age Pensions, to all over the age of 70, *irrespective of means*, were estimated to cost £41,000,000 in the Financial Year 1921–22; if granted at the age of 65 the estimated cost was £70,000,000. The estimated cost of Old Age Pensions under the scale now in force was £26,000,000 for 1921–22.

Pensions in force on March 31, 1921.	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.
At 10*s.*	644,187	40,591	90,159	161,580	936,517
,, 8*s.*	19,340	1,075	1,963	4,081	26,459
,, 6*s.*	11,257	647	1,186	4,084	17,174
,, 5*s.*	1,305	62	118	74	1,559
,, 4*s.*	8,838	464	977	2,391	12,670
,, 3*s.*	150	6	16	9	181
,, 2*s.*	4,704	270	509	670	6,153
,, 1*s.*	1,325	74	139	91	1,629
Total	691,106	43,189	95,067	172,980	1,002,342
Number of Pensioners of whose death information has reached the Officer since March 31, 1920	65,263	4,845	10,751	19,127	99,986

The number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated was as follows:—

	1914.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921. Men.	1921. Women.	1921. Total.
England	642,161	647,109	629,787	630,909	618,845	653,684	236,909	454,107	691,106
Wales & Monmouth	42,474	42,001	40,606	40,800	39,973	41,449	15,596	27,593	43,189
Scotland	97,294	95,277	91,656	90,500	87,681	90,700	30,325	64,742	95,067
Ireland	202,202	193,725	185,731	180,863	173,699	172,[illegible]	70,874	102,106	172,980
Total	984,131	978,112	947,780	943,077	920,198	957,[illegible]	353,794	648,548	1,002,342

PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR RELIEF.

(*For Expenditure on Poor Relief, see opposite page.*)

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain and Ireland *on one day in the Winter* in the undermentioned years, with the proportion of persons relieved per 1,000 of the estimated population:—

Year.	Number of Persons Relieved.* England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Total.	Per 1,000 of Population.
1910	925,346	116,418	98,016	1,139,780	25·6
1911	881,333	108,204	79,657	1,069,[illegible]4	23·8
1912	792,149	109,069	78,652	979,870	21·6
1913	785,345	108,145	77,900	971,390	21·3
1914	754,010	105,123	74,033	933,166	20·4
1915	756,644	105,586	72,294	935,524	20·3
1916	680,973	98,937	67,593	847,503	
1917	634,452	92,806	66,763	794,021	
1918	585,315	86,757	63,763	735,835	
1919	553,526	82,798	61,544	697,868	
1920	574,383	85,628	61,429	721,440	

* Exclusive of "Casuals" in England and Wales and Ireland and of "Vagrants" in

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O's and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary reward usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which will be to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of any allowances for wife and children to which he might be entitled.

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher):—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*: children's allowances—7*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child.

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under forty and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

The above rates may be reduced according to request of living after March 1923. A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

The Ministry of Pensions provide medical treatment for disabilities attributable to or aggravated by service, and if in consequence of a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of his disablement pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1922, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	57,871
Widows	10,965
Children	12,039
Other Dependants	7,634
Nurses	2,244

Men's Awards.—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1922:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	31,900.
Children's Allowances	20,630.
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,220,250.
Children's Allowances	992,000.
Widows (Navy and Army)	235,230.
Children of Widows	380,460.
Motherless Children	14,600.
Other Dependants	403,700.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1922).

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1922:—

Officers	31,700.
Nurses	1,400.
Officers' Widows	9,600.
,, Children	8,700.
,, Dependants	6,600.
Men	758,000.
Men's Widows	159,000.
,, Motherless Children	18,000.
,, Dependants	362,000.

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1922:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	132,000.
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children.	1,070,000.
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows.	325,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1911, the occupations of the people of Great Britain and Ireland (aged 10 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	7,015,605	2,452,533	9,468,138
Commercial	2,062,710	151,321	2,214,031
Domestic Service	387,677	1,734,040	2,121,717
Agriculture & Fishing	1,165,654	94,832	1,260,476
Profes sional ...	367,578	347,043	714,621
Govern nent ...	248,624	50,975	209,599
Defence	205,817	—	205,817
Unoccupied	2,208,535	10,026,379	12,234,914
Total	13,662,200	14,857,113	28,519,313

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	911,728	314,514	1,226,242
Commercial	245,621	37,844	283,465
Agriculture and Fishing	193,731	33,380	227,111
Domestic	34,488	166,578	201,066
Professional	45,713	35,962	81,675
Government and Defence	42,476	4,932	47,408
Unoccupied	309,024	1,338,410	1,647,434
Total	1,782,781	1,931,620	3,714,401

Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

Great Britain and Ireland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Industrial	8,362,033	2,945,745	11,307,778
Commercial	2,409,727	198,912	2,608,639
Domestic	448,096	2,055,536	2,503,632
Agricultural	2,081,054	187,400	2,268 454
Professional	516,894	420,536	937,430
Indefinite	3,322,409	13,132,868	16,454,277
Total	17,140,213	18,940,997	36,080,210

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,639,062 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,682,000 acres. Of the remainder (13,957,000 acres) over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1921.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England	10,844,000	12,698,000	3,253,000
Wales	774,000	1,828,000	1,490,000
Scotland	3,349,000	1,381,000	9,571,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man ...	66,000	18,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	21,000	10,000	2,000

(a) Figures for Ireland not available.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1919.*	1920.*	1921.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.....	8,345,607	9,352,040	8,903,702
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, etc.	4,053,181	4,214,022	3,909,414
Hops	32,886	21,002	25,133
Small Fruit†...	97,303	86,380	100,038
Fallow.....	354,010	573,267	513,592
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	3,886,193a	4,025,656a

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1919.*	1920.*	1921.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,874,772	1,894,549
Cattle	11,726,215	11,735,377	11,856,979
Sheep	31,082,461	23,385,199	24,198,314
Pigs	3,549,951	3,104,901	3,628,133

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1919.	1920.	1921.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat ...	8,665,000	7,104,000	5,224 000
Barley ..	7,213,000	8,211,000	6,762,000
Oats	25,495,000	22,609,000	20,594,000
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes...	6,312,000	6,374,000	6,774,000
Turnips ...	22,792,000	25,992,000	17,622,000
Mangolds	7,769,000	8,582,000	7,796,500
Hay	10,708,000	14,700,000	9,383,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1921 (England and Wales only) about £35,250,000.

Year.	England and Wales.		Great Britain and Ireland.		
	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1891–1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1892	Extremely bad	30 3	64,901,799	22,106,009	14·5
1893	Extremely bad	26 4	65,461,988	20,408,168	13·9
1894	Slightly below average	22 10	70,126,232	19,132,605	14·2
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,545,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,834,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14 339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,323,326	11,069,740	19·4
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,246,991	15,840,455	—

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1921, is shown in the following table:

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1921	1914	1921	1914	1921
Wheat ... *Bshls.*	32·34	35·3	42·31	39·4	38·34	33·8
Barley ... ,,	32·82	29·6	38·04	34·6	44·99	32·6
Oats ..... ,,	39·61	37·4	40·18	37·9	50·48	36·8
Beans ... ,,	30·49	26·2	38·45	31·7	44·97	*
Peas ..... ,,	23·00	23·7	24·27	20·0	31·32	*
Potatoes *Tons*	6·4	5·3	7·07	6·8	5·91	4·5
Turnips and Swedes ,,	12·9	7·4	14·66	17·4	16·01	14·6
Mangolds ,,	18·36	16·8	21·84	20·0	19·15	19·2
Hay ..... ,,	1·15	0·92	1·54	1·42	1·72	1·37

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (*a*).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1921	1920	1918
Not above 1 acre ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	112,787
1 to 5 acres	81,217	17,471	47,619
5 to 50 acres	197,126	32,682	321,335
50 to 100 acres	61,001	—	57,476
100 to 200 acres	(*b*)	(*b*)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	23,224	—
100 to 300 acres	67,842	—	—
200 to 500 acres.	(*b*)	(*b*)	8,231
Above 300 acres ...	12,947	2,525	—
Above 500 acres ...	(*b*)	(*b*)	1,967
Total.....	420,133	75,902	572,574

(*a*) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act*. 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,300,000 (1921) in England and Wales. (*b*) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1921 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The catch suffered a serious set back in 1921 to slightly less than 80 per cent. of the quantity for 1920. This was partly due to the interference with fishing caused by the lack of coal during and after the coal strike, but the principal factor was the remarkable absence of herring from their usual haunts in the North Sea. The value realised fell to slightly over 75 per cent. of the total for 1920.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1921.

Wet Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value(£).	Tons.	Value (£.)
Cod	101,956	3,336,977	35,748	1,001,796	2,012	72,879	139,716	4,411,652
Haddock	109,293	3,176,605	47,389	1,285,957	563	13,673	157,245	4,476,235
Plaice	32,798	2,346 301	4,450	290,454	930	52,565	38,178	2,689,320
Hake	30,780	1,534,931	1,224	50,598	90	5,297	32,094	1,590,826
Skates and Rays	18,774	684,674	8,588	112,878	263	4,964	27,625	802,516
Whiting	19,202	376,860	8,894	141,401	760	15,852	28,856	534,113
Herring	141,796	1,036,593	123,095	1,173,789	7,883	74,973	272,774	2,285,355
Mackerel	14,752	317,129	2,690	22,933	9,824	81,890	27,266	421,952
Other	89,379	3,187,998	27,933	830,818	1,499	38,884	118,811	4,057,700
Total	558,730	15,998,068	260,011	4,910,624	23,824	360,977	842,565	21,269,669
Shell Fish	...	558.929	...	102,332	...	50,199	...	711,460
Grand Total	...	16,556,997	...	5,012,956	...	411,176	...	21.981,129

Mineral Production.

Minerals won. 1920.	Tons.	Value (£).
Alum Shale	5,589	545
Arsenical Pyrites	1,178	667
Arsenic	1,997	100,222
Barium Compounds	64,150	198,550
Bauxite	11,020	2,811
Bog Ore	2,179	761
Chalk	3,747,165	241,863
Chert, Flint, &c.	84,303	15,348
Chromite of Iron	1.100	150
Clay and Shale	11,030,418	2.358,522
Coal	239,532,081	314,113,160
Copper Ore Precipitate	275	10,978
Fluor Spar	54,683	36,252
Gravel and Sand	2,757,052	336,421
Gypsum	286,978	138,265
Igneous Rock	5,520,691	1,720,932
Iron Ore	12,707,475	7,428,366
Iron Pyrites	6,659	7.807
Lead Ore	15.399	256,377
Limestone	11,227,817	2.431,027
Manganese Ore	12,875	29,111
Ochre, Umber, &c.	14.957	17,483
Oil Shale	2,842,582	1,567,050
Salt	2,158,370	2,079,011
Sandstone	2,183,816	971,329
Slate	215.269	844,394
Soapstone	361	1,011
Sulphate of Strontia	4,183	4,210
Tin Ores	4,858	678,823
Tungsten Ore	94	19,255
Uranium	60	—
Zinc Ore	5,064	62,202
Natural Gas.....*cub. ft.*	95,000	—

The quantity (1921) and value (1920) of the principal minerals won are shown in the preceding table. The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1914 was £145,163,032 and in 1920 the *value* had increased to £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1920 at the 3,275 mines in work was 1,337,297, and in 1918 807,086 (males) were employed underground, and 210,841 males and 11,761 females above ground. In the 4,362 quarries, 43,215 persons were permanently employed; of these, 27,917 (284 females) worked inside the quarries and 15,298 (548 females) outside the quarries.

Accidents in Mines and Quarries.

The total number of deaths caused by accidents at mines and quarries (except shallow quarries) during 1920 was 1,184, and in addition 122,061 persons suffered injuries disabling them for more than seven days. From the following statement it will be seen that an increased number of fatal and non-fatal accidents were reported in 1920 under the Quarries Act:—

—	Number of persons employed in 1920.	Fatal Accidents.		Non-Fatal Accidents.	
		Killed, 1920.	+ or − as compared with 1919.	Injured 1920.	+ or − as compared with 1919.
Coal Mines	1,248,224	1,103	−15	117,302	−120
Metalliferous Mines	21,323	27	−38	1,189	+ 81
Quarries	67,750	54	+ 8	3,571	+875
Total	1,337,297	1,184	−45	122,061	+776

The number of deaths reported during 1920 under the Coal Mines Act and the Quarries Act was less than one per 1,000 persons employed at those mines and quarries (0·88 deaths per 1,000 persons employed at coal mines and 0·80 deaths per 1,000 persons employed at quarries). These are the lowest death-rates recorded. At metalliferous mines the deaths reported in 1920, though considerably fewer than in 1919—the year in which a disaster occurred at the Levant Mine in Cornwall causing 31 deaths—were 1·22 per 1,000 persons employed at the mines.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1921 at 1,100,000,000 metric tons of 2,204 lb. This compares with 1,305,000,000 tons in 1920 and 1,170,500,000 tons in 1919. From the table below it will be seen that the only country to show a substantial increase in comparison with 1920 was Germany:

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.).	
	1920.	1921.
United States	586,000,000	448,600,000
Germany:		
Coal	140,757,433	145,400,000
Lignite	111,634,000	120,000,000
Great Britain	233,216,071	166,992,000
France	25,300,000	29,000,000
Belgium	22,388,770	21,807,160
Canada	15,088,175	13,300,000

France shows an increase over the past two years, but the 1921 to al is still 12,000,000 tons below the 1913 output, a result of the war damage inflicted on the mines in the northern area. According to "Bradstreet's," Germany's production of bituminous coal is still below the pre-war level, but the figure for lignite is the highest ever recorded, being 33,000,000 tons above 1913. The decline of over 209,000,000 tons in the world's output is attributed principally to the world-wide trade depression and to the coal strike in Great Britain.

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
			£
1913	1,127,800	287,411,869	145,535,669
1914	1,133,746	265,664,393	132,596,853
1915	953,642	253,206,081	157,830,670
1916	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	1,191,313	229,779,317	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	.....
1921	1,126,000	.....	.....

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported.	Bunkered.	Total shipped.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1913	73,400,118	21,023,693	94,423,811
1920	24,931,853	13,840,360	38,772,213
1921	24,660,552	10,926,444	35,586,996

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton in 1913, 79*s.* 11*d.* in 1920, 34*s.* 10*d.* in 1921, and 22*s.* 7*d.* in the first nine months of 1922.

During the first nine months of 1913 there were 54,517,788 (£37,632,156) tons of coal exported from Great Britain at an average price of 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton F.O.B., and during the corresponding period of 1922 the exports amounted to 45,476,573 (£51,410,935) tons, the average value being 22*s.* 7*d.* per ton F.O.B. The countries to which coal was exported were the following (tons of 2,240 lb.) in the first 9 months of each year:—

Country.	1913.	1921.	1922.
Argentina	2,725,303	472,295	1,320,654
Belgium	1,546,634	174,925	2,095,931
Brazil	1,445,749	113,450	738,108
British India	125,832	225,169	886,733
Ceylon	174,358	86,044	175,572
Chile	457,641	12,496	67,005
Denmark	2,213,216	1,049,719	2,004,025
Egypt	2,259,230	492,047	1,287,152
France	9,567,410	3,248,523	9,660,182
Algeria	952,241	265,514	761,684
Germany	6,783,574	445,557	6,182,086
Gibraltar	254,791	242,553	477,209
Greece	507,251	183,872	304,422
Italy	7,150,025	1,917,483	4,554,086
Netherlands	1,544,894	922,940	4,096,586
Norway	1,688,549	369,426	1,153,190
Portugal	909,446	289,667	608,618
,, West Africa	190,082	86,638	144,518
Russia	4,462,660	65,091	401,572
Spain	1,870,183	656,582	1,330,406
Sweden	3,275,151	604,820	1,680,133
Uruguay	568,142	134,792	380,346
Other Countries	1,169,766	853,936	1,323,151

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1919 is stated at £7,428,366; that of the imported ore at £11,271,244, of which 3,524,794 tons (£7,667,618) came from Spain.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1918	14,613,032	6,581,728
1919	12,254,195	5,200,696
1920	12,707,000	6,501,000

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of ore smelted and pig iron made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1918 the quantity was 2,606,840 tons of coal and 11,286,680 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1918 they numbered 318.

	1920.	1921.
Pig Iron (tons)	8,007,900	2,611,400
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	9,056,800	3,624,800

World's Production of Wool 1915.

The classes of wool grown are divided into three groups, viz., merino wool for clothing, crossbred for clothing, and low wool (mainly used for carpets, rugs, etc.). The approximate proportion of these classes is 1,074,000,000 lb. merino, 1,022,000,000 lb. crossbred, and 700,000,000 lb. low wool.

The British Commonwealth produced 63 per cent. of all merino wool grown, 40 per cent. of all cross-bred, and 9 per cent. of carpet wools, 40 per cent. of the last-named being produced by Russia.

In 1913 the U.K. imported for home manufacture £24,000,000 worth of wool, and after clothing the home population exported about £36,000,000 of woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures. During the War Britain was able to clothe the Navy and Army, and to a considerable extent also the Allied armies. The woollen textile exports reached £96,000,000 in 1919 and £135,000,000 in 1920. Those figures represented in part inflated and short-lived values. In 1921 the value of British exports of wool products fell to £55,000,000.

Textiles Industries of U.K.

The cotton and woollen industries of Great Britain are centred on the coalfields; the linen industry is centred mainly at Belfast and Dundee. Leicester, Nottingham and Derby are the chief seats of the hosiery manufactures, and Nottingham, Derby and Kilmarnock of the lace industry. The cotton industry depends entirely upon imports, and consumed over 750,000,000 lb. of imported cotton in 1918; the woollen industry consumed about 330,000,000 lb. of wool, of which about one-third was produced in Great Britan and Ireland; the linen industry consumed about 80,000,000 lb. of flax, of which almost one-half was home grown.

In 1922 the estimated number of spindles was 154,555,000. In 1920–1 (1 Aug.–31 July) many spindles were inactive and the consumption was 10,500,000 bales; the present number of spindles requires about 15,000,000 bales of American cotton annually.

	Spindles.		Spindles.
Gt. Brit ...	56,605,176	Finland	238,862
France	9,600,000	Denmark ...	96,644
Germany ...	9,500,000	Norway	65,464
Russia	7,100,000	India	6,870,804
Italy	4,560,000	Japan.....	4,645,853
Czecho-Sl....	3,549,485	China	2,247,936
Spain	1,805,785	U.S.A.	36,943,000
Belgium.....	1,629,921	Canada	1,051,112
Switzerland	1,519,000	Mexico	753,837
Poland	1,200,191	Brazil.....	1,600,000
Austria	1,022,792	Other	
Netherlands	634,856	Countries	251,500
Sweden	575,897		
Portugal ...	487,152	Grand Total	154,555,267

The Lancashire cotton trade produces about one-fifth for the home trade and four-fifths for export. The export of piece-goods in 1920 was 4,435,000,000 yards and in 1921, 2,903,000,000 yards. In normal years India is the largest customer, but political unrest interfered largely with the trade in 1921. China took 211,000,000 yards in 1921 and 453,000,000 yards in 1920. Cotton yarn exports were 146,000,000 lb. in 1921 against 147,500,000 lb. in 1920. The Woollen and Worsted trades appeared to be improving at the close of 1921, spinners being busy in supplying markets hitherto filled by Germany, who was occupied in catering for internal needs. The hosiery trade and the silk industry were prosperous, but the jute and felt hat industry were on short time.

Shipbuilding and Engineering.

The *Metal Industries* are next in importance to textiles. Engineering and metal-working centres are, generally speaking, in the neighbourhood of the coalfields, particularly on the N.E. coast at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sheffield, London, Crewe, Swindon, Derby, Southampton, Birmingham and Coventry in England; on the Clyde in Scotland; and in Belfast, Ireland. On Jan. 1, 1921, the gross tonnage of all ships building in the world's shipyards (exclusive of Germany, for which country complete statistics are not available) amounted to 7,179,778 tons, as under:—

	Gt. Britain and Ireland.	Other Countries.	Total.
Steamships	3,474,855	3,182,851	6,657,706
Motor ships	227,010	227,492	454,502
Sailing ships.....	7,051	60,519	67,570
Total	3,708,916	3,470,862	7,179,778

The gross tonnage in hand at the yards of the principal countries on Jan. 1, 1921, is shown in the following table:—

	No.	Gross tonnage.
United Kingdom	921	3,708,916
United States	235	1,310,312
Netherlands	174	450,964
France	104	397,969
Italy.....	159	363,784
Japan	59	248,513
British Dominions	74	186,655
Sweden	64	122,578
Denmark	57	121,279
Spain	27	89,340
Norway	59	83,928
China	20	53,624

One hundred and sixty-nine steamers and motor vessels, each of over 1,000 tons, with a total tonnage of 1,169,003 tons, are building for the carriage of oil in bulk.

Other Industries.

The *Leather Industry* is important at Bristol, Leicester, Northampton, and Nottingham (the export of boots and shoes declined from 1,453,000 dozen pairs in 1913 to 313,000 dozen pairs in 1921); *Earthen and China Ware* in "the Pottery District" on the South Staffordshire coalfields, where there are supplies also of coarse clay and ironstone, the "China Clay" (kaolin) being brought from Cornwall or imported from abroad; *Paper-making* (which also absorbs China Clay), *Printing*, and *Brewing* are also of general importance, and *Distilling* is a considerable industry in Scotland and Ireland.

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1920, there were registered in Great Britain and Ireland 79,541 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £3,508,012,436; the number of companies registered during 1920 was 11,011 with share capital £593,189,032.

Building Societies.

In 1919 there were 1,315 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, with liabilities on shares £54,900,922, to depositors, etc., £15,868,245, a total liability of £70,769,167; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £56,323,135, and other assets, £18,8:5,812, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £4,389,780; there were also 44 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

Trade Union Membership.

The International Labour Office stated in March, 1921, that the number of Trade Unionists in the twenty leading countries of the world was 32,680,000 at the end of 1920, Germany having the largest number (9,000,000), and Great Britain and Ireland 8,024,000, the smallest number being 20,000 in Serbia.

Returns for 1919 furnished to the Registrar of Friendly Societies relating to 602 Trade Unions in Great Britain and Ireland show that at the end of the year the total membership was 6,628,663, an increase in twelve months of 236,203. The aggregate income of the Unions was £9,664,922 (against £7,150,644 in 1918), of which £8,541,400 was contributed by members, the expenditure being as under in 1918 and 1919:—

BENEFITS—	1918.	1919.
Unemployed, travelling, and emigration	£285,411	£945,605
Disputes	312,157	2,165,278
Sick and accident	671,502	691,9:0
Funeral	572,045	3 2,173
Others (including superannuation)	5:2,620	705,613
Political fund payments	133,126	112,162
Grants to other societies	393,372	652,79
Management and other expenses	2,14:,210	3,147,756

At the end of 1919 the funds amounted to £15,991,811, an increase for the year of £978,337.

Unemployment Benefits.

The total amount paid out by trade unions in unemployment benefits during the year ending Sept. 30, 1921, was £7,434,199, the amounts dispersed by the principal Unions being:—

Engineering, Founding, &c.	£2,257,189
Mining group	792,839
Railway Unions	735,898
Textile Group	736,088
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation	474,891
National Sailors' and Firemen's Union	48,252
General Workers	520,239
Workers' Union	246,850
Enginemen, Firemen, and Mechanics	106,116
Foundry Workers	138,710
Boot and Shoe Operatives	123,872
London Society of Compositors	67,615

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1919 there were 3 119 Societies making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,393 570 members, share capital, £73,307,701, liabilities, £46,919,686, and sales to the value of £348,805,920.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £934,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Unemployment Insurance.

The Minister for Labour (Dr. Macnamara) in moving the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, stated that assuming an average of 1,250,000 insured persons unemployed weekly until the end of July, 1922, the balance-sheet for the year 1921–22 would be, approximately, as follows:

INCOME.	
Employed contributions	£13,750,000
Employers' contributions	15,800,000
State contributions	7,300,000
Total	£36,850,000
EXPENDITURE.	
Benefit paid	£46,300,000
Interest on debt	750,000
Administrative expenses	3,500,000
Total	£50,550,000

Unemployment Works.

The total capital cost of works approved during 1920–21 and 1921–22, for which grants in respect of unemployment have been made by various Government Departments, is approximately £41,737,000, distributed as follows:—

Unemployment Grants Committee	£28,300,000
Ministry of Transport (on Roads)	12,500,000
Ministry of Transport (Light Railways)	319,000
Ministry of Agriculture and Scottish Office	412,000
Office of Woods and Forests	206,000
	£41,737,000

The £12,500,000 expended on roads by the Ministry of Transport is part of a total sum of £85,000,000 expended on roads during the last two years, the balance of £63,500,000 being normal expenditure.

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 24, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison:—

	June 24, 1921.	June 24, 1922.	Oct. 1, 1922.
Men	1,459,639	1,173,276	1,085,108
Boys	439,541	160,985	153,130
Women	81,252	41,699	46,473
Girls	64,223	29,333	35,201
Total	2,044,655	1,405,293	1,319,912

Loss through Strikes.

The aggregate number of working days lost through industrial disputes in Great Britain and Ireland by workpeople involved in the disputes or thrown out of work in consequence of them, were approximately as follows:—

Year.	Days Lost.
1919	34,900,000
1920	27,100,000
1921	86,000,000
1922 (Jan. to June)	18,800,000

THE COST OF LIVING.

The following figures show the percentage rise in the cost of living, as compared with pre-war rates, in Great Britain and Ireland, France, Italy, United States, and Germany.

	Date to which percentage relates.	Percentage increase.
Great Britain and Ireland	March 1, 1922	86
France—Paris	Sept., 1921	195
Provincial towns	4th Quarter, 1921	249
Italy—Rome	Feb., 1922	326
Milan	Feb., 1922	422
United States	Dec., 1921	74
Germany	Feb., 1922	1,889

COMPARISON WITH 1914.

During the month of August, 1922, there was a further slight fall in the figure of the cost of living. The retail figures at Sept. 1 in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* show that the average level (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was about 79 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 81 per cent. on August 1. For food only the average increase was 72 per cent. above July, 1914.

In the following table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in the statistics in July, 1914, and at Sept. 1, 1922:—

Article.	Average price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated). July, 1914.	Sept. 1, 1922.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Beef, British—		
Ribs	0 9½	1 6½
Thin flank	0 6½	0 11½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—		
Ribs	0 7½	0 10½
Thin flank	0 4½	0 6
Mutton, British—		
Legs	0 10½	1 9
Breast	0 6½	1 0
Mutton, Frozen—		
Legs	0 6½	1 0
Breast	0 4	0 5
Bacon (streaky)	0 11½	1 10½
Flour (per 7lb.)	0 10½	1 5
Bread (per 4lb.)	0 5½	0 9½
Tea	1 6½	2 3
Sugar (granulated)	0 2	0 6
Milk (per quart)	0 3½	0 5½
Butter—		
Fresh	1 2½	2 2
Salt	1 2	2 1
Cheese	0 8½	1 1½
Margarine	0 7½	0 7
Eggs (fresh), each	0 1½	0 2½
Potatoes (per 7lb.)	0 4½	0 5½

Taking all items into account (food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, etc.), the following table shows the average percentage increase in the cost of living for each month since January, 1919, as compared with July, 1914:—

	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January	120	125	165	92
February	120	130	151	88
March	115	130	141	86
April	110	132	133	82
May	105	141	128	81
June	105	150	110	80
July	105–110	152	119	84
August	115	155	122	81
September	115	161	120	79
October	120	164	110	...
November	125	176	103	...
December	125	169	99	...

PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

The prices of commodities in relation to those ruling at the end of July, 1914 (which are taken at 100) are shown below, in accordance with the Index Numbers published in *The Economist*:—

End of—	Cereals and Meat.	Other Food.	Textiles.	Minerals.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
July, 1914	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dec., 1918	226	222	293	186	241	236
Dec., 1919	249	250	396	247	263	287
March, 1920	261	260	484	269	309	325
June, 1920	261	263	415	278	281	305
Dec., 1920	233	229	209	261	230	231
March, 1921	209	206	167	216	203	188
June, 1921	203	188	158	210	185	198
Sept., 1921	193	195	204	189	178	192
Dec., 1921	159	180	180	164	168	170
Jan., 1922	157	186	173	158	167	167
Feb., 1922	164	182	168	150	169	169

PUBLIC WEALTH AND DEBT.

The wealth of the United Kingdom in 1914 was estimated at £16,000,000,000 for a population of 46,000,000, or £347 per head of the population. Excepting by a certain amount of new plant in the workshops, factories, and shipyards, by re-valuation of pre-war assets, and by some new houses and other buildings, the wealth of the nation has not increased, and re-valuation of assets, which show considerable increases in some balance-sheets, depends on selling prices, which in many important industries are still falling. Taking increased population into account, it is doubtful whether the wealth per head of the population is equal to the figure given for 1914. Sir Robert Horne's estimate (House of Commons, Aug. 3, 1922) of a war load amounting to £181 per head shows that the national wealth per individual is mortgaged by well over 50 per cent.

COST OF THE COAL DISPUTE.

THE charges falling on the Exchequer as a result of the measures taken by the Government in connexion with the coal stoppage were approximately:

Defence Force, Army Reserve, and additional expenditure on the Regular Army	£7,000,000
Navy	1,225,000
Air Force	330,000
Civil Emergency Organisation	300,000
Coal Industry Subsidy	10,000,000
Total	£18,550,000

In addition there may be a further charge in respect of losses arising out of coal purchase operations which could not be estimated at the conclusion of the stoppage with accuracy, and a further addition of at least £10,000,000 for indemnification of railway profits (under the government liability) caused by the coal stoppage and the general trade depression.

WORLD'S RICHEST MAN.

An analysis of the Ford properties reveals that Mr. Henry Ford, the famous motor car manufacturer, is far and away the richest man in the world. It is stated that his undertakings could be capitalised at £400,000,000 sterling and pay a 5 per cent. dividend. His income from all sources is stated to be nearly £100,000 a day, and the profits of his enterprise for 1922 are estimated at £22,000,000 after the payment of all taxes.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (MERCHANDISE).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1919	1,626,156,212	963,384,677	2,589,540,889
1920	1,932,648,881	1,557,222,600	3,489,871,481
1921	1,085,500,061	810,318,848	1,895,818,909

Special Trade.

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1919	1,462,306,911	798,635,376	663,771,535
1920	1,709,895,550	1,334,469,269	375,426,281
1921	978,580,755	703,399,542	275,181,213

Britain's Best Customers.

	1920	1921.
India	£183,951,715	£111,403,846
France	175,747,743	57,065,016
U.S.A.	131,060,995	64,308,334
Belgium	68,525,682	29,283,310
Australia	68,346,433	48,290,990
Netherlands	62,138,483	36,464,032
South Africa	51,798,833	31,019,354
Germany	51,088,763	40,711,213
Canada	48,759,819	21,527,907
Italy	45,326,231	18,661,612
Egypt	44,822,517	19,268,839
Sweden	44,332,916	11,515,783
China	43,070,382	26,404,707
Argentina	43,841,651	28,053,695

*Total Exports by Months, 1921-22.

	1921.	1922.
January*	£103,711,213	£71,705,815
February	76,226,034	68,509,270
March	75,696,966	74,734,405
April	98,427,247	64,707,423
May	50,320,254	67,010,252
June	45,235,002	60,866,160
July	52,533,955	68,735,264
August	61,344,086	67,536,162
September*	63,842,222	68,892,542
October	72,650,993	68,675,994
November	72,718,021	...
December	68,578,341	...

* 9 months (1921) Imports, £827,627,658, Exports, £518,661,311; (1922) Imports, £728,543,304, Exports, £534,723,767.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1920 and 1921 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£765,807,875	£567,005,947
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	269,939,720	710,355,635	270,794,031
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	453,439,840	244,480,368
Animals not for food	488,411	401,739	394,213
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	2,643,792	2,825,502
Total	£768,734,739	£1,932,648,881	£1,085,500,061

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1920 and 1921 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1920.	1921.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£50,936,451	£37,399,209
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	145,515,803	63,594,875
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,820,434	1,119,739,723	588,889,124
Animals not for food	2,229,868	4,805,512	3,427,072
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	13,471,780	10,089,262
Total	£525,253,595	£1,334,469,269	£ 03,399,542

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000
Special Exports	51,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000

EXTERNAL TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1921.
NATIONS EXCHANGING.

British Dominions.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Merchandise. Exported to.	Other Countries.	Merchandise. Imported from.	Merchandise. Exported to.
	£	£		£	£
Europe :—			Abyssinia	4,800	54,715
Channel Islands	4,738,695	3,870,524	Afghanistan	89,141	—
Malta and Gozo	54,961	1,710,047	Albania	—	3,264
Gibraltar	43,956	1,962,561	Argentina	68,369,725	28,053,695
Asia :—			Armenia	8,066	18,603
Cyprus	315,576	443,991	Austria	703,039	2,141,898
Empire of India	44,307,742	111,403,846	Belgium	32,861,826	29,283,310
Aden, Perim, &c.	232,523	647,609	Bolivia	871,144	439,455
Ceylon	10,683,006	4,033,175	Brazil	5,883,046	10,602,573
Straits Settlements	7,269,472	8,580,893	Bulgaria	126,916	1,078,566
Federated Malay States	2,922,717	2,284,264	Chile	6,489,415	5,211,388
Hong Kong	979,549	6,924,830	China	11,269,717	26,404,707
Borneo	289,295	91,333	Colombia	2,788,886	1,429,336
Sarawak	409,202	88,054	Costa Rica	1,585,632	255,186
Africa :—			Cuba	6,488,329	2,490,475
Sudan	1,103,662	1,398,908	Czecho-Slovakia	5,703,149	2,733,490
Cape Province	11,554,078	13,862,859	Denmark	41,365,144	11,447,473
,, ,, Diamonds	1,135,488	—	Ecuador	170,690	638,326
Natal	7,090,858	9,313,658	Egypt	26,922,589	19,268,839
Transvaal	24,835	7,409,066	Esthonia	729,681	4,268,566
Orange Free State	3	432,860	Finland	7,720,528	2,902,478
Basutoland	—	41,107	France	53,013,656	57,065,016
Bechuanaland	—	7,880	Algeria	1,727,568	1,230,442
Swaziland	—	5,407	Germany	20,513,801	40,711,213
Rhodesia	1,072,794	1,177,704	Greece	4,034,230	6,138,068
Gambia	675,295	360,677	Guatemala	134,425	391,453
Gold Coast	1,961,360	4,168,359	Haiti & San Domingo	200,355	210,017
Sierra Leone	874,529	860,210	Honduras	38,768	129,573
Nigeria	7,304,992	7,998,060	Hungary	87,653	327,154
Somaliland	155	15,639	Italy	8,890,894	18,661,612
Kenya	1,275,126	1,635,064	Japan	8,761,769	22,204,378
Uganda	161,354	165,596	Latvia	1,618,046	946,469
Zanzibar	428,415	287,731	Liberia	106,089	120,722
Nyasaland	431,646	276,645	Lithuania	344,059	54,843
Mauritius	5,032,471	2,386,982	Mexico	9,859,235	4,715,691
Seychelles	47,397	25,787	Montenegro	—	3,292
Ascension	294	30,055	Morocco	1,147,157	3,271,439
St. Helena	14,260	44,092	Netherlands	38,834,343	30,464,032
North, Central, and South America :—			Java	5,489,943	11,428,792
Canada	61,975,446	21,527,907	Nicaragua	97,707	156,138
Newfoundland	1,822,352	376,554	Norway	10,317,093	15,359,313
West Indies	6,021,734	4,217,014	Panama	138,983	323,061
Bahamas	24,214	321,917	Paraguay	2,952	65,965
Bermuda	1,697	339,370	Persia	6,540,141	1,529,127
British Guiana	1,939,474	1,198,006	Peru	6,441,400	2,180,725
British Honduras	199,628	135,381	Poland	1,840,009	4,869,245
Falkland Islands	443,054	187,522	Portugal	4,166,830	4,122,285
Deep Sea Fisheries	1,021,647	1,297	Rumania	3,390,567	5,928,335
Oceania :—			Russia	2,694 674	3,291,290
New South Wales	22,031,316	19,524,174	Salvador	45,696	257,247
Victoria	18,112,543	17,164,213	Siam	1,935,073	2,095,971
South Australia	7,814,943	3,347,331	Spain	22,097,977	14,213,731
Queensland	12,991,624	5,822,662	Colonies	4,996,971	1,641,519
Tasmania	1,138,309	844,763	Sweden	21,590,868	11,515,733
Western Australia	5,981,219	2,217,847	Switzerland	19,951,818	6,584,540
Papua	—	47,825	Turkey in Europe	714,812	4,674,102
New Zealand	48,735,661	15,469,382	Turkey in Asia	348,857	144,400
Fiji	131,209	250,651	United States	274,750,124	64,308,334
Pacific Islands	2,539	45,877	Philippines, &c.	1,755,778	704,359
			Uruguay	6,205,861	3,107,165
			Venezuela	316,723	736,836
			Yugo-Slavia	764,851	1,076,079
Total British Dominions	303,859,326	292,393,701	Total Other Countries	781,640,735	517,925,147

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1920 AND 1921.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.			Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921
Total Imports	769	1,932	1,086,687	678	571
Special Exports	525	1.334	703 196	372	261
Re-Exports	110	223	107,052	99	86
Total Trade	1,404	3,489	1,896,935	1,149	918

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1921.

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Ireland from abroad in the year 1921, shewing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Bacon	*cwt.*	5,677,588	£43.528,206
U.S.A.		2,509,379	16,266,867
Canada		844,014	6,217,080
China		14,535	71,780
Barley	*cwt.*	15,812,652	£10,529,381
U.S.A.		8,587,000	6,153,976
Canada		3,119,200	1,870,078
Beef, in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen)	*cwt.*	10,797,978	£37.950,878
Argentina		7,085,431	26,086,977
U.S.A.		23 204	89,691
Australia		1,594,033	5,069,083
Beef (Tinned)	*cwt.*	477.340	£3.019 255
Argentina		208,213	1,226,369
Uruguay		49,123	318,742
U.S.A.		100,880	846,221
Butter	*cwt.*	3.523,976	£42.339.947
Australia		964,226	11,479,626
New Zealand		709,381	8,494,063
Denmark		1,250 176	15,084,605
Argentina		401,354	5,017,093
U.S.A.		1,888	11,160
Cheese	*cwt.*	2,817,465	£17,446,521
New Zealand		1,302,766	8,728,777
Canada		1,195,661	6,666,844
Australia		83,622	501,912
Netherlands		128,032	768,956
Cocoa (Raw)	*cwt.*	1,209,741	£2,860,156
Gold Coast Colony		779,052	1,722,429
British W. Indies		154,927	478,692
Nigeria		182,512	350,065
Ecuador		17,291	54,262
Brazil		5,564	15,240
Coffee (Raw)	*cwt.*	556,596	£2,411,482
Brazil		65,845	271 826
Costa Rica		125,547	619.748
British India		92,835	479,640
Java		5,483	20,879
Eggs in shell	*Gt. Hundreds*	10,557,504	£11,395,828
Denmark		4,735 275	5.455.373
U.S.A.		221,889	253,278
Canada		684,480	788,069
Egypt		642,000	508,256
Eggs, not in shell	*cwt.*	519,419	£4,393,716
China		498.288	4,192,231
Feeding Stuffs for Animals		—	£6,599,259
Fish	*cwt.*	—	£9.517,130
Canada *		207,692	1,782,528
U.S.A. *		249,058	1,733,355
*Japan**		93,370	848,749
*Norway**		737 401	907,853
*Denmark**		281,638	693,665
Fruit (Fresh)	*cwt.*	—	£34,226.973
Spain (Grapes)		420,362	946,143
Spain (Oranges)		5,209,527	6,886,573
U.S.A. (Apples)		1,712,822	3,343,749
Canary Islands (Bananas)	*bunches*	2,646,072	£2,671,975
Turkey (Dates)	*cwt.*	961	480
Canada (Apples)		1,494.052	2,480,115
British W. Indies (Bananas)	*bunches*	1,384,178	667,189
Fruit †	*cwt.*	2,314,212	£8,949,791
Greece		1,013,833	3,300,702
U.S.A.		398,755	1,587,632
Hams	*cwt.*	1,127,287	£8,216,943
U.S.A.		1,020,718	7,472,465
Lamb (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,573,522	£13,440,818
Lard	*tons*	113,796	£10,463,440
U.S.A.		99,519	9,155,937
Maize	*cwt.*	36,757,283	£18,445,997
Margarine	*cwt.*	1,046,072	£5,222,935
Netherlands		1,036,148	5,149,224
Milk (not sweetened)	*cwt.*	612,934	£2,485,126
Milk (Condensed, Sweetened whole)	*cwt.*	691,110	£3,786,331
U.S.A.		99,539	563,134
Mutton (Frozen)	*cwt.*	4,284.933	£15,148,499
New Zealand		2,539,256	9,418,109
Argentina		910,677	3,135,073
Australia		208,220	740,326
Oats	*cwt.*	8,356,836	£4,402,820
U.S.A.		434,800	252,838
Argentina		3,23 ,540	1,614,300
Canada		3 591,800	1,901,545
Oleo-margarine, &c.	*tons*	27.435	£1,627,833
Argentina		12,231	684,164
U.S.A.		5,971	443,052
New Zealand		3,178	152,322
Australia		2,867	158,877
Onions (Raw)	*bushels*	8,911,742	£2,952,655
Spain		5,172,382	1,784,769
Egypt		1,668,487	564,426
Netherlands		1,617,206	476,299
Potatoes (Raw)	*cwt.*	3,061,070	£3,084,011
Rice	*cwt.*	6,848,532	£6.402.204
British India		3,759,230	3,455,645
Siam		2,067,707	1,739,331
Spices	*cwt.*	264,485	£968.933
Straits Settlements		105.317	372,612
Spirits, &c. (Tested)	*gallons*	5,378,456	£2,495,345
France (Brandy)		337,256	812,810
British W. Indies (Rum)		1,374.936	383,073
Sugar (Refined)	*cwt.*	9,363 242	£14,916,323
U.S.A.		3,430,684	5.408,701
Java		96,500	128,940
Canada		662,800	1,047,386

* Other than preserved, not liable to duty.

† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Sugar (Unrefined)...	*cwt.*	16,296,769	£20,422,493
Cuba		5,203,102	5,667,708
Mauritius		3,693,659	5,002,644
Java		511,124	756,457
British W. Indies		1,374,140	2,106,164
Peru		1,481,345	1,959,481
Tea	*lb.*	447,583,002	£23,111,819
British India		286,582,583	14,871,952
Ceylon		118,755,568	6,654,729
China		4,629,506	245,730
Java		24,499,826	863,264
Tobacco (Manufactured)	*lb.*	1,274,989	£622,061
Cuba (Cigars)		2,11,373	366,189
U.S.A. (Cigarettes)		38,678	12,692
Canada ,,		16,417	4,556
Egypt ,,		105,231	54,865
Tobacco (Unmanufactured)	*lb.*	227,837,184	£22,213,196
U.S.A.		214,756,664	20,789,839
Turkey		55,085	74,583
Greece		1,144,593	249,863
Russia		776,164	51,775
British India		1,415,162	46,562
Tomatoes (Raw) ...	*cwt.*	2,280,852	£5,149,654
Channel Islands		796,138	2,252,412
Canary Islands		910,914	1,839,109
Wheat	*cwt.*	80,478,794	£70,606,068
U.S.A.		36,065,002	31,523,056
Canada		14,589,320	12,216,573
Australia		20,108,715	17,783,123
Argentina		4,186,460	3,642,458
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	15,841,055	£19,064,025
U.S.A.		7,900,742	9,408,921
Canada		5,866,019	7,126,745
Australia		1,380,700	1,627,426
Wine	*gallons*	9,533,658	£5,317,975
Portugal		4,593,144	2,392,355
France		1,836,232	1,741,010
Spain		1,892,052	647,751
Raw Materials.			
Cotton (Raw)	*centals*	11,736,366	£72,461,685
U.S.A.		8,019,925	44,762,603
Egypt		2,312,715	20,258,891
British India		150,652	622,438
Peru		596,920	3,375,451
Diamonds	*carats*	297,004	£1,461,747
Union of S. Africa		272,388	1,135,488
Flax (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	16,275	£3,124,207
Netherlands		1,917	280,320
Russia		662	78,333
France		496	85,543
Gums and Resins ...	*cwt.*	1,207,226	£3,150,039
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	56,976	2,519,766
Philippines		31,520	£1,368,468
British India		4,904	156,813
Italy		1,836	178,014
Hides and Skins (Undressed)		—	£10,914,746
Iron Ore and Scrap	*tons*	2,074,919	£5,069,102
Spain		794,496	1,522,822
Algeria		416,259	797,580
Jute	*tons*	103,790	£3,775,764
Manganese Ore	*tons*	172,856	£1,113,194
British India		151,274	933,211
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap		—	£7,777,515
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil ...	*tons*	394,726	£8,757,552
Nigeria		170,774	3,874,184
Straits Settlements		20,498	£663,702
Gambia		42,243	£669,617
Nuts, &c.—*contd.*			
Sierra Leone	*tons*	39,539	834,953
Oil (Coconut, Unrefined)	*tons*	42,669	£2,264,311
Java		13,325	592,759
Ceylon		16,053	911,278
British India		4,105	282,538
Oil (Fish & Marine, Animal)	*tons*	32,358	£1,114,457
Falkland Islands		9,642	254,541
Whale Fisheries		16,597	324,717
Oil (Palm, Unrefined)	*tons*	58,339	£1,981,897
Nigeria		47,563	1,630,186
Paper-Making Materials	*tons*	673,591	£13,843,436
Sweden		169,159	5,847,201
Norway		233,549	3,826,413
Canada		148,570	2,238,865
Rubber (Raw)	*centals*	1,684,326	£10,504,971
Straits Settlements		519,566	2,647,614
Federated M.S.		581,672	2,891,929
Ceylon		331,167	1,586,697
Neth. E. Indies		309,284	1,497,752
Brazil		47,994	229,802
British India		87,189	439,191
Seeds (Cotton)	*tons*	376,518	£4,231,478
Egypt		244,567	2,930,808
British India		51,936	549,072
Seeds (Flax)	*tons*	469,793	£8,592,808
British India		41,941	910,041
Argentina		401,978	7,174,036
Silk (Raw, Knubs and Noils)		—	£949,480
China		—	321,883
Japan		—	168,686
Italy		—	195,112
Tallow (Animal) not refined	*tons*	48,910	£1,978,243
Tin Ore and Concentrates	*tons*	21,588	£1,952,211
Bolivia		7,912	659,095
Nigeria		7,483	714,659
Wood and Timber		—	£30,021,962
U.S.A. (Oak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	2,211,167	884,200
Finland (Pit props)	*loads*	171,163	516,538
Sweden ,,		149,484	656,470
France ,,		782,340	1,284,957
British India (Teak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	784,365	576,168
Norway (Pit props)	*loads*	108,398	432,437
Sweden (Sawn, Soft and Planed, and Dressed)		786,229	5,620,723
Canada ,,		196,381	1,851,188
Russia ,,		114,815	755,785
U.S.A. ,,		85,860	1,078,763
Norway ,,		140,602	1,216,925
Wool (Raw)	*centals*	7,863,610	£43,146,175
Australia		3,115,209	18,935,472
New Zealand		1,483,161	8,327,304
Cape		1,345,565	7,433,167
British India		347,376	1,151,609
Argentina		489,413	1,695,333
Zinc (Ore)	*tons*	11,572	£106,764
U.S.A.		10,353	87,499
Manufactured Articles.			
Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	128,336	£1,034,070
U.S.A.		17,577	173,845
Carpets and Rugs of Wool	*sq. yds.*	1,726,889	£1,894,810
Turkey		74,530	183,607
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£12,623,572

Cinematograph Films *feet*	89,173,922	£935,777
U.S.A.	33,892,737	628,600
Copper Bars, &c. ... *tons*	83,229	£6,304,580
U.S.A.	27,324	2,141,319
Australia	16,018	1,312,671
Cotton Yarns & Manufs.	—	£5,887,003
Dye-Stuffs ..... *value*	-	£3,000,958
Switzerland	—	706,429
Argentina	—	357,370
British India.....	-	81,857
British W. Indies	—	299,698
Electrical Goods, &c. *value*	—	£1,930,917
U.S.A.	—	776,214
Embroidery & Needlework (except Linen Embroidery	—	£2,234,595
Flax Yarns ..... *tons*	1,950	£535,682
Glass & Glassware *value*	—	£4,623,303
Belgium	—	1,900,322
U.S.A.	—	296,736
Netherlands	—	556,400
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose) ..... *value*	1,384,007	£1,282,895
U.S.A.	520,231	918,584
Japan	34,937	30,483
Implements & Tools, except Machine Tools, &c. ..... *value*	—	£1,059,886
U.S.A.	—	657,479
Iron and Steel ..... *tons*	1,640,024	£22,764,188
U.S.A.	138,349	4,293,213
Jute Manufactures *value*	—	£2,520,267
British India.....	—	2,289,685
Lead, Pig ..... *tons*	130,750	£2,954,794
Australia	12,534	320,168
U.S.A.	11,711	279,138
Spain	66,333	1,483,503
Leather ..... *cwt.*	387,031	£8,345,502
U.S.A.	112,673	3,160,767
British India.....	141,335	1,744,099
Australia	41,043	345,599
Machinery ..... *tons*	54,872	£10,761,837
U.S.A.	25,632	6,633,961
Matches.....*ten thousands*	4,074,685	£1,244,849
Sweden	2,269,709	742,645
Norway	341,721	101,586
Motor Cars (Tourg.) *number*	5,137	£1,393,959
Do. (Commercial)	2,260	£511,364
Motor Spirit..... *gallons*	251,098,155	£23,683,845
U.S.A.	135,074,327	12,412,097
Netherlands' Borneo	35,831,515	3,855,812
Persia.....	38,650,302	3,840,154
Motor Spirit—*contd.*		
British India ...	2,742,825	£260,865
Peru	3,000,660	146,293
Oil (Fuel) ..... *gallons*	531,282,436	£13,135,166
U.S.A.	195,249,069	5,387,800
Mexico	265,374,189	6,076,725
Oil (Lubricating) *gallons*	50,966,105	£6,344,585
U.S.A.	47,045,850	5,946,488
Painters' Colours, &c. *cwt.*	916,929	£1,124,568
U.S.A.	112,488	304,789
Paper ..... *cwt.*	6,782,563	£11,601,455
Sweden.....	1,428,731	2,632,207
Norway	535,196	1,036,820
Netherlands	1,906,675	1,724,091
Newfoundland ...	745,720	1,193,490
Paraffin Wax..... *cwt.*	785,021	£1,313,173
U.S.A.	644,356	1,032,853
Petroleum (Lamp) *gallons*	149,348,313	£7,171,929
U.S.A.	122,644,471	5,726,614
Mexico	16,41 ,587	901,109
Plaitings (Straw, &c.) *lb.*	4,471,153	£969,871
Japan.....	1,911,089	334,835
China	1,491,039	244,209
Scientific Instruments (except Electrical)	—	£2,951,297
Silk & Manufs. *value*	—	£19,243,894
Japan (Broad Stffs., wholly of Silk and Mixed)..... *yds.*	12,714,793	1,777,705
France.....	19,678,645	4,000,434
Switzerland	18,286,592	5,763,552
Italy.....	3,715,038	930,548
Switzerland (Ribbns., wholly of Silk and Mixed)..... *value*	—	1,932,722
France.....	—	1,449,435
Starch ..... *cwt.*	1,539,271	£1,501,951
U.S.A.	1,023,226	825,936
Japan	18,317	21,818
Tin in Blocks, &c. *tons*	20,067	£3,510,790
Straits Settlements	10,418	1,746,239
Watches & Clocks *value*	—	£1,655,573
Switzerland	—	968,976
Wood Manufactures *value*	—	£4,921,864
U.S.A.	—	1,476,592
Russia	—	22,471
Woollen Yarns and Manufs. ..... *value*	—	£7,673,227
Zinc Crude (*i.e.*, Cakes, Slabs, Blocks, &c.....*tons*	72,486	£1,931,055

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1921.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1921, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned :

Aircraft ..... *value*	—	£1,693,524
Animals (Living) ... *value*	-	£3,472,248
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes) *value*	—	£18,351,174
Union of S. Africa	—	4,129,656
U.S.A.	—	1,848,310
Australia	-	1,400,594
Netherlands	—	1,157,653
New Zealand.....	—	1,059,571
Canada	—	796,155
British India.....	—	520,061
Argentine	—	468,203
Norway	—	362,897
Denmark	—	345,722
Belgium	—	249,661
Arms, Ammunition, &c..... *value*	—	£3,851,500
Australia	-	471,233
British India.....	—	441,724
Spain ..... *value*	—	427,745
Union of S. Africa	—	347,201
Japan	—	298,303
Chile	—	172,689
U.S.A.	—	128,995
Russia	—	25,706
Bags & Sacks, Empty. New (Jute)..... *dozens*	2,152,674	£667,331
Beer & Ale..... *barrels*	259,690	£2,176,521
Belgium	88,852	705,789
British India ...	45,555	368,546

Biscuits	*cwt.*	95,942	£899,319
British India		8,592	105,016
Books, Printed (excluding Music)	*cwt.*	268,884	£3,351,022
Australia		71,474	767,603
U.S.A.		33,096	682,500
Union of S. Africa		40,655	364,585
Boots & Shoes (excluding Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	422,712	£2,530,181
Union of S. Africa		86,961	577,204
Netherlands		58,600	265,509
France		13,698	128 479
Belgium		13,919	86,077
Candles	*cwt.*	68,711	£235,594
Cement	*tons*	289,736	£1,652,849
British India		76,976	451,549
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£19,105,766
British India		—	2,250,760
Australia		—	1,577,372
U.S.A.		—	1,422,069
Union of S. Africa		—	1,392,080
France		—	1,391,830
Spain		—	1,107 055
Argentine		—	6:9,170
Belgium		—	565,894
Chinaware, &c.	*value*	—	£6,418,183
U.S.A.		—	1,016,092
Canada		—	944,625
Australia		—	692,530
Argentine		—	475,408
Coal	*tons*	24,660,552	£42,951,591
France		6,395,651	11,148,459
Italy		3,383,083	6,9 8,404
Denmark		1,803,561	2,987,243
Netherlands		1,787,678	2,566,176
Sweden		1,232,904	1,972,992
Spain		1,021,472	1,914,018
Egypt		1,017,748	1,838,665
Argentine		887,344	1,572,771
Norway		694,316	1,124,178
Coal for Steamers	*tons*	10,926,444	*
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	*tons*	1,586,287	£3,428,682
Denmark		302,289	590,083
Cordage, Cables, Ropes & Twine	*cwt.*	265,606	£1,684,294
Cotton Yarn	*lb.*	145,894,900	£23,924,879
British India		34,616,400	5,349,294
Netherlands		39,234,100	3,937,613
Germany		14,862,300	3,715,736
Cotton Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	2,902,288,900	£137,132,298
British India		1,092 067,700	33,736,966
China		177,636,100	11,209,281
Egypt		215,449,300	9,350,458
Australia		115,048,300	8,375,845
Java		135,390,600	6,724,307
Argentine		102,715,700	6,210,921
Turkey		56,444,400	2,469,017
Belgium		36,308,100	2,006,004
Switzerland		46,236,300	1,666,094
Cotton Lace	*value*	—	£2.663,618
Cotton Thread	*lb.*	15 028,400	£8,461,292
Argentine		1,728,100	1,020,172
Mexico		1,228,000	966,206
British India		941,200	460,547
Australia		680,000	404,980
Electrical Machy.	*tons*	18,233	£4,739,104
British India		6,133	1,568,985
Australia		3,227	798,920
Fertilisers	*tons*	32,496	£332,629
Fish	*value*	—	£6,071,748
Germany		—	1,0[illegible]5,409
Grain & Flour	*cwt.*	3,389,942	£3,880,790
Iron (Pig)	*tons*	103,214	£995,470
Belgium		27,926	264,167
Iron & Steel Manufs. (inc. Iron Pig).	*tons*	1,696,889	£63,603 550
British India		435.018	14,3[illegible]3,322
Australia		149,382	5,958,777
Japan		99,277	3,823,646
Argentine		98,446	3,243,607
New Zealand		61,020	2,336,603
Netherlands		60,002	1,905,530
France		44,042	1,571,336
Jute Piece Goods (inc. Carpets & Rugs)	*sq.yds.*	72,000,500	£2,225,592
U.S.A.		42,527,400	1,222,697
Leather	*value*	—	£4,727,478
Linen Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	39.962.400	£5,248,658
U.S.A.		24,381,000	2,758,830
Linen Manufs (other than Piece Gds.)	*value*	—	£4,402,417
Machinery (incldg. Elect. Machy)	*tons*	506,203	£74,607,096
British India		144,811	20,414,136
France		48.658	7.6 0,027
Japan		41,771	5 485.668
Medicines	*value*	—	£2,316,010
British India		—	420,217
Australia		—	312,454
Union of S. Africa		—	216,835
Motor Cars	*number*	2,721	£2.325,611
British India		745	690,610
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd.)	*value*	—	£8 836,996
Oil Cloth	*sq yds.*	8,673,600	£1,318,510
France		1,334,800	250.434
Belgium		1,668,900	214.528
Netherlands		1,414,200	198,796
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	885.521	£2.72[illegible],727
British India		145.470	455,180
Union of S. Africa		76,084	206,535
Australia		64,265	211,663
New Zealand		63,445	194.581
Argentine		44,166	156,768
Paper	*cwt.*	1,463,420	£7,725,511
British India		270,226	1,345.687
Australia		354,099	1,324,010
Union of S. Africa		122,156	657,303
Parcel Post	*number*	5,044,631	£10,089,262
Canada		534.773	1,069,546
British India		460,896	921,792
U.S.A.		394,007	788,014
Union of S. Africa		338,648	677,256
France		261,729	523,458
Italy		126,080	252,160
Rubber Manufs. (inc. Bts. & Shs., Rubber)	*value*	—	£4,652,663
Ships (Iron or Steel)	*number*	479	£22,009,523
Norway		45	6,542,820
France		181	5,157,773
Ships, Machinery for	*value*	—	£8,388,849
Silk & Silk Manufs.	*value*	—	£2,282,394
Soap	*cwt.*	885,288	£2,554,665
British India		206,925	465,423
Egypt		81,816	241,882
British W. Africa		92,917	204,672
Spirits (Potable) Brit. & Irish	*pf. gallons*	6,070,920	£8.648,266
Canada		1,245,988	1,976,829
Australia		883.252	1,106,130
British India		492,879	729,913
Stationery (other than Paper)	*value*	—	£1,306,470

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Tin (Blocks, &c.)	*tons*	9,897	£1,679,075
France		2,964	499,834
U.S.A.		1,300	212,389
Tobacco & Snuff ...	*lb.*	18,302,690	£5,060,187
China		2,098,369	906,043
Straits S. & F.M.S.		1,166,805	607,297
British India		1,907,560	598,584
Wool (Raw & Waste)	*centals*	605,397	£4,289,569
U.S.A.		263,800	1,604,997
Germany		151,018	1,181,766
Belgium		52,424	328,433
Canada		27,714	238,488
Woollen Tissues	*sq. yds.*	76,556,200	£24,632,510
Japan		8,261,500	2,479,681
Argentine		4,514,500	2,188,728
Esthonia		4,970,300	1,999,070
U.S.A.		6,090,800	1,953,055
France		4,232,700	1,560,602
Netherlands		4,939,000	1,147,689
Belgium		2,902,900	734,290
Worsted Tissues	*sq. yds.*	40,814,300	£11,227,765
Canada		9,218,000	1,961,389
Argentine		3,101,300	1,441,395
U.S.A.		6,454,000	1,418,842
Woollen & Worsted Manufacturers	*value*	—	£55,089,768

Volume of International Trade.

The *Japan Weekly Chronicle* published in 1921 a comparative table showing how the quantities of imports and exports of various countries in 1920 compare with the quantities recorded in 1913. Taking the 1913 figure in each case as 100, the table reads as follows:—

Comparison of 1920 *with* 1913.

	(Percentage). Imports.	Exports.
France	93·9	43·1
Belgium	32·2	41·7
Italy	63·1	40·6
Great Britain and Ireland	71·5	54·8
British India	95·3	66·7
Canada	71·4	103·3
South Africa	34·2	56·3
New Zealand	90·0	86·6
United States	160·4	109·1
Japan	161·2	70·1

In the quantity of imports only Japan and the United States show a higher figure in 1920 than in 1913, while Canada and the United States alone have increased the volume of exports.

Values of British and Irish Trade.

The relative value of British Trade in 1913, 1920, and 1921, is shown on page 514, the apparent value of the trade of 1920 and 1921 being reduced to the prices ruling in 1913.

Imports and Exports of Bullion 1921.

During the twelve months ending Dec. 31 the aggregate value of the gold and silver exported was £71,393,580. Of the exported gold and silver bullion and coin, more than two-thirds (£55,457,681) went to the United States; £7,860,088 to India, £3,450,023 to China, £704,340 to Sweden, £498,374 to the Netherlands, and £550,088 to the Netherlands' India (Java, &c.) Of the total imports of coin and bullion (£59,940,490), £48,762,229 came from British Dominions and £11,178,261 from Foreign Countries.

Oil Fuel and Coal Exports.

The growing use of oil for ship propulsion is illustrated by the following figures taken from Lloyd's Annual Report for 1920–1921:—

	On Lloyd's Register. Gross Tonnage.
1914. July	1,300,000
1919, ,,	5,300,000
1920, ,,	9,400,000
1921, ,,	12,800,000

Steamers burning oil fuel in 1920–21 would have required 20,000,000 tons of coal if coal-fired.

Imports of Wine.

Country.	1913. Gallons.	1920. Gallons.	1921. Gallons.
France	703,000	1,226,000	863,000
Portugal	1,888,000	5,344,000	3,964,000
Spain	1,531,000	2,735,000	2,046,000
Other Countries	668,000	3,078,000	791,000
Total	4,790,000	12,383,000	7,694,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

AVERAGE price of £100 2½ per cent. Consolidated Stock in each month of 1914, 1921 and 1922*:—

Month.	1914. £ s. d.	1921. £ s. d.	1922. £ s. d.
January	73 0 0	47 7 5·3	51 10 0
February	76 6 3	47 4 0	53 15 8·1
March	75 2 6	47 4 2	55 7 11·2
April	75 15 0	48 7 6·7	58 15 6·6
May	74 15 0	46 19 10½	58 2 3
June	74 5 0	46 0 0¾	56 5 8
July	74 16 3	47 1 6·9	58 12 2·4
August	No price	48 7 6·6	58 8 2·2
September	,,	48 3·27	56 14 7
October	,,	48 18 0	
November	,,	48 19 9	
December	,,	49 19 9·2	
Year	74 16 10½	47 19 4	*56 8 0

* Nine months.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent. of Discount charged by the Bank of England in each month of 1914, 1921 and 1922*:—

Month.	1914. %	1921. %	1922. %
January	4·35	7	5
February	3	7	4·76
March	3	7	4½
April	3	6·95	4·2
May	3	6½	4
June	3	6·36	3·73
July	3·19	5·8	3·19
August	5·87	5½	3
September	5	5½	3
October	5	5½	
November	5	5·03	
December	5	5	
Year	4·3	6·09	*3·93

* Nine months.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain and Ireland is approximately 240,000 miles, of which 150,000 are in England and Wales, 26,000 in Scotland, and 60,000 in Ireland. The cost of maintenance in 1913-14 was £20,082,000, and in 1920-21, £50,000,000.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County Authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils. The increase of motor traction and the consequent use of highways by other than county or district residents has led to a movement in favour of the nationalisation of the highways. The special sum set aside for the year ending March 31, 1920, for the road and bridge programme of the *Road Improvement Fund* amounted to £10,536,000, of which £8,250,000 was a grant from the Treasury, and £2,286,000 a contribution from the Road Improvement Fund. Under the Act of 1919 the functions and duties of the Road Board were transferred to the *Ministry of Transport*, which now controls all matters previously dealt with by the Road Board.

*Road Taxes.

The total receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1921, and May 31, 1922, amounted to £9,558,375. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 883,921, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 214,465. The details are :—

	No. of Licences.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Cars taxed on horse-power	276,271	4,188,629
Motor-cycles	335,796	784,556
Invalid vehicles	313	78
Commercial vehicles	144,674	2,790,120
Road locomotives	2,314	44,810
Motor ploughs, &c.	14,549	3,637
Motor tractors, &c.	1,339	18,280
Motor hackneys	74,839	1,305,938
Tramcars	13,559	10,172
General identification marks	9,460	68,841
Horse-drawn carriages	182,087	143,143
Horse-drawn hackneys	32,378	24 370

Railways.

At Dec. 31, 1920, the aggregate capital expenditure of the companies amounted to £1,158,700,000 of which £1,015,500,000 had been expended on the railways, £52,900,000 on docks and harbours ; £42,400,000 on land, property, &c., not forming part of the railways or stations, £8,300,000 on canals, £8,200,000 on steamboats, and £8,000,000 on hotels. The total length of single track, including sidings, at the same date, was 51,248 miles.

Calculated on a single-journey basis, the total number of passengers carried, exclusive of season-ticket holders, in 1920 was 1,566,834,000, against 1,507,117,000 in 1919, and 1,184,196,000 in 1913. Season-ticket holders (calculated on an annual basis) numbered 1,015,000, compared with 903,200 in 1919, and 784,000 in the pre-war year. The totals for the various classes of ordinary passengers in 1913 and 1920 were :—

	Total Number.	
	1913.	1920.
First Class	25,432,000	36,918,000
Second Class	10,257,000	5,625,000
Third Class	892,865,000	1,065,805,000
Workmen	255,642,000	458,486,000
Total	1,184,196,000	1,566,834,000

The goods traffic carried in 1913 and 1920 was as under :—

	Total Tonnage.	
	1913.	1920.
General Merchandise	67,744,000	68,658,500
Coal, Coke, and Patent Fuel	225 554,000	181,166,000
Other Minerals	70,864,500	68,053,000
Total	364,162,500	317,877,500

The number of Live Stock carried in 1913 was 19,526,500 and in 1920 17,079,000.

The effect of higher fares and rates is seen in the average receipts per passenger and per ton of goods carried in two years :—

	1913.	1920.
Ordinary passengers :	s. d.	s. d.
First Class	2 10·0	4 5·6
Second Class	1 9·1	2 5·9
Third Class	9·2	1 2·9
Workmen	1·6	2·2
General Merchandise	9 2·9	20 5·6
Coal, Coke and Patent Fu	2 0·2	3 10·6
Other Minerals	1 6·1	5 4·3

Receipts (including Government compensation) and expenditure in the years 1913 and 1920 were as under :—

	1913.	1920.
	£	£
Total Receipts	129,700,000	297,800,000
Total Expenditure	83,500,000	250,800,000
	46,200,000	47,000,000
Miscellaneous net receipts	3,600,000	4,300,000
Total net income	49,800,000	51,300,000

The pre-War receipts were :—Passengers, £44,000,000 ; Parcels and Goods, £78,000,000 ; Other Sources, £13,000,000 ; total, £125 000,000 ; and under the rating scheme proposed in 1921 the receipts were estimated at :—Passengers, £105.000,000 ; Parcels and Goods, £188,000,000 ; Other Sources, £25.000,000 ; total, £318,000,000.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and Wales, 3,641 miles ; Ireland, 848 miles ; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland

waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. On Jan. 1, 1918, there were 1,202 miles of inland waterways in England and Wales, and 304 miles in Ireland, under the *Canal Control Committee*, appointed by the Government on March 1, 1917; there were also 1,025 miles controlled by the *Railway Executive Committee*. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1921 the tonnage of sea-borne traffic was 3,117,469 tons, and of barge traffic 176,201 tons, the tolls, dues, etc., amounting to £1,197,075.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain and Ireland on Dec. 31, 1919, was 2,728, of which 2,647 miles were worked by electric traction; 1,754 miles were worked by Local Authorities and 974 miles by Companies. The total receipts in 1919 were £24,635,266, the working expenses £17,751,277, and the net receipts £6,883,989, the total paid-up capital being £79,049,287, showing a return of £8 14s. 2d. per cent. on the capital. In 1919–20, 4,987,525,659 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes, a system which obviates the necessity of rails.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1921, the Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland consisted of 8,113 steamers (18,110,653 tons) and 448 sailing vessels (219,771 tons), a total of 8,561 vessels (18,330,424 tons). In 1921 the "engagements of seamen" for service on ocean-going ships numbered 422,445, as against 604,830 in 1913, the percentage of British subjects being 94·45, of foreigners other than Asiatics 3·05, of Chinese 0·6, and of other Asiatics and Africans 1·9

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1918 the figures (exclusive of losses by enemy action) were 70 sailing vessels (8,971 gross tons) and 124 steam vessels (230,082 gross tons), a total of 194 vessels (239,053 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives; in 1918 (exclusive of losses by enemy action) the passengers numbered 159 and the members of crews 575, a total of 734 lives.

Shipping (Entered and Cleared).

Net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels engaged in overseas trade entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913.....	49,064,233	67,819,701	116,883,934
1919.....	29,570,690	34,562,107	64,132,797
1920.....	36,493,319	36,725,535	73,218,854
1921.....	37,111,762	36,395,354	73,507,116

Port.	Entered 1919.	Cleared 1919.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	314,638	51,247
Blyth	667,200	1,103,105
Bristol.....	912,891	509,507
Cardiff	4,912,989	7,438,517
Dover	538,350	514,797
Folkestone.....	547,831	554,530
Gloucester	105,226	25,076
Goole	253,361	239,767
Grimsby	773,743	414,434
Hartlepool.....	460,648	375,643
Hull	3,503,454	1,891,062
Liverpool	6,732,850	6,245,332
London	8,817,841	6,241,242
Manchester	1,120,951	817,085
Maryport	68,349	18,295
Middlesbrough.....	836,502	934,362
Newcastle & Shields	4,375,021	5,595,152
Newport.....	1,528,820	2,056,028
Plymouth	1,611,015	1,514,363
Port Talbot	719,285	934,333
Southampton	1,337,740	995,854
Sunderland	654,878	891,540
Swansea	1,278,122	1,656,867
Weymouth	392,858	398,835
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	82,533	37,696
Ardrossan	176,440	167,540
Burntisland	83,937	136,328
Dundee	163,042	80,917
Glasgow	1,594,867	2,284,062
Grangemouth	381,366	320,787
Greenock	236,531	102,369
Leith	873,852	808,764
Methil.....	286,401	458,883
Ireland—		
Belfast.....	291,039	132,980
Cork.....	110,828	78,402
Dublin.....	244,801	22,139

Foreign Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1919.*

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
Norway	3,980,670	3,974,385	7,955,055
Germany	365,859	66,386	432,245
Denmark	1,839,551	1,821,552	3,661,103
Netherlands.....	2,579,028	2,575,106	5,154,134
Sweden	2,227,439	2,165,692	4,393,131
France	2,308,131	2,347,274	4,655,405
Spain	437,281	504,662	941,943
Italy	275,704	327,512	603,216
U.S.A.....	3,232,735	2,884,572	6,117,307
Belgium.....	744,172	820,021	1,564,193
Greece	287,614	310,226	597,840
Austria-Hungary	8,480	...	8,480
Russia	267,630	242,686	510,316
Japan	673,349	592,499	1,265,848
Other Flags	304,865	316,784	621,649
Total.....	19,532,508	18,949,357	38,481,865

* Exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War.

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1919 the net tonnage of arrivals was 40,878,243 and of departures 40,037,045 (exclusive of vessels employed by the Government during the War).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Feb. 5, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1913-14.	1921-22.
Letters	3,477,800,000	3,400,000,000
Postcards	926,500,000	500,000,000
Printed Papers	1,172,300,000	1,150,000,000
Newspapers	207,100,000	192,000,000
Parcels	137,100,000	128,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	34,200,000	65,400,000
Express Delivery Services	2,500,000	1,900,000
Telegrams forwarded	87,000,000	74,700,000
Money Orders	16,100,000	15,500,000
Postal Orders	159,200,000	101,000,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	38,200,000	52,200,000
Local Calls	834,000,000	681,500,000
Savings Bank Deposits	£23,339,000	£19,676,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, etc.	£11,297,000	£16,663,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number	183,627	2,072,900
Licenses issued	3,253,910	3,000,000
Old-Age Pensions paid	£50,518,052	£52,500,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£16,877,000	£22,094,500
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£1,553,000	£25,000,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1920-21 and 1921-22 are as follow:

War Pensions and Allowances paid:	1920-21.	1921-22.
Number	86,687,000	79,000,000
Amount	£79,300,000	£70,500,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number	4,063,000	3,500,000
Amount	£9,000,000	£8,400,000
War Loan Dividends —Amount	£9,500,000	£9,100,000
Savings Certificates —Amount:		
Issued	£41,351,000	£72,000,000
Repaid	£32,305,000	£42,000,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£754,000	£620,000
Income Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£1,024,000	£710,000

Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below:

	March 31, 1914.	March 31, 1922.
Mileage of wire *:		
Overhead	947,292	994,389
Underground	1,926,743	3,225,296
Telephone Stations	774,821	995,353

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1919), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	13·6	Great Britain and Ireland	2·0
Sweden	6·4		
Norway (1917)	4·4	France	1·0
Germany (1914)	2·2	Italy (1917)	0·3

Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1920, there were 13,383,151 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £266,508,032 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1920, Government Stock to the amount of £204,282,456 stood to the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks, and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in Trustee Savings Banks.

Wireless Telegraphy.—In 1909-1910 the wireless telegraphy stations on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland were acquired by the Government, except the long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (County Galway), which are maintained (and worked under licence), by the Marconi Company.

Communication by Air.

In 1919 a *Trans-Atlantic Aerial Post* was inaugurated by the successful flight of an aeroplane from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Clifden, Ireland; and by the voyage of H.M. Airship R 34 from Scotland to New York, and from New York to England. The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on p. 395-6.

The Air Council subsidies to *British Commercial Air Lines* for 6 months from Sept. 1, 1922, are:—Handley Page (London-Paris) £15,000; Instone (London-Brussels-Cologne) £25,000; Daimler Hire (Manchester-London-Amsterdam-Berlin) £55,000.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R38, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows:—

R33	...	cubic feet of gas		1,958,000
R80	...	,,	,,	,, 1,200,000
R36	...	,,	,,	,, 2,101,000
R37	...	,,	,,	,, 2,101,000
L64†	...	,,	,,	,, 1,950,000
L71†	...	,,	,,	,, 2,420,000

The L64 is 642 feet long, the L71 is 743 feet long; the R38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be:—

England-Egypt	2½ days.
England-Karachi (India)	5 ,,
England-Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 ,,
England-Perth (W. Australia)	10½ ,,

* Excluding Submarine Cables.
† Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,871 square miles, the population numbering 35,678,530 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 1,633,240 over the figures of the 1911 census).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ulleswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height, only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratācus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Sautlache) on Oct. 14, 1066 and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1922-3.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Robert E. Campbell	H. M. Lindsell, C.B.
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Oscar W. Rayner	Sir R. B. D. Acland, K.C.
(3) Bucks	Marq. of Lincolnshire, K.G.	Capt. Ivor Stewart-Liberty, M.C.	Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.
(4) Cambridge (5) Isle of Ely	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Sir Charles Walston, LL.D.	T. Musgrave Francis His Hon. Judge Farrant
(6) Cheshire	Col. W. Bromley Davenport, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	John Graham Peel	H. C. Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Sir H. M. St. Aubyn, Bart.	G. T. Petherick; Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Col E. F. L. Lutwidge	F. A. Rimington [C.B.E.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Charles R. Crompton	L. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C.,
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Col. J. E. H. Balfour, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Lord Coleridge; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Alfred Douglas Pass	Col. J. R. P. Goodden [C.B.E.
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Sir J. S. Barwick, Bart.,	His Hon. Judge Greenwell,
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. F. H. D. C. Whitmore, C.M.G., D.S.O.	W. S. Chisenhale-Marsh; Collingwood Hope, C.B.E.,
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Edward Conder	Sir F. A. Hyett [K.C.
(15) Hants (16) Isle of Wight	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P.	Maj. Sir F. H. W. Carden, Bart.	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Lt.-Col. E. M. Dunne	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Col, Sir Hildred Carlile, Bart., C.B.E.	Earl of Verulam; Sir A. Reynolds
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	Sir Charles Walston, LL.D.	G. F. Rowley
(20) Kent	Marquess Camden	J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, C.B.E.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Sir Coles Child, Bart.
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	Myles Kennedy	Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw; F. Brocklehurst; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Sir Arthur Wheeler, Bart.	Sir Thomas Cope, Bt.
(23) Lincoln: Lindsey (24) Kesteven (25) Holland	Earl of Yarborough	Capt. Richard Gleed	E. C. T. d'Eyncourt Earl of Ancaster Fitzalan Howard
(26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Sir A. G. Anderson, K.B.E.	Sir R. Wallace, K.C.
(27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Alfred William Perkin	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Lt.-Col. J. C. Kirk, C.B.E.	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester	Edward Gurney Buxton.	Wm. Carr; Sir T. B. Lennard, Bt.; F. K. North; F. M. Bland.
(30) Northampton	(Vacant)		Sir C. Knightley, Bt.
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	Marquess of Exeter	T. B. Clarke Thornhill	H. B. D. Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, C.B.E., M.V.O.	Philip Ernest Noble	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Lt.-Col. F. E. Seely.	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O; F. H. Oates, C.B.; H. Mellish, C.B.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	S. M. Burrows, C.I.E.	Sir Edward L. O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	T. C. Molesworth	W. H. Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	Col. J. R. Howard McLean.	R. Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Lt.-Col. R. M. Dodington, O.B.E., T.D.	Hon. W. B. Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. P. Heywood, Bart., D.S.O.	Lord Hatherton, C.M.G.
(39) Suffolk, E. (40) ,, W.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Sir G. W. Agnew, Bart.	Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White A. Maitland-Wilson; T. K. Crossfield
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	F. G. D. Colman	Sir Charles Walpole
(42) Sussex, E. (43) ,, W.	Lord Leconfield	S. M. Dennis	G. M. Freeman, K.C. W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Col. H. H. Mullinger	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	Lt.-Col. S. R. Fothergill.	Earl of Lonsdale
(46) Wilts	Viscount Long	Charles Garnett	Marq. of Bath, K.G.; His Hon. Judge Radcliffe, K.C.
(47) Worcester	Earl of Coventry	George Hatton, C.B.E.	J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	Lord Nunburnholme, C.B.	Sir Algernon Freeman Firth, Bart.	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) ,, N.R.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.		E. R. Turton, M.P.
(50) ,, W.R.	Earl of Harewood		W. Sheepshanks

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	W. W. Marks	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, M.B.
(2) James Herbert Benyon	J. T. Morland	Lt.-Col. A Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L. H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	Wm. Crouch	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) S. G. Howard, C.B.E., M.P.	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) William Hawk [C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull.	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Anley	F. Barwise, M.D.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan [M.V.O., O.B.E.	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Col. J. R. P. Goodden	E. A. Ffooks	Capt. D. Granville	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) Sir A. F. Pease, Bart.	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	H. Barber, LL.B.	Maj. St. A. B. Warde [nor, M.V.O., D.L.	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Con	Vacant)
(17) H. F. Russell	J. R. Symonds	Capt. Hon. E. S. Stanhope	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester	J. B Moss-Flundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser	Maj. H. E. Chapman. O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) (Vacant)	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Sir Hickman Bacon Bt.	Eric W. Scorer		R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		A. W. Tuxford, M.D.
(26) (*see* pp. 566–569)	John Dix	*See also* p. 569.)	
(27) Cecil Fane De Salis	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	C. W. F. Young, M.D.
(28) John Powell	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Lord Ailwyn, K.C.V.O.	G. Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) John A. Gotch	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum	C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B., M.P.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, C.B.	Tweedale Meaby	(Vacant)	Henry Handford, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, [D.S.O., R.N.	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H Heywood, Lonsdale. D.S.O.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke	James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe.	
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax		Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	G. J. T. Stewart, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	A. T. Cobbold, O.B.E	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Lt.-Col. A. S. S. Harris	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tanqye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col H. S. Walker C.B.E	C. H. Fosbroke, M.D.
(48) Lord Deramore	J. J. Bickersteth	Maj. W. H. Dunlop	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. R. L. Bower, C.M.G., C.B.E. [C.M.G.	H. P. Newsholme, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,	J. R. Kaye, M.D.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,521	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,443	657,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,047	568,538	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,533	645,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625,612	228 253	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,505	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,083	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333,236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705,293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,329,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	451,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,145	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	1,312,735	..	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,559 868	36,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welchmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1911), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1921.	Population, 1921.
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts ...	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,610,234

The City of London (*see* p. 561–3) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, etc.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 570 *et seq.*

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 570–584. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £8,131,854 in 1922, the product of each 1*d.* in the £ being £33,883.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 560), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp. 566–69), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 229), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 255) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 255). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 229), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 234–5) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 242), the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 246). The bridges (*see* p. 574) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–23), David Davis.
Recorder, Sir Ryland Dent Adkins, K.C., M.P. (1920).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 201 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The total net register tonnage

of vessels on which dues were paid during 1919 was 13,678,751 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £835,849,867 for 1919, and at £1,091,657,022 for 1920. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Cathedral (in course of erection from the designs of Bodley and Gilbert Scott), which will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 37 Aldermen and 112 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–1923), F. C. Wilson.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, E.W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,688 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,551.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, etc. The city is connected with the Mersey by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £146,890,745 for 1919, and at £207,683,045 for 1920, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1917 being about 2,000,000 tons.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 35 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Celtic name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922-1923), W. Cundiff.
Recorder, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. (1914).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922).
Clerk of the Peace (vacant).

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large flax, canvas and rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,320.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now existing.

Leeds was made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–1923), F. Fountain.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Sir Robert Fox (1904).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,628 acres (about 37 square miles), with a population at the

census of 1921 of 490,724. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, etc.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922-1923), W. O. Fenton.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1922–1923), Ronald Wilfred Matthews.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 377,061.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1921 was 2,441,572 tons, and of those cleared 2,382,489 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £71,486,779 for 1920. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tin plates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the faire t, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–1923), A. Dowling.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. N. Cowlin.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston-upon-Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,013 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Custom House, Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–23), C. Raine.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, H. Dean.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A.
Coroner, Col. Alfred Thorney.

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–1923), Thomas Sowden.
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 286,061 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings are the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, the Corporation Buildings, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Art Gallery (1838), Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922–1923), William Bramble.
Recorder, Llewellyn Arthur Atherley Jones, K.C., M.P. (1906).
Sheriff, David Adams.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 262,658.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1922–1923), Edward Lawrence Manning.
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920).
Sheriff (1922–1923), John Farr.
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.
(Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102 373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,126 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911:—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78 1	79 3
Rural	21·9	20·7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 72·0, Rural 28·0; in 1901, 77 0 and 23·0.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1922-23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,167	18·8	10·2	35,128	C. Rippon	H. G. W. d'Almaine.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,610	19·11	13·3	207,700	E. Woolley	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	21·1	10·5	452,915	John Kent	W. Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	18·5	14·8	11,870	S. Garrett	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot Hants.	28,736	27·8	10·0	160,000	Arthur H. Smith	D.LL.Griffiths, O.B.E.
Andover, Hants	8,569	...	...	36,655	E. A. Farr	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	17·4	10·8	11,608	G. J. Williamson	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	20·0	10·9	13,586	G. W. F. Hare	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	22·3	15·0	213,101	Hy. Thos. Greenwood	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	18·5	10·30	62,814	G. J. Thrasher	R. M. Middleton.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	20·9	13·9	109,946	J. T. Hoyle	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,347	21·73	13·06	72,798	Wm. Lidsey	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	68,991	29·1	15·3	254,115	Samuel Jones	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,396	13·4	16·6	58,195	F. L. Thomas	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	24·2	11·6	456,304	Walker Fairbairn	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	20·6	9·2	81,148	J. W. Mussellwhite	R. H. Wanklyn.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	16·1	10·6	415,010	Cedric Chivers	J. B. Ogden, M.A.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	24·3	13·2	177,622	H. Crothers	Thos. Edgar Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	...	...	29,540	W. Robinson	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	16·98	11·24	223,279	G. H. Barford	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,330	22·87	14·84	56,308	Dr. C. G. Maclagan	Douglas S. Twigg.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,469	20·7	14·6	58,323	A. T. Gates	J. Dennett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	25·4	14·5	9,197	G. H. Cooper	Stanley Hemingway
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	12·55	11·36	151,039	Lt.-Col. Ronald Gibb, C.B.E.	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	20·3	13·1	35,730	Hy. W. Huxham	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	147,800	25·8	11·6	862,377	J. W. Collin	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	27·6	12·6	5,437,946	* (*See* p. 527)	
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,268	14·9	19·1	7,435	E. Griffiths	Ernest Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	129,400	19·5	12·7	727,143	J. T. T. Ramsay	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	99,640	16·71	13·60	817,556	H. Brooks	D. L. Barbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	25·8	19·4	14,678	A. J. Hicks	W. H. Wilson.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	...	...	...	John Gouldi g	Thomas Guthrie.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	...	...	25,326	S. M. Northey	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	182,200	21·0	12·8	1,069,181	A. Potts	Samuel Parker
Bootle, Lancs.	77,800	26·58	12·98	591,325	T. A. Patrick	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	22·3	12·7	59,101	J. W. Pinder	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	16·34	11·1	831,689	Chas. H. Cartwright	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	17·5	10·2	13,605	Miss B. A. Cartwright	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	20·5	13·3	2,325,187	* (*See* pp. 529-530)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,113	25·24	14·59	22,942	R. Foxall	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	21·90	12·04	66,109	F. H. Allen	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	14·5	15·85	110,997	T. D. Fenby	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	18·2	14·0	26,998	J. Blamey	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,277	19·12	12·76	92,911	G. F. Sugden	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	242,427	18·57	12·55	919,446	Edwd. J. Pankhurst	(Vacant)
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	377,061	18·4	13·9	1,951,586	* (*See* p. 529)	
Bromley, Kent	35,070	17·9	10·08	277,094	Col. E. Satterthwaite, C.B.	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,231	15·1	11·7	19,370	T. Hawes	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,175	22·3	13·66	471,087	J. W. Clegg	John D. Ritchie.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,927	24·16	12·08	299,604	F. Thompson	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	18·91	13·30	394,434	Alfred Redford	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	21·05	12·46	72,256	J. R. Hooper	V. C. Proctor.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	16·50	8·96	108,594	Anthony W. Wall	H. G. Curtis.
Calne, Wilts.	4,640	19·4	10·9	15,969	H. J. Cunning	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	59,262	16·5	10·7	400,998	George H. Lavender	J. E. L. Whitehead, M.A.
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	16·6	16·5	133,038	Wright Hunt	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	53,200	24·6	14·1	310,205	Robert Dalton	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,338	13·8	13·9	20,211	John Madge	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	20·8	10·2	192,902	A. F. Whyman	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	19·3	9·8	136,456	C. Spalding	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	16·8	14·3	338,883	Clara F. Winterbotham, M.B.E.	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	22·01	8·60	85,095	John Gibson	C. H. Wood.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1922 23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
CHESTER	40,794	21·63	14·12	243,574	A. Wall	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	27·3	11·5	238,974	G. Clark	Jas. H. Rothwell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	19·70	12·33	60,000	Herbert S. Aylmore	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	A. F. Williams	Francis Hy. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,522	16·08	11·5	12,551	George F. Mace	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	...	...	134,420	J. Shaples	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	...	...	34,570	L. Agate	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	*Lord Warden*, Earl Beauchamp, K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	17·9	11·9	53,734	John T. Whipp	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,377	20·7	10 6	200,139	P. Sanders	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	21,755	18·0	12·30	111,763	Thomas Hey	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	22·5	12·0	41,862	S. Maskery	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	20·2	10·4	522,495	W. Hewitt	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	22·3	11 7	177,000	J. R. Goulden	Harold S. K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	18·9	10·7	1,250,955	T. W. Wood Roberts	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	23·9	12·3	352,842	R. Nichol	Henry Gordon Stevenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	20·7	9·8	35,033	Sir A. G. Bourne, K.C.I.E.	Sydney J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	19·4	11·5	186,000	E. L. Carus	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,530	18 47	14·78	17,137	Dr. C. E. Oldacres	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,990	21·08	17·3	57,926	Arthur W. Lambert	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	131,800	22·8	11·3	747,324	Oswald Ling	G. Trevelyan Lee
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,300	21·5	12·5	26,786	C. E. Tytherleigh	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	22·8	14·9	305 412	R. S. Balden	John Hall.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	26·1	13·7	308,879	T. N. Oliver	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	20·4	9·9	50,656	S. Ling	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	24·4	11 47	207,250	W. G. Lewis	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,388	19·18	12·85	21,416	Edward Evans	Arthur V. Holyoake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	57,100	29·63	11 66	193,305	T. W. Tanfield	E. W. Tame.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	20·5	10·35	98,844	Jesse Lees	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	18·7c	12·87	35,912	J. Andrews	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,329	23·53	13·38	75,122	Robert McLean	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	16·9	10·6	550,165	J. C. Fuller	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	12·8	10·28	493,208	G. B. Soddy	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	20 3	10·1	597,168	W. G. Davie	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	...	...	65 096	Sidney H. Clay	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,237	15·4	11·1	234,403	R. Evans	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	67,800	24 5	10·1	242,916	†W. F. Middleton	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	21·17	12·15	54,380	†H. Downie	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,743	19·72	9·79	329	†Alfred Bowyer	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	44,508	W. A. Fisher	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	18·89	11·66	353,760	P. F. Rowsell	H. Lloyd Parry, B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,781	18·5	17·8	8,755	E. A. Onyon	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	13·7	15·6	55,704	John Harris	W. H. Lupton.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	18·7	13·3	47,829	Z. W. Shaw	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	36,876	19·1	11·5	272,468	E. J. Bishop	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,168	11·9	13·9	15,816	Simeon Rowe	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	124,514	32·8	14·6	466,133	Sir John Maccoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	23·3	11·8	196,310	J. Knight	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	18·62	8·84	26,807	G. Mapstone	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	13·01	16·69	93,180	Sam. Bamforth	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	24·3	12·12	284,095	J. O. Roberts	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	16·09	9·57	53,640	A. J. Dunn	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,034	...	...	14,787	W. D. Fairy	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	18·09	13·25	90,308	T. Rowle	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	31,137	...	...	153,328	R. L. Priestley	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	26·39	11·90	347,873	Walter J. Womersley	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	24,927	18 2	10·0	177,150	J. B. Rapkins	R. C. Knight, D.S.O.,
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	17·7	13·5	518,967	A. M. Loughbottom	Percy Saunders, M.C.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10·7	13·9	277,655	D. Simpson	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	32·0	16·3	89,280	J. T. Turner	J. Leigh Turner.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	24·7	11·2	45,645	Thomas John Denny	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,485	16·7	12·6	113,382	L. Greenwood	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	14·3	12·0	504,681	R. W. Mitchell	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	26·5	16·6	4,094	John Hill	J. Watson.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1922-23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Hels'on, Cornwall	2,616	16·0	11·2	9,880	H. Toy	Jos. Walker Tyacke
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	13,832	22·7	11·3	65,552	A. F. Pemsel	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex	56 014	13·78	8·24	573,156	†A. B. Soar	Hy. Humphries.
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	21·3	13·6	33,904	G. W. Piper	Alfred Caldecott
HEREFORD	23,324	23 7	12 6	136,804	J. C. M. Vaughan	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,712	20·0	12·8	59,626	Sir E. E. Pea.son	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	27,280	21·8	13·0	173,889	David Healey	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	...	...	...	...	*See* "Chepping Wycombe."	
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,851	20·1	12·2	8,524	F. Walker	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	17·1	18 8	17,589	Mrs. J. M Phillips	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	17·3	9·2	712,180	B. H. Jenkinson	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	13·36	13·79	448,580	W. Jago	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	111,900	17·08	13·64	807 652	W. Dawson	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	287,013	29·1	13·2	1,447,678	* (*See* p. 529.)	
Huntingdon	4,194	15·1	10·9	23,350	Edward H. Fisher	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	20 14	14·1	167,000	W. Fowden	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	7.764	18·2	13 0	48,729	E. Osborne	Bernard C. Drake.
Ilford, Essex	85,191	18·3	9·2	471,408	†B. S. J. P.tt	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	27·2	11·6	148,743	J. E. Smith	Sidney F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	21·7	11·2	442,496	A. Sizer	Wm. Bantoft, O.B.E.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	27·0	19·5	142,000	Robert Andison	Geo. Johnson, jun.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	41.942	18·8	13 4	216,965	Newman King	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	22·1	14·2	88,459	G. F. Martindale	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,122	21·75	12·61	109,046	G. R. Woodward	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	21·83	12·43	91,477	R. Green	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	39,484	29·9	11·3	248,685	A. J. Fells	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	40,212	21 9	13·3	219,812	J. E. Oglethorpe	John Whitehead.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	12·13	11·88	20,198	W. Barriball	Claude Hurst Peter.
Leamington, Wa wick	28,946	15 4	13·6	197,474	G. W. Hawkins	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	458.320	25·0	14·7	2,805,799	* (*See* p. 528.)	
LEICESTER	237,900	21·42	12·09	1,225,179	A. Sherriff	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45.545	23·5	14·2	215,753	W. Collier	T. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5.539	23·3	15·1	37,152	G. Page	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	20·4	13·1	63,500	Wm. Cannadine	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	128,432	20·86	10·04	550,662	†F. J. Cobb	R. Vincent.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	21·9	9·6	47,893	J. H. Bridgman	W. Bloecksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	22 2	11 3	313,919	James Smalley	L. O. Need
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	...	...	20,572	J. A. Eliott	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	32·0	16·4	6,695,444	* (*See* pp. 527-8.)	
LONDON	7,475,168	26·4	12·6	55,566,833	* (*See* p. 527 and pp. 561-3.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	...	...	4.898	J. A. Beswarick	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	25,874	21·08	12·3	118,608	Wilfred Moss, C.B.E.	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	10·14	14·90	39,955	H. S. Walker, M.D.	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44,326	25·61	9 89	190,159	A. Jenner	R. B. Nicholson, O.B.E.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	19·4	16·8	23,055	E. W. Bodenham	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,800	20·1	10·6	281,416	Murry Barford	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	15·23	7·17	10,100	Wm. Thomas White	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	19·2	14·03	14,158	Henry Ellis	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,562	23·45	15·82	22,973	H. C. Heppenstall	Herbert E. Tizard.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	13·2	15·3	128,885	Edward Eaton	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	17·2	11·09	98,243	T. W. Stuchbery	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	18·9	11·8	216,984	F. E. Wallis	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	19·4	13·7	24,328	J. E. Freeman	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	15·0	13·7	8,341	E. H. S. McKirdy	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	24·33	12·99	6,793,151	* (*See* p. 528.)	
Mansfield, Notts	44.418	25·7	10·8	155,430	H. Daniel	John Harrop White.
Margate, Kent	46,475	16·5	11·7	252,562	Wm. Leach Lewis	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	13·7	6·5	21,803	Vincent Head	E. Llewellyn Gwillim
Middlesbrough, Yorks	133,400	31·62	14·41	661,414	S. A. Sadler	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	19·4	13·3	179.172	J. H. Wood	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	14·3	15·5	97,768	J. R. Birkett	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23.935	21 48	12·52	118,599	Joseph Harrop	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7.580	28·4	17·1	24,792	J. Jobson	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	18·7	15·5	65,000	J. Ogden	James Crowther.
Nelson, Lancs.	40,690	15·7	10·4	191,282	R. Boothman	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16,957	21·74	12·11	84,720	W. K. Clarke	H. Tallents, M.A.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor. 1922–23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newbury, Berks	12,290	19·3	12·1	56,559	A. D. Cater	S. Widdicombe.
Newcastle-under-Lyme	20,418	29·5	14·7	68,491	A. Hassam	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	274,955	23·3	17·6	1,774,017	* (*See* p. 530.)	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	23·27	12·0	44,008	G. F. Quinton	O. Treharne Morgan.
Newport, Mon.	93,700	25·21	11·07	589,817	E. Davies	Walter Lamacraft.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	11·21	9·24	7,266	A. F. C.C. Luxmoore, K.C.	
Northampton	92,300	20·04	10·4	438,152	Charles Earl	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	22·1	11·3	607,927	*G. H. Morse	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	262,658	26·2	13·1	1,351,415	(*See* p. 530.)	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	26·5	9·7	154,968	W. French	J. J. Newcombe.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	17·8	10·4	11,674	James Fugler	J. J. Williams.
Oldham, Lancs.	148,300	21·3	14·8	830,600	W. E. Freeman	T. W. Wilson.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	22·59	13·81	65,521	J. H. Nettleton	A. Walter Morris.
Oswestry, Salop	9,750	...	...	63,894	J. E. Thomas	Arthur Holt.
OXFORD	57,052	18·06	10·15	463,143	T. Basson	Matthew H. Truscott
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	22·64	12·89	8,685	C. W. Andrew	Thomas H. Cornish.
Penzance, Cornwall	12,056	16·7	15·2	66,825	Rev. C. Stuchbery	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	21·35	11·25	211,625	Charles Day	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Plymouth	209,857	21·2	12·3	1,112,759	S. Stephens	William Haddock.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	30·5	14·8	100,760	H. P. Husband	Charles Lisby.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	21·8	11·9	216,677	F. J. Bacon	F. J. Sparks.
Portsmouth, Hants	247,343	22·0	9·9	1,192,404	F. G. Foster	Alfred Howarth.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	23·44	13·30	588,650	John Dewhurst	Alfred E. Evans.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,315	17·5	17·3	83,158	Richa d Ingham	E. C. Harris.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	25·3	8·6	14,543	James S. Bills	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Ramsgate, Kent	30,000	21·39	13·33	154,897	A. W. Larkin	James Whalley.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	20·5	12·5	162,119	James Barritt	C. S. Johnson.
Reading, Berks.	92,600	20·4	10·7	520,249	Frederick A. Cox	R. McClean.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	16,399	24·0	9·0	106,000	B. O. Davies	Alfred Smith.
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	16·3	10·2	223,864	W. Legg	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	20·7	11·4	332,517	P. E. Metzner	W. W. Foster.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	22·22	10·62	17,984	A. Morton	J. Henry Gough.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,389	24·6	24 66	44,382	William Hemsworth	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
Rochdale, Lancs.	92,700	19·9	13·3	593,225	Thos. Butterworth	Apsley Kennette.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,261	22·1	11·5	144,306	A. E. J. Price	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Romsey, Hants	4,826	...	...	17,769	W. Summers	Chas. L. des Forges.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	28·54	13·13	306,715	A. R. Habershon	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	15·9	14·9	71,883	A. Andrews	Walter Dawes.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	15 31	6·81	17,161	Albert Truelove	William Adams.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	15·8	11·7	27,948	David Miller	W. G. Marshall.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	17·33	8·62	148,999	J. W. Cleveland, M.D.	W. H. Andrew.
St. Helens, Lancs.	104,900	29·1	12·6	395,620	P. Phythian	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	S. C. Beckerley	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,985	13·8	11·0	18,421	H. S. Turner	W. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	234,150	25·7	13·9	1,331,589	W. H. Barrett	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	21·1	8·2	143,164	F. H. Wort	Fred G. Cole.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	17·7	9·4	14,700	Eng.-Capt. T. H. Bishops, R.N.	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	20·3	10·9	13,264	Henry Wyborn	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	16·0	13·7	278,563	George Whitfield	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	19·6	15·3	9,600	C. J. Strech	J. Kingsley Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	490,724	26·6	13·5	2,273,558	* (*See* pp. 528–29.)	R. F. Prideaux.
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,013	21·3	12·3	177,361	Thomas Pace	Frank Chapman.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	25·46	11·11	333,896	Albert M. Willetts	Sir Richard R. Linthorne, O.B.E.
Southampton, Hants	162,200	22·4	10·8	925,528	W. Mouland	H. J. Worwood.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	18·1	10·9	732,519	William Miles, O.B.E.	Attree Powell.
South Molton, Devon	2,818	...	...	17,129	W. Moor	J. Ernest Jarratt.
Southport, Lancs.	71,900	15·38	12·43	651,506	J. E. Willett	John M. Hayton, B.A.
South Shields, Durham	116,667	26·5	17·0	495,913	Edward Smith	Ernest G. Naunton.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	12·22	10·06	16,824	A. J. Critten	H. H. Battis.
Stafford	28,632	20·4	11·1	134,000	E. A. Thompson	Frank H. Worsley.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,760	21·25	16·4	135,213	Thomas Cook, O.B.E.	Charles Atter.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	23·9	12·9	41,770	Jas. William Pepper	Robert Hyde.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	20 43	12·16	636,408	C. Royle	Thos. Downey.
Stockton-on-Tees	65,000	29·2	12·9	307,336	R. T. Hodgson	E. B. Sharpley.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	29·0	14·8	999,274	F. T. H. Goodwin	

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1922-23. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Stourbridge, Worcester...	18,190	23·09	12·26	72,649	Lt.-Col. A. H. Moody, C.B.E.	J. Donaldson Harward.
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	18·7	12·3	49,711	T. Matthews	Robert Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	19·7	14·0	25,032	J. F. Loverseed	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	161,100	30·7	15·3	748,087	G. S. Lawson	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	17·07	10·02	154,805	Walter T. Harrison	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	21·51	8·74	260,257	A. E. Harding.....	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	26·0	13·0	29,690	F. Godfrey	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset.....	23,219	23·1	12·4	119,419	J. E. Kingsbury	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent.....	3,347	16·1	10·7	20,725	Capt. V. T. Dampier Palmer, O.B.E.	Col. J. Munn-Mace, T.D.
Tewkesbury, Glouces. ...	4,704	26·35	13·26	24,700	W. T. Boughton.....	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	17·83	8·49	22,294	Wm. Lanbery	F. H. L. Dighton.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	24·42	19·15	101,580	R. Atkinson.....	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	17·8	14·3	59,009	W. H. Huxtable.....	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	17·36	13·47	130,249	T. Greenwood.....	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	13·7	13·4	204,188	George H. Tredale ...	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	15·53	14·21	9,861	Milton Chapple	George Mark Doe.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	20·85	15·13	20,845	E. B. Stoyle.....	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex ...	149,200	22·8	10·4	611,961	†Robert W. Clark ...	R. C. Graves, LL.B.
TRURO, Cornwall.....	10,833	...	...	45,800	Edmund J. Lodze ..	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent...	35,568	13·4	12·2	307,951	Septimus Parsonage	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	26·7	13·7	323,036	John Fraser.....	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	53,053	24·1	15·1	316,813	H. H. Holdsworth...	Abram C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire.....	89,600	18·3	10·7	640,200	Wm. S. Chantrell ...	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	...	...	12,756	George Peck.....	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,013	31·8	14·1	288,955	G. Fitzsimmons	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.....	96,964	28·06	13·23	350,670	George Wm. Warner	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	21·7	9·5	505,775	†D. T. Quinn	C. S. Watson, LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	21·0	12·5	5,853	F. V. Symes.....	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	25 8	12·2	394,107	James Evans	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick.....	12,862	...	...	73,621	Dr. H. Tibbits.....	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts.....	45,910	19·3	9·2	243,946	Earl of Clarendon ...	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	29·2	13·5	126,792	A. Beebee.....	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	8·14	11·63	21,998	W. H. Reakes.....	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. G. Dyas	F. H. Potts. LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs....	73,751	28·6	12·6	253,448	John Bell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	32·4	12·9	1,405,907	W. Godbold	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	28·8	14·1	301,535	J. W. Wilson	Harold W. Stanton, O.B.E., B.A.
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	16·6	11·1	122,693	W. J. Gregory.....	Fredk. Fernihough.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	27·5	17·8	75,216	W. H. Wandless.....	E. B. Croasdell.
Widnes, Lancs.....	39,720	28·7	14·5	228,811	P. Caldwell	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	27·75	14 28	430,694	J. W. Ainscough ...	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	20·91	8·87	977,989	†W. L. Trant Brown	Stanley W. Ball.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	...	...	12,851	Col. Dubourg	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	16·7	10·2	469,879	Shirl Mussell	A. Steele Sheldon
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	James McGowan ...	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,791	17·3	13·4	174,936	H. P. Vacher	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	20,115	20·3	10·3	117,900	Sir C. F. Dyson	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,315	20·7	14·2	54,931	K. de H. Ollard	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	19·1	11·6	23,351	Moses Blake	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	27·9	12·7	505,913	T. Frost.....	F. E. Warbreck Howell.
Wood Green, Middlesex...	50,716	22·25	9·73	248,775	†A. Bain Irvine	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,510	22·1	12·0	4,534	A. E. Banbury	Stanley Henman.
WORCESTER	48,848	16·0	12·5	240,815	A. Carlton	H.C.J. Shuttleworth-King.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	25·5	12·07	104,278	J. P. Bennett	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex.....	35,224	15·5	13·9	216,007	J. G. Denton	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	20·0	10·57	277,078	E. J. Middleton	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset.....	14,987	20·1	10·8	72,462	J. Matthews	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,
YORK	84,500	20·9	13·2	434,276	*James B. Inglis ...	Percy J. Spalding.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles.

Separated from the mainland of Wales by the Menai Straits is the Welch island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft.. Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratâcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELCH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beauramis)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175 069	588,472	175,472
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106.466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45.450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteign)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1922-3.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., C.B. [D.S.O.	Owen Williams	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.,	Thomas Edward Richards	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Col. Herbert Davies-Evans	Major L. J. Mathias	J. W. W. Bund
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Alfred Stephens	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst. Greaves, C.B.E.	W. M. Letts, C.B.E.	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	Hy. Dyke Dennis	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone.	William Buckley, C.B.E.	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	Sir F. Caradoc Rose-Price, Bart	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O., M.P.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	William Owen	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	W. H. P. Leslie	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	G. W. F. Foley Philipps	Sir C. E. G. Philipps
Haverfordwest	Sir C. E. Gregg Philipps	G. H. Llewellin, C.B.E.	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers	J. L. Greenway	W. Green Price

OTHER WELCH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	Sir W. B. Hughes-Hunter, Bart	W. O. Jones	R. H. Prothero.	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	David C. Roberts	Ivor Evans	Stephen Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	T. R. Jones	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	Dr. R. Parry	A. Bodvel Roberts	J. Griffith	E. Ll. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	J. Stephen Jones	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest.	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	W. Buckley, C.B.E.	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	William Llewellyn	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, O.B.E., M.V.O.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	Sir H. B. Robertson	Hugh John Owen.	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd. M.D.
Montgomery	Capt. J. M. Layton	G. R. D. Harrison	W. J. Holland	C. E. Humphreys. M.D.
Pembroke / Haverfordwest	Llewellyn Rees	R. A. Wheatley	F. T. B. Summers	Harry Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1921-22 * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Aberavon, Glamorg.	14,000	24·8	15·8	57,015	Sydney H. Byass	Moses Thornas.
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	27·01	12·6	218,936	†Evan Jones	W. R. Morgan.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	24·0	15·4	39,500	A. C. Graham	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11·6	17·0	50,302	Ed. Llewellin	T. J. Samuel.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	17·33	14·25	44,944	William Thomas	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	...	...	9,653	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	19·71	17·67	26,612	E. M. Meredith	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	200,262	24·1	11·3	1,264,922	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,452	18·6	16·3	13,998	Dan Williams	David MorganJones.
Carmarthen	10,070	19·16	13·3	44,103	John Richards	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	19·0	22·5	33,216	Alfred H. Richards	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	12·9	10·7	36,400	G. W. Hyde	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	7·8	7·0	4,038	Wybert Thomas.	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	17·65	14·45	36,959	R. G. Griffith	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	28·2	12 1	30,000	H. R. Thomas	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	18·54	16·0	15,250	F. D. Phillips	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	...	...	10,731	S. H. Anthony	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,813	13·4	12·7	7,792	T. S. Morgan	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	36·0	14·9	6,910	S. H. Price	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	36,504	24·9	11·0	141,400	Joseph Roberts	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	26·6	13·6	7,571	James S. Davies	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	...	...	8,000	John Morris	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	29·7	13·8	265,007	C. J. Griffiths	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	22·0	14·2	23,589	A. H. Williams	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	14·8	11·6	8,153	Richard Roberts	Chas. Sydney Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	...	...	119,922	M. G. Roberts	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,481	21·96	14·5	54,712	D. John	Ronald D. Lowless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	18·6	16·9	15,576	Dr.O.Wynne Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	166,600	23·4	12·0	607,188	Mark Harcombe	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	15·7	10·7	12,658	W.Godfrey Lecombe	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	157,561	24·5	11·8	794,276	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	15·5	14·8	22,675	T. H. Lillycrop	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	21·0	15·5	41,253	G. R. D. Harrison	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	26·7	10·05	85,368	C. Davies	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the river Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,649 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,643. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1921 was 6,950,523 tons, and of those cleared 6,950,752 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1922-23) Dr. J. J. E. Biggs.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Sir T. W. Lewis.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1919 was 2,253,750 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 157,561. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1922-23), D. J. Davies.
Recorder, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.C.B., K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 60° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water), with a population (at the census of 1921) of 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet.)

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

*Western Islands.**—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernessshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (Duke of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Very Rev. P. McAdam Muir, D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Rev. A. M. Maclean, C.M.G., B.D.; Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; and Rev. Prof. Malcolm C. Taylor, D.D. (extra).
Honorary Chaplain, Rev. William S. Jaffray, C.M.G.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirton, B.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A.
Sculptor, Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, D. W. Finlay, M.D.; Sir J. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.S.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir William Macewen, M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, (vacant).
Surgeon Dentist (Honorary), John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.ED.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir George A. Berry, M.B.
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh) £600

Heralds (£25 each).

Ross, Andrew Ross, S.S.C.
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Wm. Rae Macdonald, F.S.A. *Scot.*

Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).

March, Capt. George Sitwell Campbell-Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Unicorn, John Horne Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.
THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.*—*Capt.-General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council,
Vice-Pres., Duke of Buccleuch., K.T.
Secretary, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.
Treasurer, R. Scott-Moncrieff, W.S.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir R. B. Greig, M.C., LL.D. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioners, J. Wood, O.B.E., M.A.; J. Mather, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conacher £1,000
Secretary, C. Weatherill ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst., Secretaries, J. M. Caie, M.A.; J. J. W. Handford, O.B.E.; T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Establishment Officer, R. L. Morris .... £500 to £600
Accountant, H. McDonald ..... £500 to £600
Head of Agricultural Division, B. A. Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison .... £500 to £600
Asst. to Supt. of Statistics, T. C. Gilbert £400 to £500
Senior Asst. Accountant, I. D. Gemmell £400 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, A. Main, M.A. ..... £600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A. McCallum, LL.B. (£550 to £700); J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.SC.; J. D. Scott; J. T. Steele, M.A.; J. A. Symon, D.S O., M.A. ..... £400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson, M.A. £400 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.SC.

Small Holdings and Land Settlement.

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh ..... £550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth; J. Dunlop; C. McDonald; T. Wilson ..... £550 to £700
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell; R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, B.SC.; P. McWilliam (*temp.*); T. B. Manson, B.SC. (*temp.*); W. Simpson (*temp.*); D. Stewart; G. Stewart (*temp.*); A. F. Wilson (*temp.*) £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, F.S.I. ..... £550 to £700
Asst. do., A. G. Ingham, A.M.INST.C.E. .. £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander ..... £550 to £700
Senior Law Clerk, D. Douglas ..... £300 to £400

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,

137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, M.P.
Deputy do., James S. Craig.
General Manager and Sec., T. R. Mackenzie.
Asst. Sec., D. M. Macintyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Accountant, Wm. Conochie.
Engineer, P. D. Donald.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D. .. £2,200
Private Secretary, R. T. Hawkins.
Second Secretary, G. W. Alexander .. £1,200 to £1,500
Senior Assistant Secretary (vacant). £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish; F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E.; P. H. Atkin, O.B.E. (*Accounts & Establishment Officer*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Counsel, J. H. Millar, LL.D. £250
Architect, A. K. Robertson ..... (*and fees*) £100
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC.
Principal Staff Officers, H. J. Macartney; A. S. Lamb; J. W. Parker (*Asst. Accounts & Establishment Officer*); C. J. Hall; M. H. E. Bone £550 to £700
Staff Officers, H. W. Harris; J. L. Stewart; T. H. Langford; W. F. Burton; A. Alderman; H. W. S. Biden; I. Murdoch ..... £400 to £500

Accountant in Edinburgh.

Accountant, A. D. Kerr ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson; G. H. Mitchell £400 to £500

H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

Senior Chief Inspector, F. R. Jamieson £1,100
Chief Inspectors, J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith, C.B.E.; J. A. Macdonald; A. D. Thomson, D.Litt. each £1,050

Inspector for Reformatory, Industrial and Special Schools, W. W. McKechnie .....£700 to £1,000
Inspectors, D. S. Macnair, PH.D.; J. T. Ewen, O.B.E.; A. D. Millar; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, PH.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, D.LITT.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker; D. J. Macleod; J. M. Thomson; J. C. Stewart; A. B. Grieve, D.SC.; J. Moffat; F. Mort, D.SC.; G. D. C. Stokes, D.SC.; D. D. Anderson, M.C. .....£500 to £900
Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D., D.P.H.
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss J. G. Crawford (*Principal*); Miss B. Littlejohn; Mrs. E. L. Wardie .....£300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward .....£750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, J. Ritchie, D.SC. .....£750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T. Rowatt .....£750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw; R. Kerr; D. Balsillie .....£475 to £700

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman and Secretary, David T. Jones, C.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*).
Other Members, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; Sir John H. Irvin, K.B.E.; Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E., M.P.; George Hall; William Miller.
Assistant Secretary, George Hogarth.
Chief Clerk, A. A. Norris.
Accountant, John C. Giles.
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. L. Calderwood, F.R.S.E.
Asst. do., W. J. M. Menzies.
Scientific Supt., E. W. Nelson.
Senior Naturalists, Alexander Bowman, D.SC.; H. C. Williamson, D.SC.
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, James Ritchie.
Inspector do., Alex. E. McKenzie.
Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N.
Marine Superintendent, J. R. McEwan, O.B.E.
Consulting Engr., R. Gordon Nicol, M.INST.C.E., O.B.E.
Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamers, R. G. Murdoch; John Wright; G. G. Mackenzie; Wm. Angus; Eric S. Simpson; A. Lamont.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND,
33 George Square, Edinburgh.

Asst. Director, Walcot Gibson, D.SC. ....£800 to £900
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C., B.A.; *R. G. Carruthers, F.G.S.; M. Macgregor, M.A.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A., F.G.S. .....£650 to £750
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson, M.A.; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; J. E. Richey, M.C., B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.SC. .....£500 to £650
Geologists, H. H. Read, B.SC.; °G A. Burnett, B.SC.; D. Haldane; G. Ross, B.SC.; V. A. Eyles, B.SC; J. B. Simpson, B.SC.; A. Fowler, B.SC.; *J. Maden; A. G. MacGregor, B.SC.; J. Phemister, B.SC.; *W. Anderson, B.SC. .....£250 to £500

° *Newcastle Office.*

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,
125, George Street, 83 and 121A, Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1922-3, £1,712,422, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £178,938.
President, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, P.C., G.C.M.G., Secretary for Scotland (*ex-officio*).
Vice-President, James Kidd, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary (*ex officio*) £1,200
Chairman, Sir George McCrae, D.S.O. £1,800
Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800); E. F. Macpherson, C.B., Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D. (each £1,200); Miss M. Ritson .....£1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, J. Jeffrey .....£850 to £1,000
Director of Housing, J. L. Jack £1,200
Housing Secretary, A. McKinna, O.B.E. ..£700 to £900
Principal Assistant Sec., H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B. .....£700 to £900
Assistant Secs., A. J. Bain; G. W. Wight .....£550 to £700
Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant .....£600 to £700
Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough .....£550 to £650
Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A. £700 to £900
Asst. Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A. ..£500 to £600
Solicitor, J. W. Vallance, W.S. .....£700 to £900
Asst. Solicitor, D. Gerrand .....£400 to £500
Medical Officers, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D.; T. F. Dewar, C.B., M.D.; F. Dittmar, M.D.; G. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; M. J. Menzies, M.B.; A. Shearer, M.B.; E. Watt, M.D. .....£500 to £800
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.INST.C.E. .....£700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A.; J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. .....£600 to £800
General Superintendents of Poor, C. C. Ellis; G. A. Mackay; A. B. Millar; A. Stuart ....£400 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insuranec, J. W. Peck, C.B. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. E. Highton .....£550 to £700
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J. W. Young, B.SC. .....£600 to £900
Lady Inspector, Miss M. M. Paterson, C.B.E., J.P. .....£400 to £500
Insp. of Public Cleaning and Salvage, T. B. Crookes .....£350 to £500
District Medical Officers, R. Buchanan, M.B.; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400; J. Gilmour, M.B.; J. Jeffrey, M.B.; J. M. Young, M.B. .....£1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (*Chairman*) .....*unp.*
Legal Commissioners, John Prosser, W.S.; Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. .....*unp.*
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,300); J. P. Sturrock, M.D. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, Kate Fraser, M.D., £600; H. F. Watson, M.D. £600; George H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., M.D.; and 1 vacancy £500
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, Jas. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Director, J. Graham Callander.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.

Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,200; Dr. James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500 to £750
Chief Clerk, J. Fulton .....£400 to £500
Supt. of Stores, W. Muir .....£400 to £500

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE.
Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Deputy Clerk Register and Keeper of the Records (vacant) £1,200

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. .....£600 to £700
Chief Clerk, William Angus .....£400 to £450
First Class Clerk, R. H. Lindsay .....£300 to £400

HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN DEPARTMENT.

Curator (vacant).....£400 to £600
Assistant do. (vacant).

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, James Craufurd Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Secretary, R. H. Gray, I.S.O.
Senior Clerk, A. Froude.
Supt. Statistical Branch, (vacant).
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson; J. J. Blyth; J. J. Cossar; J. Tupman; G. T. Bisset Smith.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch.

Great Seal Office.

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
Depute Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, Wm. Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office,

14 General Register House.
Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Depute & Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S.
Assistant Extractor. James Ritchie.
Clerk of Records, Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston.
Writer, A. G. L. Samson.

Bill Chamber,

New Register House.
Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,

14 New Register House, Edinburgh.
Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. (*app.* 1868) £300
Depute Keeper, (vacant)

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; (and a vacancy) .....each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper (vacant) £650
Assistant Keepers, C. B. Gibson; C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas: Jas. A. Masterton .....each £600
Accountant, W. Wyatt £520
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish; D. R. Couper each £450
1st Class Clerks, J. Robertson; J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence; T. Curran each £400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Interim Keeper, Robt. D. Gray.
Assistant, Adam Brownlee.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A. Alexander, C.A.
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Dept., (vacant).
" *Factory Dept.*, Andrew Duncan, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies,

19 Heriot Row.
Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, O.B.E., W.S.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Registrar (*also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names*), Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.
Supt. and Keeper, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents. Scotland,

New Register House, Edinburgh.
Crown Receiver, John Paterson .....£600 to £700
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, Advocate £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ..£750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson .....£200 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Committee Clerk, D. A. Abernethy (*acting*) £600 to £800
Higher Executive Officers, G. Hawley; W. C. Munro, £400 to £500; *Staff Clerks*, W. S. Imrie; W. T. Mackie; A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott £300 to £400

Estate Duty.

Registrar, J. Sime £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; G. C. Cunningham £750 to £850
Assistant do., W. E. Redding; S. M. Findlay; J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; D. M. Gavine; R. K. Letts, W. J. M. Cosh; J. T. Litster .....£550 to £700
Examiners, H. W. Gardiner; E. Moyes; R. B. Oliphant; T. R. Evans; O. S. Elliott; C. S. Matley; W. J. Henderson; A. W. H. Noakes; A. R. Strachan; R. Beveridge; G. Emmett; M. G. Mackenzie; F. C. Walters; W. I. Pollitt; A. J. Williamson; P. Butler £250 to £500

Valuation Office,

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.
Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, F.S.I. £850 to £1,000
Assistant do., (vacant) .....£800 to £850
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume .....£550 to £700
1st Class Valuers, J. C. Hamilton, Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); J. Harkness (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. S. Paterson (*Perth*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*).....£550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, F. Bowden, £650 to £750; *Androssan*, A. Beard, £500 to £600; *Dumfries*, F. H. Macklin, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Creek, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, J. Gibb, £900 to £1,000; *Glasgow*, J. Ritchie (*Customs*), £900 to £1,000; W. H. Webster (*Excise*), £900 to £1,000; *Greenock*, J. W. Noble, £800 to £850; *Inverness*, J. W. Allison, £650 to £750; *Leith*, C. H. Watts, M.B.E. .....£800 to £850

General Post Office,

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.
Secretary, Brig.-Gen. W. Price, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, W. T. C. Bell; C. S. B. Higgin £440 to £540
1st Class Clerks, H. McPake; A. J. Turner £315 to £430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.
Accountant, J. McG. Thom .....£600 to £750
Examiner, J. Anderson .....£500 to £600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay .....£500 to £570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus .....£440 to £500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan .....£440 to £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Dow; W. R. Smith; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin..£315 to £430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, C. Creighton £550 to £700
Do., Telegraph Office, Maj. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. .....£470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.SC. ..... £200 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); E. E. Morrison, LL.D.; Norman Reid; William Barber, O.B.E.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, P.C., G.C.M.G., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. C. Foster, £300; Col. Sir J. W. Greig, C.B., K.C., V.D., M.P., *unp.*; Sir Charles Cayzer, Bart., *unp.*, and Lord Inverclyde, *unp.*
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. N. McWilliam £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, James Kidd, M.P. £1,200
Private Secs., F. O. Stewart, £150; Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., *unp.*

Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. R. Laird; G. A. Steel, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. S. Cotton; R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C.; W. A. C. Goodchild; W. Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J. E. de Watteville ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.; W. N. McWilliam; D. Milne; F. O. Stewart £200 to £500
Staff Clerk, (*Finance*), H. J. Cheale .... £400 to £500
Do Correspondence, P. J. Spratt ..... £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood, C.B., K.C.; R. Hendry, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor-Gen., P. D. Fleming, K.C., M.P. £2,000

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,
4 & 5 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh.

Officer-in-Charge, G. W. Jupp.
Senior Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie.
Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, F.S.I.; J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) ..... £300 to £600
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £200 to £500
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr .... £200 to £500
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.SC. £200 to £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £200 to £500
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150 to £250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150 to £250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.
Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. James Avon, Lord Clyde.

INNER HOUSE.—*First Division.*

Rt. Hon. the Lord President (*Lord Justice General*) The Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde £5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson ..£3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Lord Morison, Thomas Brash Morison £3,600
Lord Constable, Arthur Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Charles David Murray, C.M.G. £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. ...£1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; J. Antonio ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... £400 and £340
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skae; George Hume; Walter Stewart £350, £400 and £475

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt Hon. William Watson, K.C.
Solicitor-General, P. D. Fleming, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
2nd Assistant Clerk, Victor S. M. Marshall.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall.
Advocates Depute, Alex. M. MacRobert, K.C.; D. P. Fleming, K.C.; J. C. Fenton; Lord Kinross.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart, I.S.O.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie.

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
2nd Assistant Clerk, Victor S. M. Marshall £475
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Morison, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Marq. of Breadalbane, K.G.	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	Col. H. R. Wallace, D.S.O.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Lt.-Col. J. G. George.
Berwick (Duns)	28,395	294,805	Earl of Home	Col. James Hunter.
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Marquess of Graham	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir Ian Colquhoun, Bart., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,605	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir William Robertson	Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore	William Smith.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	173,447	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir Charles Chalmers.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G	M. G. Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	(Vacant.)	Col. Sir M. H. S. Shaw-Stewart, Bart, C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,790	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Lord Seaforth.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	J. W. Robertson.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Earl of Stair.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879–83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1921–22), Thomas Hutchison.
Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and a population of 1,034,069 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,582 since 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £158,126,941 in 1920, the tonnage of the ships entering being 5,149 037 tons, of those cleared 5,031,571 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1920–23), Thomas Paxton.
Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, John A. Reid, J.P.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	David W. Shaw	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, Buckie	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	G. Rankin, W.S., Lauder	John Morren, Jedburgh.
Bute	A. W. Herbert	T. W. Alexander	C. Harding, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young	G. A. O. Green	Wm. K. Cormack.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	W. D. Patrick and J. M. Mitchell.	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles	James Thomson, Dundee	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	Duncan Shaw, W.S.	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer	J. B. Cunningham	Charles George.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	Sir Thomas Munro, G.B.E.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, *Middle Wd.* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., *Lower Wd.*	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E., Hamilton.
Linlithgow	J. G. B. Henderson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	Robert Handyside, S.S.C.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Paisley	Charles Harding.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	George Badger	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
Wigtown	C. A. McLean	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1922–23), Alexander Spence, O.B.E.

Town Clerk, W. H. B. Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,569 (a decrease of 4,522 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1921 was 507,037 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1922–23), William Meff.

Town Clerk, William Gordon, LL.D.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Louttit Laing..... J. Dewar Dallas	David Littlejohn, LL.D.	Thos. Maclennan
ARGYLL—				
Dunoon	John L. Wark, K.C.	James Bell Ballingall	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....	John M. Campbell	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....	A. M. Hamilton, K.C...	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
Fort William	....	Alex. Steedman.....	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—				
Ayr	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C...	J. C. C. Broun	Wm. S. N. Patrick	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....	W. J. Robertson.....	....	(Vacant).
BANFF	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	John W. More	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	John Chisholm, K.C.	R. Macaulay Smith....	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	T. J. Martin	T. W. Alexander	(Vacant).
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	Thomas Trotter.....	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	A. J. P. Menzies	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeudall.
DUMFRIES	George Morton, K.C.....	Geo. Campion.....	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C.	R. L. Orr, K.C. Hector Macleod. E. W. Neish.	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
ELGIN or MORAY	George Watt, K.C.....	C. R. A. Howden	John Foster.....	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—				
Cupar	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	Dudley Stuart	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....	F. A. Umpherston	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—	Sir John M. Lees, K.B.E., K.C.	C. J. Bisset	C. J. Bisset	Thos. Hart.
Forfar		C. T. Gordon		
Dundee	....	R. C. Malcolm	....	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Hector Macleod	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—				
Inverness	George Watt, K.C.....	John P. Grant	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....	Alexander Steedman ..	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....	George D. Valentine ..	....	W. J. Robertson.
Lochmaddy	....	George D. Valentine ..	....	A. C. F. Davidson.
KINCARDINE	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	A. J. Louttit Laing.... J. Dewar Dallas.	James B. Cunningham	M A Hamilton.
KINROSS	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	F. A. Umpherston	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	George Morton, K.C.....	Laurence T. Napier....	John Ogilvie	R. Waugh.
LANARK—				
Glasgow	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.	John Boyd Thos. A. Fyfe. A. S. D. Thomson. W. D. Lyell. B. P. Lee. Patrick James Blair.	Robert George Slorach.	J. D. Strathearn.
Lanark	....	William Harvey	...	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton	....	Hay Shennan	....	Wm. Thomson
Airdrie	....	D. S. McDiarmid	....	A. D. Lindsay.
LINLITHGOW	G. L. Crole, K.C.	J. A. T. Robertson	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	George Watt, K.C.....	C. R. A. Howden	A. Robertson, S.S.C....	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	A. M. Laing.....	Jn. White.....	James Begg.
PEEBLES	G. L. Crole, K.C.	Patrick Smith	R. L. Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C.	C. P. Boswell	John Ritchie	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—				
Paisley	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	J. A. Welsh.....	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....	John Swan Mercer	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—				
Dingwall	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. ..	Hon. H. D. Gordon	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....	J. R. Haldane	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Ronald H. Baillie	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	J. Chisholm, K.C.	Patrick Smith	Geo. Badger	John Pollok.
STIRLING—				
Stirling	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	J. Dean Leslie	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....	J. A. T. Robertson	....	W. K. Gair.
SUTHERLAND	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C....	J. W. Forbes	John McCrone	David Peters.
WIGTOWN	George Morton, K.C...	George Watson	John McMillan	(Vacant.)
ZETLAND	J. C Pitman, K.C.	J. P. Grant	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

The Procurator-Fiscal is peculiarly a Scottish official. Criminal prosecutions are in Scotland conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

ROLL OF THE CONVENTION OF ROYAL BURGHS (203).

POPULATION (1921)—Male, 2,348,403; Female, 2,533,885; Scotland, 4,882,288.
VALUATION (1920)—Burghal, £21,340,377; Rural, £13,096,983; Scotland, £34,437,360.

Royal Burghs (66).

The order of the Royal Burghs on the Convention Roll is the same as in the Scots Parliament prior to the Union in 1707.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	420,831	23·1	13·2	8,873,734	..... (*See* p. 545.)	
PERTH, Perth	33,208	22·0	13·15	213,748	*A. Wotherspoon.	(Vacant)
DUNDEE, Forfar.....	168,217	27·4	15·8	1,472,302	..... (*See* p. 546.)	
ABERDEEN, Aberdeen....	158,969	30·3	14·9	982,670	..... (*See* p. 546.)	
STIRLING, Stirling.....	21,345	28·57	14·42	159,091	Robert McCulloch.	David B. Morris.
LINLITHGOW, Lithgw....	3,882	25·0	12·0	23,718	J. Hebson.	James Russell.
ST. ANDREWS, Fife	9,336	16·96	12·16	80,220	Rev. Andrew D. Sloan, D.D.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cautley.
GLASGOW, Lanark	1,034,069	32·6	16·8	8,932,681	..... (*See* p. 545.)	
AYR, Ayr	35,741	25 6	15·1	291,826	Donald McDonald.	P. A. Thomson.
HADDINGTON, E. Lothian	4,053	10·7	18·8	22,940	S. M. Ross.	G. H. Stevenson.
DYSART, Fife	4,598	28·7	11·7	24,280	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
KIRKCALDY, Fife	39,951	25·6	13·5	271,526	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
MONTROSE, Forfar	10,956	28·4	18·9	70,985	Joseph Foreman.	James Cumming.
CUPAR, Fife.....	4,145	11·8	15·1	27,750	J. Stark.	J. L. Anderson.
ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	988	11·0	15·0	7,542	Thomas Cunningham.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
DUMFRIES, Dumfries ...	15,778	20·9	20·5	95,458	T. S. Macaulay.	R. A. Grierson; John Grierson.
INVERNESS, Inverness...	20,909	20·6	17·0	166,267	Sir Donald McDonald	Geo. Smith Laing.
BURNTISLAND, Fife	5,707	27·3	11·0	59,788	G. O. Kinninmouth.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
INVERKEITHING, Fife ...	3,350	28·1	10·7	36,157	James D. Wyllie.	John R. Menzies.
KINGHORN, Fife.....	2,425	23·1	11·9	13,058	William Niven.	James Wilson.
BRECHIN, Forfar	7,446	13·3	16·4	43,049	James W. Addison.	Fred A. Ferguson.
IRVINE, Ayr	11,826	34·1	13·5	74,235	Walter Muir.	D. Gillies & A. R. Wilson.
JEDBURGH, Roxburgh ...	2,426	11·5	22·6	18,344	William Oliver.	T. Colledge Halliburton.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirkc.	2,101	17·1	12·4	13,190	N. H. MacAlister.	John Gibson.
WIGTOWN, Wigtown ...	1,299	17·9	12·4	6,396	Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.
PITTENWEEM, Fife	1,758	20·0	15·4	6,695	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
DUNFERMLINE, Fife	39,886	24·3	12·5	288,422	James Norval.	Andrew Shearer.
ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	577	8·07	3·4	3,088	Robert Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
SELKIRK, Selkirk	5,775	15·0	13·0	41,325	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
DUMBARTON, Dumbartn	22,933	27·5	11·4	138,500	John G. Buchanan.	Alex. Roberts.
RENFREW, Renfrew.....	14,129	28·0	13·0	110,299	Daniel Ferguson.	Andrew R. Harper.
DUNBAR, E. Lothian ...	3,839	16·4	14·8	29,398	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
LANARK, Lanark	6,268	24·2	14·0	41,751	James Graham.	James Annan.
ABERBROTHOCK, Forfar.	19,500	21·0	15·4	122,331	A. C. Anderson.	Robert Finlayson.
ELGIN, Elgin	7,776	22·38	16·83	58,956	*David Forsyth.	A. G. Cockburn.
PEEBLES, Peebles	6,105	21·0	10·0	43,285	Robert Davidson.	James W. Buchan, LL.B.
CRAIL, Fife	1,461	19·4	13·6	6,353		Charles Henderson Maxwell.
TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.	2,394	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
CULROSS, Fife	508	19·7	5·4	3,411	J. A. E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
BANFF, Banff	3,517	25·7	13·9	17,843	Dr. Andw. B. Murray	Alexander Brodie.
WHITHORN, Wigtown ...	1,033	23·0	28·0	4,194	Archibald Edgar.	W. C. Lawrie.
FORFAR, Forfar	9,585	20·3	11·7	57,989	James Moffat.	A. MacHardy.
ROTHESAY, Bute	16,123	15·5	13·5	106,549	E. R. Macmillan.	Robert D. Whyte.
NAIRN, Nairn.....	4,661	19·2	15·4	27,804	K. Macrae.	Alex. Storm.

Counties of Cities and Royal Burghs.	Population, 1920.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
Forres, Elgin	4,116	25·7	14·8	25,851	David Ross.	Robt. Urquhart, and Wm. S. Urquhart.
Rutherglen, Lanark	24,744	23·0	11·5	173,296	John McCallum.	Geo. Gray.
Nth. Berwick, E. Loth.	4,524	9·0	7·3	48,000	Peter Farquharson.	A. D. Wallace.
Cullen, Banff	1,963	41·2	12·5	5,715	Alex Maclean.	Wm. C. Paterson
Lauder, Berwick	759	17·2	19·9	3,531	G. W. Anderson.	George Rankin.
Kilrenny, Fife	2,053	23·9	8·0	6,8co	Alexander Black.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
Annan, Dumfries	3,928	23·3	17·6	27,339	Joseph Jardine.	Murray Little.
Lochmaben, Dumfries	989	31·0	19·0	4,088	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
Sanquhar, Dumfries	1,700	18·3	12·2	7,951	F. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
New Galloway, Kirkc.	348	12·6	20·9	1,960	Dr. Cowan.	Alex. Milroy.
Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,323	20·1	16·0	17,745	Hector Crawford.	J. and W. S. Dewar.
Dornoch, Sutherland	745	10·5	13·8	5,000	George McIntosh.	H. M. Mackay.
Queensferry, Lithgw.	2,193	22·4	14·6	16,035	Alex. Morison.	Peter Miller.
Fortrose, Ross & Cr.	963	15·5	33·0	5,678	Rodk. Maclennan.	John Henderson.
Kintore, Aberdeen	748	21·4	15·5	3,735	John Smith.	J. H. Edwards.
Inverurie, Aberdeen	4,455	24·0	13·0	25,252	James Skinner.	John Kellas.
Inveraray, Argyll	489	22·5	34·8	2,913	Wm. Robertson.	R. S. Corrigall.
Wick, Caithness	8,115	25·6	13·7	33,962	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.
Kirkwall, Orkney	3,810	26·1	14·9	19,670	John White.	W. J. Heddle.
Inverbervie, Kncrdn.	1,041	32·7	12·5	5,535	D. C. Boath.	John Falconer.
Stranraer, Wigtown	6,171	25·5	15·4	35,411	R. B. Dyer.	John Bennoch.
Campbeltown, Argyll	6,746	32·0	11·1	47,497	John Colvill.	Thos. Mackelvie.

Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

Royal Burghs not on the Roll of the Scots Parliament at the Union in 1707, but admitted to the Roll of the Convention by agreement under Act of Parliament, 1895. Order alphabetical.

Ancient Royal Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,250	5·2	12·3	5,563	H. B. Fowlis.	A. E. Grosset.
Earlsferry, Fife	306	3·3	22·4	4,695	Robert Cumming.	T. D. Murray.
Falkland, Fife	781	12·8	12·8	3,998	Thomas Hopkins.	Alex. Anderson
Newburgh, Fife	2,178	11·4	10·3	9,882	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.

Burghs of Barony and Regality, and other Burghs (133).

Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Admitted to the Roll of the Convention by Act of Parliament, 1879. Order alphabetical.

Parliamentary Burghs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Provost.	Town Clerk.
Airdrie, Lanark	25,092	33·5	15·3	134,500	John Kennedy.	Thomas Thomson.
Coatbridge, Lanark	43,909	27·9	18·7	227,130	J. Lavell.	John Alston.
Cromarty, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29·4	15·4	4,124	James Reid.	D. M. Junor.
Falkirk, Stirling	33,312	27·6	13·9	213,000	Wm. Muirhead.	A. Balfour Gray.
Galashiels, Selkirk	12,846	15·7	18·7	101,499	Jas. C. Dalgliesh.	J. B. Lumsden.
Greenock, Renfrew	81,120	30·15	14·59	561,785	Thomas Baxter.	Andrew Nimmo.
Hamilton, Lanark	39,420	32·4	12·9	212,604	Sir Henry S. Keith.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
Hawick, Roxburgh	16,353	23·9	12·1	113,624	G. Heron Wilson, O.B.E.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
Kilmarnock, Ayr	35,756	26·1	13·5	227,738	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Wm. Middlemas.
Musselburgh, Mdlthn.	17,100	32·1	11·4	96,033	Alex Mitchell.	John Richardson.
Oban, Argyll	6,129	17·0	13·1	48,105	D. McD. Skinner.	Alexander S. Black.
Paisley, Renfrew	84,837	26·3	13·3	610,447	William Lang.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
Peterhead, Aberdeen	13,003	32·8	12·1	71,238	James H. Catto.	Alexr. Davidson.
Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	21,022	33·6	12·9	127,705	Wm. Mackie.	Andrew Paton.

IRELAND.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
†**The Irish Free State :—**			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802	24,658
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	315,431	109
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	18,303
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79
Waterford County Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223
	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	63,582	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	192,177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	79,045	114
	4,228,211	610,984	92
ULSTER			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143
	1,979,656	331,155	107
§**Northern Ireland :—**			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Ormagh)	779,563	142,665	117
	3,351,970	1,250,531	238
Total, Ireland	20,371,125	4,390,219	137

† IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, comprising a total land area of 17,019,155 acres (26,592 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 3,139,688, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

§ NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone) with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, comprising a total land area of 3,351,970 acres (5,263 square miles), and a population (census 1911) of 1,250,531, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,531 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26′ and 55° 21′ N. latitude and from 5° 25′ to 10° 30′ W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Armagh Head) is 174 miles.

Relief.—The island is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coast line. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperrin Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone in the North; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.) in the North-East; the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal in the North-West; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway in the West; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland) in the South-West; and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford in the South.

Hydrography.—The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Bay, and the *Suir*, *Nore*, and *Barrow* to Waterford Harbour.

As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough *Neagh* (150 sq. miles) in the north-east, is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne* and *Erne*, in the central plain; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the south. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*.

Climate.—The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, and the rainfall is more evenly distributed. The variation in mean temperature is only about 3° Fahrenheit, the summer extremes being 59° in the N. and 62° in the S.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island, while the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. The Roman invaders of Britain did not penetrate to Ireland, and during the first century of their occupation of Britain the dominant tribe in Ireland was called by the Romans *Scoti*, and this tribe eventually established themselves in the north of the neighbouring island.

Legendary History. — According to Irish legends, the island was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster, and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Christianity.—Christianity appears to have been known to many of the people of Ireland before the 4th century A.D., although it did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organise the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Northmen.—The Roman conquest of Britain was not extended to Ireland and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as Findgaill (White Strangers) and the Danes as Dubgaill (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (Land of the Irish), the Provinces of Ulster, Leinster and Munster being survivals of the Norse *Ulaid-stadr*, *Laigin-stadr* and *Munan-stadr*. The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes

The Anglo-Norman Invasion.—In 1152 Dermod MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruadvi O'Connor (the *Ardri*, or high king, of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom and Dermod enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*. Strongbow landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermod's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland, with a force larger than Strongbow's, and obtained homage from the Irish kings, but Anglo-Norman rule underwent many fluctuations in the succeeding centuries, being confined in the early 15th century within the English "Pale" of 600 square miles.

Tudors and Stuarts.—In the reign of Henry VII. English rule was greatly extended, and the administration of Irish affairs was anglicised by *Robert Poyning*, Lord Deputy of Ireland, who summoned the *Parliament of Drogheda* (Dec. 1494), at which were enacted the Statutes of Drogheda, afterwards known as *Poyning's Law*, making the legislature of Ireland subordinate to and dependent on that of England. A later parliament conferred on Henry VIII. the title of King of Ireland, and in Elizabeth's reign the conquest of the island was completed. In the time of James I. an apparently trivial incident, the introduction of the *potato* (1616), profoundly influenced the future of the nation, as it required little labour to cultivate, and "Raleigh's fatal gift" soon became so much the main food of the Irish that a potato famine caused almost universal starvation. In the same reign also many of the leading families of the north-eastern counties fled the country after participation in an abortive rebellion, and their lands were distributed amongst English and Scottish colonists, adherents of the Reformed Church, the number of Protestant settlers constantly increasing in succeeding years.

The Commonwealth.—Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649–1650) was carried on with ruthless cruelty and universal military success, terminating in the subjugation of the island and the legislative union with England, but further estrangement was caused between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant Colonists.

The House of Orange.—At the Revolution of 1688 the Irish Protestants adhered to the cause of William and Mary, and *William III.* defeated the Roman Catholic adherents of James II. at the *Battle of the Boyne* (July 1, 1690) and at the *Battle of Aughrim* (July 12, 1691).

The Act of Union.—The Jacobite risings of 1715 and 1745 found no adherents in Ireland, but various insurrections took place in the 18th century, culminating in the rebellion of 1798, after the suppression of which the *Act of Union* (Jan. 1, 1801) combined the Irish and British legislatures. Catholic Emancipation was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1829, and extensive relief works were carried out to mitigate the severities of famine from 1831–1847. In 1845 the population reached its highest point (8,295,061) of whom the vast majority were dependent for food on the success of the potato crop.

Home Rule.—The demand for a separate Parliament for Ireland was first advanced at Westminster by an Irish party under the leadership of *Isaac Butt* (born 1813, died 1879), who was succeeded by *Charles Stewart Parnell* (born 1846, died 1891) by whose efforts the necessity of granting a measure of Home Rule to Ireland was impressed upon one of the great political parties of Great Britain. After many failures to pass a Bill through both Houses of Parliament a Home Rule Bill was eventually placed on the Statute Book in 1914, with a suspensory clause for the duration of the War. In the later stages of the War, however, the extreme party of Irish politicians developed their organization under the name of *Sinn Fein* ("Ourselves Alone") and demanded complete severance from Great Britain and the recognition of an Irish Republic, and of its elected legislature (*Dail Eireann*). Various efforts were made by the Cabinet of the United Kingdom to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem, which was complicated by the separatist demands of the extremists (in open rebellion against the Government), and the desire of the Protestants of Ulster to remain united with Great Britain, with the additional problem of the minorities of Protestants in the Southern counties. The *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, superseded the Act of 1914 and established two governments in Ireland, with an executive and legislature of two chambers in Southern Ireland and in Northern Ireland, and a Council of Ireland to co-ordinate the work of the two legislatures. This Act was accepted and was brought into operation in Northern Ireland, the Northern House of Commons being duly elected and the Senate formed, Sir James Craig becoming the first Prime Minister of Northern Ireland. The Republicans (*Sinn Fein*) of Southern Ireland refused to accept the Act, and lengthy negotiations took place between *Sinn Fein* representatives and the Cabinet of the United Kingdom, resulting ultimately in the signing of a "Peace Treaty," Dec. 6, 1921, which was ratified by *Dail Eireann*, Jan. 7, 1922.

The Irish Free State.—Under this Treaty there was set up in Southern Ireland the *Irish Free State* (*Saorstat Eireann*), "a co-equal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations," the Constitution being defined in the *Irish Free State* (*Agreement*) *Act* of 1922, as epitomised on p. 553.

TRADE OF IRELAND.

Trade of Ireland.—The value of the Irish import and export trade for the eight years ending Dec. 31, 1920, is shown below:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1913	74,467,000	73,877,000
1916	104,517,000	107,171 000
1917	119,181,000	133,805,000
1918	126,016,000	152,931,000
1919	158,716,000	176,032,000
1920	203,750,000	204,715,000

The trade of 1920 was classified as under:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
Farm Produce, Food and Drink	64,318,000	108,810,000
Raw Materials	28,172,000	5,861,000
Manufactures	111,260,000	90,044,000
Total	£203,750,000	£204,715,000

The Irish Free State—Saorstat Eireann.

***THE LORD LIEUTENANT.**

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Edmund Bernard, 1st VISCOUNT FITZALAN, P.C., G.M.P., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* 1855; *appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, 1921 ..... £20,000
Private Secretary, Capt. Stephen G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E. 300
Asst. do., Capt. Hon. Henry F. FitzAlan Howard, £300; Miss Edith M. Coulson, M.B.E. .....
Comptroller, Capt. Henry Gisborne Holt 350
Master of the Horse and Military Sec., Capt. Richard Wyndham Quin, C.B.E., M.C. 400
A.D.Cs., Capt. Richard Straker, M.C.; Capt. William Howard Kerr. 625
Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; and Sir James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Physicians to Household, Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E., M.D. 100
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Sir F. Conway Dwyer, F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D. 100
Surgeon Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon to Household, Daniel T. Doolin, L.D.S.I

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II provides for a legislature (Oireachtas) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I..... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may

* The office of Lord Lieutenant ceases to exist when the Constitution of the Irish Free State is established. A Governor-General will then be appointed.

from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

RIALTAS SEALADACH NA hEIREANN.

(Provisional Government of Ireland.)

MINISTERS AND OFFICERS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

(September 9, 1922.)

President of Dáil Eireann, Chairman of the Provisional Government and Minister of Finance, Liam T. Mac Cosgair (William T. Cosgrave) £2,500

Minister for Home Affairs, Caoimhghín O hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins) 1,700

Minister for Local Government, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700

Minister for Agriculture, Pádraig O hOgáin (Patrick Hogan) 1,700

Minister for Industry and Commerce, Seosamh Mag Craith (Joseph McGrath) 1,700

Minister for Education, Eoin Mac Néill (Professor John McNeill) 1,700

Minister for External Affairs. Deasmhumhain Mac Gearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700

Minister for Defence and Commander-in-Chief, Risteárd Ua Maolchatha (General Richard Mulcahy) £1,700

Postmaster-General, Séamus S. Breathnach (James J. Walsh) 1,700

Ministers without Portfolio, Eamon O Dúgáin (Edmund Duggan); Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch) .....

Law Officer, Aodh Ua Cinnéide (Hugh Kennedy) .....

Assistant Legal Adviser, Caoimhghín O Siadhail (Kevin O'Sheil) .....

Secretary to the Provisional Government, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty) .....

Acting-Secretary to the Provisional Government, Micheál Mac Donnachadha (Michael Mc Dunphy) .....

DÁIL EIREANN.

(Chamber of Deputies).

OFFICERS.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker ,, Pádraig O Máille (Patrick O'Malley) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy) .....

Party Strength.

Pro-Treaty (Panel Candidates)	58
Anti-Treaty ,,	36
Labour	17
Independent (Farmers, &c.)	17
Total	128

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Deputies.

Counties of Carlow and Kilkenny—
Patrick Gaffney.
William Thomas Cosgrave.
Denis J. Gorey.
Gerald O'Sullivan.

County of Cavan—
Walter L. Cole.
Sean Milroy.
Vacant seat.

County of Clare—
Patrick Brennan.
John Joseph Liddy.
Eamon de Valera.
Brian O'Higgins.

East and North-East Cork—
John Dinneen.
David Rice Kent.
Michael Joseph Hennessy.

North, Mid, West, South, and South-East Cork—
Michael Bradley.
Sean Hales.
Daniel Vaughan.
Sean Hayes.
Daniel Corkery.
Sean Moylan.
Thomas Alexander Nagle.
Vacant seat.

Cork Borough—
Robert Day.
Liam de Roiste.
James Joseph Walsh.
Mary MacSwiney.

County of Donegal—
Joseph P. M'Ginley.
Patrick J. M'Goldrick.
Joseph O'Doherty.
Samuel O'Flaherty.
Joseph Sweeney.
Peter Joseph Ward.

County of Dublin—
Darrell Figgis.
Thomas Johnson.

George Gavan Duffy.
Desmond Fitzgerald.
John Rooney.
Michael James Derham.

Mid. Dublin—
Laurence O'Neill.
Alfred Byrne,
Sean McGarry.
John T. O'Kelly.

North-West Dublin—
Richard James Mulcahy.
Philip Bernard Joseph Cosgrave.
Michael Staines.
Joseph McGrath.

South City of Dublin—
Daniel McCarthy.
Myles Kepgh.
William O'Brien.
Thomas Kelly.

Dublin University—
Edward Henry Alton.
Sir James Craig, Knight, M.D.
Gerald FitzGibbon, K.C.
William Edward Thrift.

National University—
John McNeill.
Michael Hayes.
William F. P. Stockley.
William Magennis.

County of Galway—
Patrick Hogan.
Padraic O'Maille.
Thomas Joseph O'Connell.
Joseph Whelehan.
George Nicolls
Bryan Cusack.
Frank Fahy.

Kerry and West Limerick—
Pierce Beasley.
Finian Lynch.
James Crowley.
Austin Stack.
Patrick J. Cahill.
Thomas O'Donoghue.
Edmund Roche.
Conor Collins.

Counties of Kildare and Wicklow—
Christopher Ml. Byrne.
Hugh Colohan.
James Everett.
Richard Wilson.
Robert Childers Barton.

Leix and Offaly—
William Davin.
Kevin Christopher Higgins.
Francis Bulfin.
Patrick McCartan.

Leitrim and North Roscommon—
Thomas Carter.
James Nicholas Dolan.
Andrew Lavin.
George Noble Plunkett (Count).

East Limerick and Borough of Limerick—
Kate O'Callaghan.
Michael P. Colivet.
Richard Francis Hayes.
William Hayes.

Counties of Longford and Westmeath—
Sean McKeen.
John Lyons.
Laurence Ginnell.
Francis McGuinness.

Counties of Louth and Meath—
Cathal O'Shannon.
Edmund Duggan.
John Joseph O'Kelly.
Peter Hughes.
James Edward Murphy.

North and West Mayo—
Patrick J. Rutledge.
Joseph Michael McBride.
John Crowley, M.D.
Thomas Derrig.

South Mayo and South Roscommon—
Thomas Maguire.
Daniel O'Rourke.
William Sears.
Vacant seat.

East Mayo and Sligo—
Alexander McCabe.
Francis Patrick Ferren.
Francis Joseph Carthy.
Thomas O'Donnell.
Vacant seat.

County of Monoghan—
Ernest Blythe.
Patrick McCarvill.
Eoin O'Duffy.

Tipperary East, Waterford and Borough of Waterford—
Vincent Joseph White.
John Butler.
Vacant seat.
Daniel Joseph Byrne.
Nicholas Francis Phelan.

North, Mid and South Tipperary—
James Aloysius Burke.
Daniel Morrissey.
Joseph MacDonagh.
Patrick James Moloney.

County of Wexford—
Richard Corish.
Michael Doyle.
Daniel O'Callaghan.
Seumas Doyle.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (O'Sionnach), James George Hubert *Fox, b.* 1842.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald, b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *FitzGerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot, b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor, b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue, b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman, b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady.*
The O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly, b.* 1853, *suc.* 1[illegible].
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrogh *Murphy, b.* 1835.

Northern Ireland.

*THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Edmund Bernard, 1st Viscount FitzAlan, P.C., G.M.P., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *born* 1855; *appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, 1921, ...£20,000
Private Secretary, Capt. Stephen G. Tallents, C.B., C.B.E..... 300
Asst. do., Capt. Hon. Henry E. FitzAlan Howard, £300; Miss Edith M. Coulson, M.B.E. 350
Comptroller, Capt. Henry Gisborne Holt 400
Master of the Horse and Military Sec., Capt. Richard Wyndham Quin, C.B.E., M.C. 625
A.D.Cs., Capt. Richard Straker, M.C.; Capt. William Howard Kerr
Physicians in Ordinary, E. Macdowel Cosgrave, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.; and Sir James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Physician to Household, Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E., M.D..... 100
Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir W. I. de Courcy Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.; Sir F. Conway Dwyer, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Surgeon to Household, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D. 100
Surgeon Oculist, H. C. Mooney, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.
Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Kevin E. O'Duffy, L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon to Household, Daniel T. Doolin, L.D.S.I.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Government of Ireland Act 1920.—Under the Government of Ireland Act 1920 (which repealed the Government of Ireland Act 1914) provision is made for a Legislature, Executive, and Judicature for Northern Ireland, comprising six of the counties of the Province of Ulster with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry.

Executive.—The Executive Power continues to be vested in the King-Emperor, and as respects Irish Services is exercised by Ministers of the Crown, responsible to the Legislatures and holding office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. The seat of the Government of Ireland is at Belfast.

Legislature.—The Parliament of Northern Ireland consists of a *Senate* of 26 members—the Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Derry *ex officiis*, and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons of Northern Ireland; and of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members, 16 for the Borough of Belfast, 32 for Counties and 4 for Queen's University.

Legislative Powers.—The legislature has full legislative powers except as to (i) the Crown or the succession thereto, (ii) the making of peace or war, (iii) the Navy, Army, Air Force or Territorial Army, (iv) Treaties, (v) Dignities or Titles of Honour, (vi) treason, treason felony, alienage, naturalisation, etc., (vii) trade out of Northern Ireland, (viii) submarine cables, (ix) wireless telegraphy, (x) aerial navigation, (xi) lighthouses, buoys or beacons, (xii) coinage or legal tender, (xiii) trade marks, designs, merchandise marks, copyright or patent rights.

Representation at Westminster.—The number of members to be returned by North Irish Constituencies to serve in the Parliament of the United Kingdom is 13, as shown on p. 206.

The Judicature.—Supreme Courts of Judicature are established in Northern Ireland, consisting of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal.

Financial Provisions.—An Exchequer is established for Northern Ireland into which are payable the proceeds of all taxes levied by Parliament and such other funds as may be appropriated to the public service. The *Irish Contribution* to the Expenditure of the United Kingdom is fixed at £8,920,000 for each of the first and second financial years, and thereafter at such amount as shall be certified by the Joint Exchequer Board to be due under the provisions of the Act. A residuary share of reserved taxes is payable out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom to the Exchequer of Northern Ireland after deducting the amount of the Irish contribution and the net cost of any reserved services.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P. .....£
Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, M.P. .....
Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, M.P.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G. .....
Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P. .....£
Attorney General, Rt. Hon. Richard Best, K.C. .....

The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES, &C.

Finance (Parliamentary and Financial), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P. .....£
Finance (Senior Whip), Capt. Herbert Dixon, M.P.
Finance (Junior Whip), Thomas Harry Burn, M.P. .....
Prime Minister's Dept., Maj. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O. .....
Home Affairs, Robert Dick Megaw, K.C., M.P. .....
Labour, John Fawcett Gordon, M.P. .....
Education and Commerce, Robert John McKeown, M.P. .....
Inspector-General, Royal Ulster Constabulary, Col. C. G. Wickham, D.S.O. .....

* The office of Lord Lieutenant ceases to exist when the Constitution of the Irish Free State is established. A Governor-General will then be appointed.

THE LEGISLATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

THE SENATE.

Ex-officio :—

The Lord Mayor of Belfast. | The Mayor of Derry.

Elected by the Northern House of Commons June 22, 1921 :—

The Duke of Abercorn.
The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., M.V.O.
The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
The Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, D.S.O.
The Viscount Bangor, O.B.E.
The Viscount Pirrie, K.P.
Col. Rt. Hon. R. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Rt. Hon. Samuel Cunningham.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Johnston.
Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. R. D. Perceval Maxwell, D.S.O.
John Porter-Porter.
J. G. Leslie.
Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B.
Harold A. Barbour.
John Andrew Long.
Adam Duffin.
Thomas M. Greer.
James Hill Dickson.
H. B. Armstrong.
W. J. McDowell.
Joseph Cunningham.
J. A. Woods.
H. de Fellenburg Montgomery.
John C. Glendinning.

Speaker, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.
Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.
Clerk to the Senate, J. B. Hotham.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker, Rt. Hon. Robert William Hugh O'Neill, P.C., M.P.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.
Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.
Clerk Assistant, J. B. Hotham.
2nd do., Arthur Chichester.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. H. G. Young.
Librarian, Major G. Thomson.

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN PARLIAMENT.

U. = Unionist ; *Nat.* = Nationalist ; *S.F.* = Sein Fein.

Anderson, Sir Robert (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. M. (*U.*), *Down.*
Archdale, Rt. Hon. E. M. (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Barbour, J. Milne, D.L. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Best, Rt. Hon. Richard, K.C. (*U.*), *Armagh.*
Burn, T. H. (*U.*), *West Belfast.*
Campbell, Dr. John (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Campbell, Lloyd (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
Chichester, Mrs. R. P. O. (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
Cooper, James (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Coote, William (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart. (*U.*), *Down.*
Crawford, Robert (*U.*), *Antrim.*
de Valera, Eamon (*S.F.*), *Down.*
Devlin, Joseph (*Nat.*), *West Belfast.*
Devlin, Joseph (*Nat.*), *Antrim.*
Dixon, Capt. H. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Donald, Thompson (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Duff, James A. (*U.*), *East Belfast.*
Gordon, John F. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Grant, William (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
Hanna, G. B. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Harbison, T. J. S. (*Nat.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Johnstone, Dr. R. G. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Lavery, T. R. (*U.*), *Down.*
Leeke, G. (*Nat.*), *Londonderry.*
Lynn, R. J. (*U.*), *West Belfast.*
Mark, J. (*U.*), *Londonderry.*
McBride, R. (*U.*), *Down.*
McCullagh, Sir Crawford (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
McGuffin, S. (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
McKeown, R. J. (*U.*), *North Belfast.*
McMordie, Mrs. (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
McMullan, T. W. (*U.*), *Down.*
McNeill, John (*S.F.*), *Londonderry.*
Megaw, R. D., K.C. (*U.*), *Antrim.*
Miller, W. T. (*U.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Milroy, Sean (*S.F.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
Moles Thomas (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
Morrison, Dr. Hugh S. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Mulholland, Hon. H. (*U.*), *Down.*
Nugent, J. D. (*Nat.*), *Armagh.*
O'Mahony Sean (*S.F.*), *Tyrone and Fermanagh.*
O'Neill, Rt. Hon. Hugh (*U.*), *Antrim.*
O'Neill, Patrick (*Nat.*), *Down.*
Pollock, Rt. Hon. H. M. (*U.*), *South Belfast.*
Robb, J. H. (*U.*), *Queen's University.*
Shillington, Major D. G. (*U.*), *Armagh.*
(Two vacancies.)

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE OF NORTHERN IRELAND.

Law Courts, Belfast.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. Denis Henry, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000
The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (William) Moore, £4,000 ; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000 ; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500 ; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Waters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court, A. Newton Anderson.
Private Sec. to L. C. J., A. P. Henry, B.L.

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey : R. McQuitty ; William Horner.
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine ; W. M. Knight ; Samuel Hall.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir ; Daniel McGonigal ; F. Redmond, B.L.
First Class Clerks, James Beattie ; H. B. Montieth ; John Henderson ; Robert W. McGonigal.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.
Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.
First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

His Excellency The Lord Lieutenant.

°H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
The Lord Chancellor — Sir John Ross, Bart.
Marquess of Londonderry.
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
Earl of Westmeath.
Earl of Meath.
Earl of Fingall.
°Earl of Granard.
Earl of Arran.
Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Dunraven and Mount Earl.
Earl of Ranfurly.
°Earl of Balfour.
°Viscount Morley of Blackburn.
°Viscount Bryce.
°Viscount Long.
°Viscount Pirrie.
Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.
Lord Decies.
Lord Oranmore and Browne.
Lord Castletown.
Lord Killanin.
Lord Barrymore.
Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell.
°Lord Atkinson.
°Lord MacDonnell.
Lord Shandon.
Lord Chalmers.
°Lord Carson.
Lord Glenavy.
The Chief Secretary—

°Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.
°Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
John George Gibson.
Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway.
Dodgson H. Madden.
°Gerald W. Balfour.
Hon. Sir Horace Curzon Plunkett.
William Drennan Andrews.
Sir David Harrel.
Jonathan Hogg.
Sir Henry Augustus Robinson, Bart.
Frederick Wrench.
Richard R. Cherry.
°Augustine Birrell.
Alexander M. Carlisle.
Gen. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton.
Sir James Brown Dougherty.
James Owens Wylie.
Sir Robert E. Matheson.
Thomas Shillington.
Robert G. Glendinning.
Laurence A. Waldron.
Chas. A. O'Connor (*Master of Rolls*).
Thomas Lopdell O'Shaughnessy.
Genl. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget.
William Huston Dodd (*Judge*).
Thos. F. Molony (*Lord Chief Justice*).
Jonathan Pim (*Judge*).
Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan.
Stephen Ronan (*Lord Justice*).
John Gordon (*Judge*).
Major-Gen. Sir L. B. Friend.
°Herbert H. Asquith.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John G. Maxwell.
°Sir H. E. Duke.
Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon.
James O'Connor (*Lord Justice*).
Sir Wm. J. Goulding Bart.
°Edward Shortt.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. C. Shaw.
Arthur W. Samuels (*Judge*).
Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart.
Sir William P. Byrne.
Sir Thomas J. Stafford, Bart.
Sir Stanley Harrington.
°James Ian Macpherson.
Col. Robt. G. Sharman-Crawford.
Denis S. Henry (*Lord Chief Justice, Northern Ireland*).
J. Campbell White.
Sir J. Johnston.
Samuel Cunningham.
James MacMahon.
Gen. Sir N. Macready.
°Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bart.
Sir John Anderson.
John Blake Powell (*Judge*).
Edward Mervyn Archdale.
Sir Andrew Beattie.
Andrew Jameson.
Sir James Craig, Bart.
Hugh McDowell Pollock.
Sir Dawson Bates.
John Miller Andrews.
William Moore (*Lord Justice*).
George F. Stewart.
Hon. R. W. H. O'Neill.
Thomas Watters Brown (*Judge*).
Col. R. H. Wallace.
Col. R. D. Perviral Maxwell.
Rev. Thomas Hamilton, D.D.
W. R. Young.
Richard Best.
Henry Givens Burgess.
Thomas Kennedy Laidlaw.
Daniel Martin Wilson (*Judge*).

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of Great Britain, are addressed as The Right Honourable.
Those marked (°) are members also of the Privy Council in Great Britain.

AGRICULTURAL PRICES IN IRELAND, 1913–1921.

Products.	Quinquennial Average Prices.					Annual Prices.		
	1913-1917.	1914–1918.	1915–1919.	1916–1920.	1917–1921.	1919.	1920.	1921.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Wheat.....cwt.	11 8	13 7	15 3	17 2	17 6	17 0	21 6	15 6
Oats ..... ,,	9 9	11 10	13 9	15 4	15 8	16 7	17 3	11 6
Barley ..... ,,	11 1	13 0	16 3	18 8	18 3	23 5	22 5	12 10
Hay ..... ,,	4 1	4 10¾	5 11¾	6 7¼	6 10	8 6	7 5	5 11
Potatoes ..... ,,	4 10¼	5 2½	6 0¼	7 3	7 5	7 6	10 2	6 2
Grass Seeds ..... ,,	13 3	19 1	23 4	23 11	24 8	30 4	16 6	18 2
Butter ..... ,,	142 9	170 0	204 9	241 6	250 6	282 9	320 6	207 0
Pork ..... ,,	82 3	98 9	117 0	139 6	150 0	157 3	187 0	128 6
Flax .....14 lb.	16 10	21 6	27 0	31 4	29 7	36 9	39 5	14 2
Wool .....lb.	1 3¼	1 4¾	1 7⅝	1 7¾	1 5¾	2 4⅜	1 5⅞	0 6
Eggs 120	13 8	18 11	23 9	27 5	28 10	33 10	31 2	22 6
Beef .....cwt.	86 0	100 3	115 9	130 6	136 0	140 6	158 6	123 6
Mutton ..... ,,	87 6	100 3	115 9	136 3	143 3	148 0	183 3	133 0
Store Cattle :—								
1 to 2 years ...head	223 6	253 9	284 9	317 9	334 0	332 3	376 3	337 6
2 to 3 years ... ,,	306 0	353 9	403 9	458 6	485 0	486 6	559 3	488 0
3 and over..... ,,	364 3	431 3	499 3	572 6	608 3	614 9	702 9	606 0
Springers ..... ,,	401 9	475 3	551 3	634 9	672 0	684 6	786 6	644 9
Sheep :—								
Lambs under 1 year... ,,	37 3	42 6	48 9	56 9	58 6	61 0	76 9	52 3
,, 1 to 2 years ,,	47 3	55 6	64 9	77 3	81 0	83 9	109 6	72 3
,, 2 and over ,,	48 0	56 6	65 3	77 0	79 6	82 3	108 3	68 9

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,233. The cultivated area (1922) was 83,612 acres, and the live stock included 5,764 horses, 19,291 cattle, 72,150 sheep, and 3,709 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The island is divided into six *sheadings* (Scandinavian=ship districts) called Gleufaba, Middle, Rushen, Garff, Ayre and Michael, each of which has its officer (coroner), whose functions are similar to those of a sheriff.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Fifty miles of railway have been constructed, and about 23 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from each *sheading*, 3 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1911-22.
Public revenue	£793,303	£311,602	£256,648
Public expenditure	120,503	266,502	229,424
Public debt	127,927	119,127	109,227

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. ..... (*with house*) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700
First Deemster, Charles T. C. Callow..... 1,000
Second Deemster, Frederick Malcolm La Mothe 1,000
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore 1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, Arthur Jacob Ashton, K.C. 150

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (2¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1921-22, £191,398; Expenditure £174,846
Public debt, 1922 538,025
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Sir W. Douglas Smith, K.C.B., K.C.V.O..... £1,700
Govt. Sec., W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General,
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1920, £92,221; Expenditure, £91,656
Public debt, 1920 368,010
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir John E. Capper, K.C.B., K.C.V.O..... 1,700
Government Sec., Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B., C.V.O.
Bailiff (vacant).
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
Supt. of Education, Jurat Roussel.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General (vacant).
Clerk (*Greffier*), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Dr. Ashby Taylor.

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

THE authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913-14.	1920-21.		1913-14.	1920-21.
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro. Water Board...	£3,035,026	£5,085,546
London County Council*	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro. Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920-21: City Corporation, £444,586 to £857,331; London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310,416 to £1,341,147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
Westminster	£375,596	£882,674
Battersea	215,345	482,512
Bermondsey	150,896	489,150
Bethnal-green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	216,296	553,937
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Finsbury	82,823	197,763
Fulham	147,131	350,329
Greenwich	71,908	185,612
Hackney	217,380	576,924
Hammersmith	151,872	414,732
Hampstead	195,559	396,443
Holborn	107,749	223,714
Islington	274,043	726,577
Kensington	180,640	404,847
Lambeth	243,300	594,376
Lewisham	140,941	275,428
Paddington	141,756	305,106
Poplar	216,352	539,264
St. Marylebone	380,216	815,648
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974
Shoreditch	177,314	404,080
Southwark	203,376	504,848
Stepney	299,163	814,843
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,505
Wandsworth	253,790	563,764
Woolwich	180,069	512,891

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
City of London	£ 43,995	£ 71,627
Westminster	182,631	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal-green	95,589	210,909
Camberwell	190,163	407,157
Chelsea	56,444	129,586
Fulham	77,381	165,899
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,189	342,154
Hammersmith	67,695	130,132
Hampstead	29,808	65,576
Holborn	180,161	286,034
Islington	202,301	432,179
Kensington	93,186	192,846
Lambeth	174,533	429,499
Lewisham	69,054	222,692
Limehouse	48,260	99,582
Mile-end Old Town	90,269	203,667
Paddington	74,835	197,015
Poplar	163,931	331,370
St. George-in-the-East	56,421	113,970
St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
St. Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,817	194,164
Southwark	154,025	353,432
Wandsworth	203,045	456,417
Whitechapel	66,373	122,696
Woolwich	71,939	152,142

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1922-23 s.	d.	Mayor, 1922-23.	Town Clerk.
London:	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	55,566,833				
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	14·9	15·6	6,479,164	11	4	(*See* pp. 561–3)	
WESTMINSTER	141,317	13·6	11·5	8,131,854	11	3	F. G. Rye	John Hunt.
Battersea	167,693	22·1	12·2	1,035,723	15	3	F. C. R. Douglas	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	119,455	20·4	14·1	916,526	18	9	Mrs. Ada Salter	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	117,238	25·4	12·9	579,236	18	2	G.L.E.A. Whitworth	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	267,236	18·1	12·7	1,335,516	16	9	E. W. Room	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	63,700	20·3	11·3	927,485	12	6	J. E. J. Hogg, O.B.E.	John T. Jefferys.
Deptford	112,500	23·5	12·2	645,121	16	9	J. Tiffen	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,019	32·4	14·7	1,074,682	12	1	W. R. Corke	Hugh Green.
Fulham	157,944	27·2	11·5	955,872	12	7	G. F. Clark	J. PercyShuter, O.B.E
Greenwich	102,000	21·68	9·56	771,785	14	7	E. M. Dence	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,159	26·6	12·7	1,267,105	12	4	J. Genese	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith	130,287	21·1	12·7	938,381	13	11	Marshall Hays	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	86,080	17·1	9·4	1,146,517	13	0	A. T. Taylor	Arthur P. Johnson,
Holborn	43,192	14·8	12·8	1,358,356	11	10	G. Harvey	Lionel Walford.
Islington	330,737	13·68	13·12	1,905,935	12	10	S. C. Harper	C.G.E.Fletcher, C.B.E,
Kensington	175,686	18·7	13·8	2,587,235	12	0	A. J. Allen	W. Chambers Leete, O.B.E.
Lambeth	302,960	35·5	12·9	1,937,899	14	6	R. L. Sims	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	174,194	22·8	10·77	1,127,853	14	10	Charles Hy. Dodd	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	145,600	19·63	12·07	1,546,942	13	0	H. V. Kenyon	Arthur W.J. Russell.
Poplar	164,100	24·8	15·8	936,793	22	8	John Scurr.	C. H. Shillinglaw
St. Marylebone	104,222	18·4	12·8	2,441,651	12	8½	A. E. Hughes	James Wilson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras	212,900	22·4	13·0	1,849,808	13	8	H. Trill	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	104,308	36·9	15·6	864,168	15	10	W. T. Smither	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	184,404	27·3	14·3	1,615,254	16	1	J. Holden	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	249,738	23·9	10·8	1,628,997	18	8	H. Kosky	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke Newington	52,167	20·4	11·5	343,874	13	10	F. J. Matthews	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	328,657	21·05	10·36	2,261,671	13	3	Dr. Hy. Jackson	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Woolwich	140,389	23·5	11·7	943,131	15	6	J. A. Turnbull	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show.*

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1922–1923.

Edward Cecil Moore, *born* Nov. 22, 1851; *Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward*, 1912; *Sheriff of London*, 1914–15; *Lord Mayor of London* 1922; *Address*, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 ..... £10,000
Private Secretary (49th year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Lord Bearsted	*Bridge Without* (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bart.	*Farringdon Without*	1843	1881	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bart.	*Coleman Street*	1844	1882	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart.	*Castle Baynard*	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	*Bread Street*	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Sir William Henry Dunn, Bart.	*Cheap*	1856	1504	1909	1906	1916
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	*Vintry*	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.	*Billingsgate*	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	*Farringdon Within*	1842	1886	1912	1914	1921
	All the above have passed the Civic Chair.					
Col. Sir Louis A. Newton, Kt.	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	.....
George Briggs	*Cripplegate*	1848	1897	1917	1911	.....
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Kt.	*Langbourne*	1860	1896	1917	1913	.....
Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt.	*Queenhithe*	1847	1887	1920	1921	.....
Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.	*Bassishaw*	1868	1913	1920	1917	.....
Harry John Newman, M.A.	*Tower*	1855	1911	1920	.....	.....
Frederick James Barthorpe	*Broad Street*	1857	*	1921	.....	.....
Sir Harold J. de Courcy Moore, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Charles Albert Batho	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	.....	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	1921	.....	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E.	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	.....	.....
William Phené Neal	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....

* *Not previously a Member of the Common Council.*

MEMBER.	WARD.
Aarons, B.	*Portsoken.*
Agar, F.	*Aldgate.*
Alderton, S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Algar, *Dep.* C. G.	*Candlewick.*
Allcard, V.	*Broad St.*
Alliston, P.	*Bread St.*
Alston, H.	*Cornhill.*
Ashdown, Sir C. G.,	*Aldgate.*
Baddeley, J. W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F.	*Cordwainer.*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*CastleBynd.*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Bilbie, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bowater *Maj.* F. H.	*CastleBynd.*
Bowles, F. D., J.P.	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	*CastleBynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Brown, Victor, J.P.	*Broad St.*
Brown, W. Hurst	*Broad St.*
Brundle, F. H.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, *Dep.* W	*Bishopsgate.*
Butler, A. S.	*Portsoken.*
Callard, T. B.	*CastleBynd.*
Champness, *Mj.* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St.*
Chubb, C. A.	*CastleBynd.*
Coates, *Dep.* S. J., J.P.	*Bread St.*
Collett, C. H.	*Bridge.*
Collins, D. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Corke, W. C., J.P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Coxen, *Maj.* W. G.	*CastleBynd.*
Darrington, T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Davies, *Dep.* R., C.B.E., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Dennis, W.	*Candlewick.*
Dickson, J. P.	*Aldersgate.*
Dove, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Downer, H. G.	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dron, T. M.	*Coleman St.*
Dunfee, *Dep. Col.* V., C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	*Vintry.*
Durant, E. L. J.	*Langbourn.*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Ellis, T.	*Aldgate.*
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	*Tower.*
Farris, C.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, Sir B. F., F.R.I.B.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W., J.P.	*Farrin. Wn*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Foy, H. S. A.	*Walbrook.*
Francis, J. M.R., J.P.	*Walbrook.*
Gamage, A. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Gaydon, *Dep.* H. M.	*Langbourn.*
Gibson, W.	*Cornhill.*
Giddins, C. S., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Gill, A.	*Candlewick.*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Ginner, W. P., J.P.	*Billingsgate.*
Goldney, T.	*Cornhill.*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate.*
Gower, H. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Green, Sir F. H., Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, R., J.P.	*Aldersgate.*
Green, W. W., J.P.	*Tower.*
Greenaway, P. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Gunton, J.	*Coleman St.*
Hall, *Capt.* R. G., D.L.	*Tower.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Hayden, C.	*Bassishaw.*
Haydon, D	*Aldersgate.*
Hays, A. C.	*Cornhill.*
Haysom, Sir G.	*Aldgate.*
Haywood, E. H.	*Dowgate.*
Heath, *Capt.* A. H.	*Tower.*
Heilbuth, *Dep.* G. H.	*Walbrook.*
Hepburn, Sir H. F.	*Cordwainer.*
Hicks, J., J.P.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Hopwood, C. H., F.S.A.	*Aldgate.*
Howell, J. G.	*Billingsgate.*
Hughes, E.	*Cordwainer.*
Hughes, H. G.	*Bread St.*
Jacobs, H.	*Portsoken.*
Janes. T. M.	*Aldersgate.*
Jenks, M.	*Cheap.*
Jennings, C. F. J.	*Walbrook.*
Jennings, *Dep.* G. C H.	*Aldgate.*
Johnson, B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, W. Lindley-, O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Juniper, A. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Key, *Dep.* W.H., J.P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Killik, S. H. M., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Kimber, H. D., M.A.	*Langbourn.*
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lake, *Dep.* J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Layton, J. E.	*Tower.*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken.*
Lindsey, M. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Marcus, *Capt.* L. G.	*Broad St.*
Mart, G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Marten, H. W.	*Bassishaw.*
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Matthews, H.E., O.B.E.	*Dowgate.*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
McAuliffe, H. T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Monckton, H. P.	*Walbrook.*
Moore, A.	*Lime St.*
Morgan, E. W.	*CastleBynd.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook.*
Morton, *Dep.* Sir A.C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken.*
Nathan, A. Jerrold	*Farrin. Wt.*
Neville, A. V. N., J.P.	*Langbourn.*
Newell, C.	*CastleBynd.*
Nicholls, G. J.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Northcott, J.	*Bread St.*
Osman, A.	*Bread St.*
Painter, *Dep.* Sir F. G.	*Coleman St.*
Pakeman, J. R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S.	*Cheap.*
Peachey, *Dep.* R.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Pearse, J. R.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Peat, Sir H., K.B.E., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Philp, F.	*Tower.*
Pimbury, C. J. Wilkinson.	*Billingsgate.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	*Queenhithe.*
Pinnock, W. H.	*Tower.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollock, J. S.	*Vintry.*
Preen, *Dep.* H. E.	*Bassishaw.*
Raphael, J. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Reading, W. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	*Portsoken.*
Regge, R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Riches, H.	*Candlewick.*
Robinson, *Dep.* T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Rogers, *Dep.* Sir R.H.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Romain, D. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Rutherford, E. V. B. O.B.E.	*Tower.*
Samuel, M. M.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Sandle, *Dep.* S. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Savery, W. H., J.P.	*Langbourn.*
Scholes, C. E.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Sharp, T. G.	*Langbourn.*
Shepherd, H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shirreff, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T. A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L.	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt,*
Smith, F.R. Newson-,	*Broad St.*
Smyth, R., *Dep.*	*Aldersgate.*
Snell, A. T.	*Dowgate.*
Sparks, H. E.	*Aldgate.*
Spaul, H. B.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Spencer, S.	*Vintry.*
Spyer, W., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Stanham, G. G.	*Dowgate.*
Stone, A. C. Stanley-	*Bishopsgate.*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Taylor, H. T.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Taylor, Leo	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Thirkell, C.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Thomas, F.	*Aldersgate.*
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Tighe, C.	*Langbourn.*
Tippetts, P. W. B.	*Vintry.*
Todd, A.	*Queenhithe.*
Tranter, G. T. S.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trice, W. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trustram, E. J., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Underwood, E. S.	*Cheap.*
Venables, J. L., J.P.	*Portsoken.*
Venner, E. J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Vick, R. W., Junr.	*Bridge.*
Warner, Sir F., K.B.E.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Wells, H. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Whitaker, C. W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
White, J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C.P.	*Cordwainer.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Wilkinson, *Dep.* Millar.	*Cornhill.*
Williams, Sir E. Hodder, C.V.O.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Witt, H.	*Billingsgate.*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Young, G. W.	*Bassishaw.*

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1922–23), John Edward Kynaston Studd, O.B.E., M.A., 67 Harley Street, W. 1; and Stephen Henry Molyneux Killik, C.C., J.P., 10, Drapers Gardens, E.C. 2.
Under-Sheriffs, Major William Henry Champness, C.C., 14 Serjeants Inn, E.C. 4; Thomas Howard Deighton, C.C., Deputy, 90 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

		Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C.	£4,000	1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock	£2,000	1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,000	1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£2,500	1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500	1914
Shewell Cooper	—	1922
Commissioner of Police, Capt. Sir J. W. Nott Bower, K.C.V.O.	£1,700	1902
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500	1913
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford, Kt.	£2,500	1885
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300	1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch.	£2,000	1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4	1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 0	1922
Clerk of the Peace, Alfred Read	£300	1895
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,500	1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,500	1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,500	1905
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400	1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£480	1913
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£400	1921
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C.	£350	1921
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£700	1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A.G.Temple, F.S.A. (*acting*).		
Medical Officer Port of London, W. J. Willoughby, M.D.	£800	1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards	£1,100	1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Herbert George Savill	£1,250	1887
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,250	1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£350	1922
Marshal, Maj. R. J. Smyly, O.B.E.	£300	1921
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne	£670	1913
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Arthur Saunders	£1,000	1913
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell	£1,250	1914
Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell	£800	1920

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1921–1922.

Net Receipts.	£	£
Estates revenue		155,151
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)		4,092
Various Contributions		30,021
		£189,264

Net Expenditure.	£	£
Markets Revenue Accounts:—		
Metropolitan Cattle	14,067	
Spitalfields	4,312	
Billingsgate	14,150	
	32,529	
Less		
London Central £29,377		
Leadenhall 1,015		
	30,392	
		2,137
To Magistracy		11,421
Criminal Justice		17,844
Civil Government		31,951
Port of London Sanitary Act		10,692
Open Spaces		20,376
Guildhall School of Music		1,083
City of London School		10,155
City of London School for Girls		4,912
Freemen's Orphan School		8,730
Sundries		4,049
Committee Allowances		2,107
To Officers' Establishments		30,105
Expenses of Bond and Debenture Issues		2,879
Pensions not allocated to Departments		1,997
Charitable Donations		2,715
Other Public Donations		464
Grant to City and Guilds Institute		500
Expenses of Honours conferred		212
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses		4,528
To London Almshouses		3,137
Debenture Stock Redemption		15,000
Interest on Asylum Loan		240
Balance		2,030
		£189,264

* The above is abstracted from the 289th "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1921-22. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 133rd Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1921-22. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, and the 14th December, 1905, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES).

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers) Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8,983 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 561). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Livery of the Haberdashers' is the most numerous, possessing 397 liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only twelve, of whom three belong to one family.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1922—1923.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	200	53,000	58,000	111,000	Col. C. N. Watney, C.I.E.	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	1 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers (2)	183	37,500	500	38,000	William Martineau	Lionel H. Barnes	Princes St.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Rt. Hon. Sir William Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G.	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St.
Fishmongers (4)	240	47,798	2,428	50,226	R. Holland Martin, C.B.	C. N. Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	Col. T. Heycock, F.R.S.	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	E. G. Eardley-Wilmot	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors (7)	324	37,000	13,000	50,000	W. Lloyd Thomas	Edward Nash, LL.B.	30 Threadneedle St.
Haberdashers (8)	457	8,000	49,000	57,000	Col. H. B. Mortimer	J. Eagleton	8 Gresham St.
Salters (9)	161	20,000	2,000	22,000	Herbert Hicks	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000	Maj. C. P. Stedall.	J. F. Adams Beck	c.o. Wax Chandlers Hall (*temp.*).
Vintners (11)	186	49,500	1,500	51,000	Henry D. Truscott, J.P.	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers (12)	180	44,000	18,000	62,000	Percy Neate	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	600	600	Sg-Gn. W. B. Slaughter	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	87	7,940	60	8,000	A. S. Tippetts	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St.
Bakers (19)	111	1,580	320	1,900	Percy L. Whitlet	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	118	..	..	..	Sir S. G. Shead	Do.	33 Monkwell St.
**Basketmakers* (52)	130	..	*none*	..	Sir S. Johnson, M.B.E.	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	[Gresham College, E.C.]
°Blacksmiths (40)	80	684	*none*	684	H. Hardy	W. H. Garrett	[65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
**Bowyers* (38)	29	610	40	650	A. F. Slee	H. E. Griffith	[11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.]
Brewers (14)	73	2,500	15,000	17,500	E. W. Giffard	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C.
**Broderers* (48)	26	..	..	..	Robert Nevill	G. W. Barber, J.P.	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	228	..	826	..	W. Fredk. Bonser	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
**Carmen* (89)	59	70	*none*	70	G. H. Lloyd	H. W. Capper	[Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.]
Carpenters (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	Charles Denny	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Avenue.
°Clockmakers (61)	89	1,500	250	1 750	F. Bryant Adams	W. J. S. Pennefather	[28 Bedford Row, W.C. 1]
Coachmakers (79)	104	1,294	*none*	1,294	Col. J. L. G. Powell, C.B.E., V.D.	T. H. Gardiner	Noble St., E.C. 2.
**Cooks* (35)	60	2,000	100	2,100	F. P. Towsey	J. C. Sherrard, M.A.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	200	2,400	5,000	7,400	Robert Carter	E. L. Boyer	72 Basinghall St.
Cordwainers (27)	113	7,700	1,600	9,300	Rev. B. G. Boughton-Leigh	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
°Curriers (29)	56	1,088	74	1,162	A. H. Belcher	E. H. Burkitt	[ ]
Cutlers (18)	100	5,350	50	5,400	E. Hedley Williams	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
°Distillers (74)	55	..	*none*	..	Sir G. Hussey	T. G. Vickery	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	80	6,000	1,000	7,000	J. A. Brewin	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
**Fanmakers* (84)	93	150	*none*	150	H. le Marchant	H. D. P. Francis, M.C., M.A.	[19 Gt. Winchester St., E.C.]
°Farriers (55)	101	192	*none*	192	E. Manville, M.P.	B. F. Popham	[140 Leadenhall St.]
°Feltmakers (64)	65	..	126	..	R. C. Sennett	F. A. Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2.]
°Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100	I. G. Howell	P. B. Shepheard	[4 Broad St. Place].
Founders (33)	89	1,710	115	1,825	C. E. Miller	O. J. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
°Framework Knitters (65)	112	290	450	740	David Haes	P. Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
°Fruiterers (45)	97	150	..	150	F. E. Eiloart	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Lane.]
°Gardeners (66)	198	173	52	225	George H. Thompson	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[Bakers' Hall, E.C. 3.]
Girdlers (23)	90	3,000	1,300	4,300	Ald. G. Briggs	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
°Glass-sellers (77)	38	*none*	21	21	A. Lyle Samuel	S. J. Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
°Glaziers (53)	115	260	40	300	Arthur R. Upiohn	Percy Tippetts, C.C.	[11 Maiden Lane.]
°Glovers (62)	89	100	58	158	S. A. Worskett, C.C.	A. W. Burn	[2 Moorgate St. Bldgs.]
°Gold & Silver Wiredrawers (109)	116	110	3	113	Sir H. F. Hepburn, C.C.	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., C.C.	[1 Qn. Victoria Street, E.C. 4]. [E.C. 4.
Gunmakers (80)	26	900	*none*	2,800	H. T. Barnett	D. C. Lee	46 Queen Victoria St.,
°Horners (74)	110	89	*none*	110	A. T. Cart de Lafontein	Howard Deighton, C.C.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Innholders (32)	95	2,000	230	2,230	Edwin Fox	F. Druce	College St., Dowgate Hill.
°Joiners (41)	76	1,300	*none*	1,300	Lt.-Com. T. Free, R.N.V.R.	Arthur Bedford	[11 Wormwood St., E.C.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1922–1923.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
*Leathersellers (15)	164	26,000	7,850	33,850	J. H. Williams, K.C.	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C.
*Loriners (57)	300	600	6	606	Sir E. Marshall Hall, K.C.	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C.]
°*Masons (30)	63	550	*none*	550	Robert L. Hunter	H. M. Clowes	[9 NewSq.,Linc.Inn,W.C.]
*Musicians (50)	139	425	140	565	H.T.Cart de Lafontein	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
°*Needlemakers(69)	117	..	..	..	Sir F. Hale, M.P.	C.D.King Farlow,M.A.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C.]
*Painters (28)	160	1,400	2,300	3,800	A. B. Cowtan	T. M. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
°*Pattenmkrs. (76)	40	90	29	119	Sir Wm. Raynor	Charles Fitch	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°*Paviors (56)	60	..	..	*nom.*	Thos. D. Cooper	Ald. W. Phené Neal	[62 London Wall, E.C.]
*Pewterers (16)	93	5,250	232	5,482	Rev. S. P. Townend	C. W. Sawbridge	[15 Lime St., E.C.
°*Plaisterers (46)	46	1,100	30	1,130	J. W. Roper	Alfred F. Mott	[22 Bedford Row, W.C.]
°*Playing Card Makers (83)*	130	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	W. Hunt, F.R.I.B.A. J.P. L.C.C.	W. Hayes, M.C., J.P.	[Guildhall, E.C.]
°*Plumbers (31)	85	880	20	900	I. Bell Wilkinson	E. S. G. Malins	[15 Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.]
*Poulters (34)	98	750	250	1,000	David Haydon, C.C.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19,Great Winchester St.]
*Saddlers (25)	87	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (T. H. Terry, *Prime Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt	[41 Cheapside, E.C.
°*Scripeners (44)	50	..	..	..	J. D. Weatherall	T. J. Wootton	[56 Victoria Place, S.W.1.]
°*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Hon.Sir C.A. Parsons, K.C.B.	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	[4 New London St.,E.C.]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	320	400	..	400	C.E.Sebag-Montefiore	(vacant)	[Temple Ho., Temple Av., E.C.]
*Stationers (47)	312	1,600	3,100	4,700	Herbert Fitch	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall Ct.
*Tallowchndlrs (21)	100	..	220	220	J. A. D. Mackey	M.F.Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
°*Tin PlateWrkrs. (67)	137	96	13	109	H. J. Beavis	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[Bakers' Hall, E.C.]
°*Turners (51)	216	64	*none*	64	H. Claude Walker	G. T. Maudling	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
°*Tylers & Bkls.(37)	39	1,900	80	1,980	W. Extons	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C.]
°*Upholders (49)	28	300	20	320	W. J. Galloway	D. J. Crump	[17 Leadenhall St., E.C.]
*Waxchandlers(20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	H. M. Gregory	T. R. Bridgwater	[68 Aldersgate St., E.C.
°*Weavers (42)	106	1,243	1,517	2,760	C. A. Chubb	Lawrence Tanner	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
*Wheelwrights(73)	140	..	*none*	..	Frank W. Robson	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C.]
*Woolmen (43)	32	376	*none*	376	George H. Whitaker, M.R.C.S.	P. C. C. Francis, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St., E.C.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality Within the Limits of the County of London	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,706
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	7,231,701	...
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	7,251,358	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1921 of £60,979,260, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1917 is 602,362.

FELONIES IN LONDON.

Felonies Relating to Property Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in nine years 1912-1920.

Year.	Total No. of Felonies.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Felonies per 1,000 of pop.
1913	15,160	12,172	£391,755	£64,060	£227,695	7,467,307	2·030
1918	14,280	12,981	368,208	96,006	272,202	6,726,753	2·123
1919	13,392	11,066	621,845	205,413	416,432	6,726,753	1·991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,495	2·346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,835	120,098	662,737	7,462,462	2·267

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during the years 1913–21 were as follows:—1913, 64,783; 1914, 67,117; 1915, 51,372; 1016, 29,095; 1917, 16,567; 1918, 9,901; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956; 1921, 27,410—Jan.–June, 12,736; July–Dec., 14,674.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1., and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and half retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £52,300,000 (of which £19,442,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of nearly thirty millions, of which about fourteen millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the Housing of the Working Classes Acts and the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. The total capital outlay up to March 31, 1922, in respect of schemes carried out prior to the Act of 1919 was: Clearance of insanitary areas, £2,737,000, working-class dwellings, £2,990,000. It has always been the aim of the Council to make its working-class dwellings self-supporting, and in this, taking all the dwellings completed before 1919, it succeeded, with the exception of the two years, 1919-20 and 1920-21, the returns for which showed deficiencies of £10,600 and £7,900 respectively. The result for the year 1921-22 was a surplus of £17,000. In response to the appeal of the Government to local authorities generally, the Council prepared a scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health, to be carried out in 5 years, from 1919, for the erection of 29,000 new dwellings to accommodate approximately 145,000 people. Owing to general financial conditions, however, the Government has intimated that it is necessary to reduce the number of houses to be erected under the scheme, and the Ministry of Health is now reviewing the whole situation. Any deficiency on this scheme, in excess of the produce of a penny rate, will be met out of moneys provided by Parliament. The total capital expenditure by the Council on the assisted scheme up to March 31, 1922, was £6,610,000.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. The largest improvements carried out in recent years are the new streets between Holborn and the Strand, now known as Kingsway and Aldwych; tunnels under the Thames at Rotherhithe and Woolwich; and an extensive improvement at Westminster, including a new embankment of the Thames between the Houses of Parliament and Lambeth Bridge.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 370 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is upwards of £13,000,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system extends over 150 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1922, to £15,283,000, and the net debt outstanding to £8,772,000. The results of working for the year 1921-22 were gross receipts £5,160,320, surplus on working £570,580, net deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £87,757, which had to be raised in the rates. On July 1, 1921, the Council took over the management and working of the Leyton tramways (about 9 street miles).

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. In accordance with the Education Act, 1918, the Council has submitted to the Board of Education a scheme for the development of educational facilities of all kinds, but owing to the general financial situation it is practically in abeyance for the present, with the exception of a scheme for voluntary day continuation schools.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; controlling the building line, and the naming and numbering of streets; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electric-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with seven stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone. Under the Land Settlement (Facilities) Act, 1919, the Council has acquired the Shorne estate, near Gravesend, for the settlement of ex-service men upon the land. Any loss incurred up to 31st March, 1926, will be defrayed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of

Estimated Income.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on 1 April, 1922		1,833,997
2 Government Grants:—		
Exchequer Contributions	388,956	
Education Grants	6,853,705	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	100,326	
Mental Deficiency Service	69,895	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	78,025	
Housing (Assisted Schemes)	587,771	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	34,470	
Agricultural Rates Acts	1,633	
Other	25,510	
		8,150,291
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	1,090,706	
Rents	316,000	
Improvement Charges	1,440	
Other receipts	14,770	
Local Bonds Account:—		
Interest, &c.	224,500	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	673,165	
		2,320,581
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings (Non-assisted)	£ 23,459	
Parks Boating	1,130	
		24,589
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised (see note below):—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 9¼d.	£4,335,010	
For Education, rate of 2s. 8½d.	6,630,016	
	10,965,026	
Special County, rate of 3¾d.	667,044	
		11,632,070
Total rate, 4s. 9½d.		
Note.—The rate was subsequently reduced by 3¼d. in the £, namely:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, 2¼d.	£467,093	
For Education, 1¼d.	261,499	
[After allowing for repayments on reduction of assessable value]	£735,592	£24,026,518
Total *revised* rate, 4s. 6d.		

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,856,347	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,756,307	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	212,569	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	42,425	
Local Bonds Account	265,920	
	5,133,568	
Charged to Revenue-producing undertakings and Stores A/c	1,385,897	
		3,747,671
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others		715,691
3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund		
Less included in cost of services		213,270
4. Establishment Charges	1,578,630	
Less included in cost of services	1,258,065	
		320,565
5. Judicial Expenses		71,595
6. Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£711,960	
Fire Brigade	744,120	
Parks and Open Spaces	533,600	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	118,740	
Pauper Lunatics	145,205	
Coroners	20,600	
Public Control Services	69,125	
Public Health Services	20,440	
Tuberculosis Treatment	165,985	
Venereal Diseases	106,295	
Building Acts	53,480	
Ambulance Service	38,725	
Mental Deficiency Services	149,210	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	58,345	
Education— £	2,742,590	
Elementary	11,077,661	
Higher	3,055,107	
	*14,132,768	
Less included in Head 1	881,848	
	*13,250,920	
		15,993,310
7. Parliamentary Expenses		6,540
8. Assisted Housing Schemes (Metropolitan Borough Councils)		268,900
9. Arterial Road Works outside the county		500,000
10. Miscellaneous		123,923
11. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		75,000
Total Estimated Expenditure		*22,036,465
12. Transfer to Working-Class Dwellings Account (Assisted Scheme) to meet Estimated Deficiency		437,287
		*2,473,752
13. Estimated Balances on 31 March 1923		1,542,766
		£24,026,518

* *See* Note on other side.

the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 30th Sept., 1922, was £77,662,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds, the amounts outstanding at 30th Sept., 1922, being £2,705,300 London County 5¾ per cent. Bonds, and £3,954,280 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing.

The *Rating* for the year 1922–23 was estimated at the beginning of the year at the amounts shown in the statement given on p. 570, namely, 4*s.* 5¾*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 3¾*d.* in the pound, together 4*s.* 9½*d.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 8½*d.* was for education. One half of these amounts was raised for the first half year. For the second half year, however, the rate was reduced by 3½*d.* in the pound, of which 1¼*d.* was in respect of education, and this decrease, representing £735,592, must be borne in mind in connection with the figures in the statement. The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1922, was £48,960,115—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £204,000.

THE TENTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 2, 1922, *for three years.*

Chairman (1922–23) ..... Francis Robert Anderton, M.A.
Vice-Chairman ..... Henry Cubitt Gooch, D.L.
Deputy Chairman ..... Miss Henrietta Adler.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Adler, Miss Henrietta (*P*)...	*Central Hackney.*
Allen, A. A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
*e*Ammon, Charles G., M.P. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
Anderton, F. R., M.A. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
*e*Astor, Major Hon. John ...	*Alderman till* 1928.
Baker, H. Arthur	*Alderman till* 1928.
Ball, Lt.-Col. Eric (*MR*) ...	*East Lewisham.*
Blake, J. P. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
Butler, J. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Campbell, E. T. (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Cavaye, Maj.-Gen. W. F. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Cawdron, David (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Chapman, Theodore (*P*) ...	*South Hackney.*
*e*Clague, W. L. (*P*)	*East Islington.*
*e*Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cook, George H. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J., C.B., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
*e*Crane, Lt.-Col. C. P., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)..... ...	*Bow and Bromley.*
Cuff, Sidney H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1928.
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Decies, Rt.-Hon. Lord, P.C., D.S.O. (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
*e*Dence, E. M. (*MR*).....	*Greenwich.*
Devereugh, J. O. (*P*).....	*North Southwark.*
*e*Dew, George (*P*)	*South Islington*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Elliott, Mrs. A. (*MR*).....	*North St. Pancras.*
Evans, Edwin (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
*e*Eve, Lady (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Fraser, Captain Ian, (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Galer, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn-, (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
*e*Gautrey, Thomas (*P*).....	*Peckham.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
*e*Gilbert, Sir John, K.B.E. ...	*Alderman till* 1925.
Gillett, G. M.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Goff, T. C. E., D.L. (*MR*)...	*North Paddington.*
Gooch, Henry C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Goodrich, Capt. A. O.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*).....	*Stoke Newington.*
Gosling, Harry, C.H. (*Lab.*)	*Kennington.*
Grant, H. (*P*)	*South Hackney.*
Grantham, W. W. (*MR*) ...	*City of London.*
Granville-Smith, R. W. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
*e*Gray, Maj. Ernest, M.A., M.P. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Haddo, Earl of, O.B.E., D.L. (*P*)	*Peckham.*
Hall W. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Harris, Percy A., D.L. (*P*)...	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Harvey, George (*MR*)... ...	*Holborn.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*).....	*City of London.*
*e*Headlam, Rev. Stewart D. (*P*)	*S.W. Bethnal Green.*
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Henwood, F. Stanley (*P*)...	*Shoreditch.*
Hill, G. Rowland (*MR*).....	*Greenwich.*
*e*Hill, Rt. Hon. The Viscount	*Alderman till* 1925.
Hobbs, F. W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Holmes, Frank (*MR*).....	*East Fulham.*
*e*Hopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Hume, G. H.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Hunter, J. Herbert (*MR*)...	*North Paddington.*
*e*Jackson, Sir Cyril, K.B.E., M.A.	*Alderman till* 1925.
*e*Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)...	*Clapham.*
Johnson, W. C. (*P*)	*Whitechapel.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kelly, C. J. (*Lab*)	*Whitechapel.*
Kemp E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Kennard, Lt.-Col. A. C. H. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Kingston, Capt. C. D. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
*e*Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie, C.B.E., M.B.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Langton, F. C. (*Lab*)	*W. Bermondsey*
Lankester, Mrs., C.B. (*MR*)	*Limehouse.*
*e*Lawrence, Miss A. Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
*e*Leigh, Capt. J. C. Gerard (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
*e*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott, D.D.	*Alderman till* 1928.
*e*Lowe, Mrs. E. M. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Mrs. B. M., C.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
*e*Manning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
March, Samuel (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Marchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Marks, H. (*P*)	*Limehouse.*
Mathew, C. J., C.B.E., K.C.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Matthews, Charles W. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Morrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W. J. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Myer, Reginald (*P*)	*North Lambeth.*
Nicholson, O. W. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Osborn, John (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Parsons, Miss Rachel M., A.I.N.A. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Perring, John (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
*e*Phipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till* 1928.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Pike, Marshall J. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
*e*Pincombe, W. J. (*P*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
*e*Pound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Powell, R. C. E. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Raffety, F. W. (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
*e*Ray, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed, Percival H. (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Rider, Frank P. (*MR*)	*North Southwark.*
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Roberts, Sir Arthur C., K.B.E., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Roberts, R. O. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
*e*Rowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
*e*St. Helier, Lady, O.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Salmon, Maj. Isidore, C.B.E., D.L. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Shadforth, W. (*P*)	*N.E. Bethnal Green*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Smith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Snell, H. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
*e*Stephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till* 1928.
Sumner, C. E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
*e*Swann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
*e*Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Tasker, R. I., T.D. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
*e*Wakeman, Capt. O., M.A. (*MR*)	*Mile End.*
Walker, H. de R.	*Alderman till* 1925.
*e*Wallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1925.
Walmisley, G. H., M.C. (*MR*)	*Deptford.*
Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Ward, Henry (*P*)	*Shoreditch.*
*e*Watts, A. A. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Webb, W. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
Williams, Sir Howell J., D.L. (*P*)	*South Islington.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*P*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*P*) Progressive; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Alfred Baker, G. L. Bruce, Miss M. Frere, W. A. S. Hewins, M.A., Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, Dr. Sophia Jevons, M.A., Mrs. T. Lachard, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Rev. C. J. Smith, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss A. Tomes. (One vacancy.)

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Sir James Bird £2,000
Deputy Clerk, M. H. Cox.

Comptroller, C. D. Johnson £1,800
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000 (Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.

Architect, G. T. Forrest £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect,

Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,500
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.

Valuer, F. W. Hunt £1,800
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.

Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, LL.D. £3,000
Deputy Educ. Officer, B. M. Allen, LL.D.

Med. Officer of Health, Dr. W. H. Hamer ... £2,000
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Dr. W. Butler.
Medical Research Officer, Dr. J. Kerr.

Chief Accountant, J. H. Higson £1,200
Public Control Dept., J. Ollis £1,100
Parliamentary Officer, V. Browne £1,200
Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000
Chief of Fire Brigade, Arthur R. Dyer ... £1,500
Tramways Gen. Manager, A. L. C. Fell, C.B.E. £2,000
Traffic Manager, J. K. Bruce.
Stores Chief Officer, F. W. Mackinney £1,250
Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300
Pathologist (vacant)
Mental Hospitals' Engineer, W. C. C. Smith, O.B.E. £1,225

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. —The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675–1710) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760). — Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell in the Great War; coloured window and tablet to Lowell, in vestibule of Chapter House.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3. —15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p. 572), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Gate, S.W. 1.— Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R.M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Ritualistic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 7 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.45; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573 1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 123) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 561) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York;" also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 585).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—A Chapel Royal since 1780. Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the four remaining round churches in England, the other three being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, and Little Maplestead (Essex). The Norman church, restored 1830–1840, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8¾*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7¾*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffat, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11. evening at 7; Thursday at 1 p.m. —Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, D.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0. Thursdays at 7.30.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guild House, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 3.15 and 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower* —Sundays at 11 and 6.30; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage in Georgia, U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. S. Maurice Watts, B.D.; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Club for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of Wesley and Fletcher.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. Walter H. Armstrong. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays:* Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days:* Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation:* Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. MELBOURNE HOUSE, the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, adjoins the W. end. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); *Waterloo Bridge* (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London; *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and reopened in 1862) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-eastern end, and presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet. This bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. A new bridge at Richmond is projected by the County Councils of Surrey and Middlesex.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields, see* p. 573. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres), adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 4,855 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

THE CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brethren of the Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s*., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 578). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rosetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 582) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 213), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III, and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 566–569) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, 13 Johnson Street, Somers Town, N.W. 1.—A library for children, in a house where Charles Dickens spent part of his boyhood.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of the Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily; a charge of 3*d*. is made for admission to the crypt.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 561). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570: Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honourable Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request. The *Royal Toxophilite Society* (Archery) have their headquarters in the building and hold meetings in the grounds.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at

4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1. —The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000. —Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT. — The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres): the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Closed to the public. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2. — The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 564) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. —Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3*d*., 9 to 6 (Oct.–April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches at beginning of July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1*s*., to special matches 2*s*. or 3*s*. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion, where interesting games are played.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS. — The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abat-*

toirs, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2. (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICAE (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackenal); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square; FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, The Mall; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon) Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2 (built 1865).—The library (190,242 volumes) is open daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1921 the Patent Office sealed 17,697 patents, registered 7,518 trade marks, and 12,313 designs, and made a profit of £73,588.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3 p.m. Evening, 7 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 235) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £1,005,276,386 for 1920, and at £606,856,886 for 1921. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, etc.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, etc.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *King George V.*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851–1896).—Contains a collection of the National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, etc.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*); Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the

5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey, riding without stirrups), Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate (early 16th century) and Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2. — The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Stock Exchange*, Sir Wilfrid Atlay; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180 000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Major-Gen. H. Pipon, C.B.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The Parks and Open Spaces in the following list are maintained as indicated by distinguishing marks—* by the Crown; † by the Corporation of London; § by the London County Council; ‡ by the Metropolitan Borough Council.

City and West Central District

†BUNHILL FIELDS BURIAL GROUND (4 acres), *see* p. 573.

§VICTORIA EMBANKMENT GARDENS (10 acres), E.C. 4 and W.C 2, containing the *Watergate* of York House (Inigo Jones).

Western District

‡AVONDALE PARK (4 acres), Pottery Lane, Notting Hill, W. 11.

§BROOK GREEN, (5 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

*BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 584.

*GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

*HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

*HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

*HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

*KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial..

*KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 583.

§MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

‡PADDINGTON RECREATION GROUND (26 acres), N. 2.

§RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

*RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

*RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

§SHEPHERD'S BUSH COMMON (8 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

‡WENDELL PARK (4 acres), Hammersmith, W. 6.

§WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

South Western District

*ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

§BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

§CHELSEA EMBANKMENT GARDENS, (1 acre). Statue of Carlyle and Rossetti fountain.

§CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

§EEL BROOK COMMON (14 acres), King's Road,

‡FULHAM PARK (22 acres), S.W. 6. [Chelsea.

§GARRATT GREEN (8 acres), S.W. 17, adjoining Wandsworth Common, S.W. 18.

§PARSON'S GREEN (3 acres), King's Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

‡ST. LUKE'S GARDENS, (4 acres), Chelsea.

‡SOUTH PARK (21 acres), Fulham, S.W. 6.

§STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres,) S.W. 16.

§TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

§WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

§WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

North-Western District.

§GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

§HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD (95 acres), adjoining Parliament Hill Fields and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription.

§PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

§QUEEN'S PARK, KILBURN (30 acres).

*REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

South-Eastern District.

§THE ARCHBISHOP'S PARK (10 acres),—adjoining the grounds of Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.

§AVERY HILL (80 acres), Eltham, S.E. 9.

§BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

§BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

§BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

‡COX'S WALK (5 acres), Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§DEPTFORD PARK (17 acres), S.E. 8.

§DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

§ELTHAM GREEN (8 acres), S.E. 9.

§ELTHAM PARK (42 acres), S.E. 9.

§FARADAY GARDEN (1 acre), Walworth Road, S.E. 17.

‡FORSTER PARK (24 acres) Whitefoot Lane, Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§GOOSE GREEN (6 acres), Dulwich, S.E. 21.

*GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p.

§HILLY FIELDS (46 acres) Lewisham & Brockley, S.E. 4.

‡HOME PARK (8 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 4.

§HORNIMAN GARDENS (9 acres), London Road, Forest Hill, S.E. 23.

§ISLAND GARDEN (3 acres), Isle of Dogs, Poplar, E. 14, opposite Greenwich Hospital.

§KENNINGTON PARK (20 acres), S.E. 11.

§LADYWELL RECREATION GROUND (52 acres), by the side of the river Ravensbourne, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

§MANOR HOUSE GARDENS (9 acres), High Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§MARYON PARK (12 acres), Mount Street, Charlton, S.E. 7.

§MOUNTSFIELD PARK (13 acres), Lewisham, S.E. 12.

§MYATT'S FIELDS (14 acres), "Camberwell Park," Knatchbull Road, Camberwell, S.E. 5.

§NEWINGTON RECREATION GROUND (3 acres), on the site of Horsemonger Lane Gaol, Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

§NORTH WOOLWICH GARDENS (10 acres), the Royal Victoria Gardens, E. 16.

§NORTHBROOK PARK (7 acres), Baring Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

§PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

§PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

§RUSKIN PARK (24 acres), Denmark Hill, S.E. 24.

§SHOOTER'S HILL (22 acres) Kent, including Severndroog Castle.

§SHOULDER OF MUTTON GREEN (5 acres), Welling, Kent, S.E. 18.

§SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

‡SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL RECREATION GROUND (18 acres), S.E. 26.

§SYDENHAM WELLS PARK (18 acres), Upper Sydenham, S.E. 26.

§TELEGRAPH HILL (10 acres), Pepys Road, New Cross, S.E. 14.

‡VAUXHALL PARK (8 acres), Lambeth, S.E. 1.

†WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

Northern and Eastern Districts.

§BETHNAL GREEN GARDENS (9 acres), Cambridge Road, E. 2.

§BRICKFIELD GARDENS (2 acres), Endive Street, Limehouse, E. 14.

§BROMLEY RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), St. Leonard's Street, Bromley, E. 14, on site of Tudor House.

§CLAPTON COMMON (8 acres), Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.

§CLISSOLD PARK (55 acres), Church Street, Stoke Newington, N. 16.

†EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 587.

§FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), Seven Sisters Road, N. 4.

§HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), Downs Road, Clapton, E. 5.

§HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), in the valley of the river Lee, Hackney, E. 8.

§HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

§HIGHBURY FIELDS (28 acres), Holloway Road, N. 7.

†HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

§KING EDWARD MEMORIAL PARK (7½ acres), Shoreditch, E. 1.

§LONDON FIELDS (27 acres), Hackney, E. 8.

†MEATH GARDENS (10 acres), Green Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.

§MILL FIELDS (63 acres), Clapton, E. 5.

§SHANDY STREET RECREATION GROUND (1½ acres), Harford Street, Mile End Road, E. 1.

§SPRINGFIELD PARK (33 acres), Upper Clapton road, E. 5.

§STOKE NEWINGTON COMMON (5 acres), N. 16.

§TUNNEL GARDENS (2 acres), Poplar, E. 16.

§VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.

§WAPPING RECREATION GROUND (2½ acres) Tench Street, Wapping, E. 1.

§WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern

slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

§WELL STREET COMMON (21 acres), adjoins Victoria Park, E. 2.

†WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

PICTURE GALLERIES.

A return relating to the principal museums and picture galleries gives the following particulars of attendances during the calendar year 1920 :—

	Students.	General public.
British Museum	156,802	691,650
National Gallery	6,866	657,000
Science Museum	—	405,591
Natural History Museum	19,498	455,736
Imperial Institute	—	212,002
Victoria and Albert Museum	34,570	675,990
Tower of London	—	358,706
Kew Gardens	2,926	1,019,749

At the British Museum 17,370 guide books, 2,515 catalogues, 260,000 pictorial postcards, and 75,440 photo reproductions were sold. At the National Gallery 10,000 catalogues, 124,528 postcards and 5,687 photo reproductions were disposed of. Guide books sold at the Natural History Museum and the Tower of London numbered 14,509 and 121,747 respectively.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London; enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1921, 108,818.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Paying days (6*d*.), Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days (Th. &F.) Open free on Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4, 5, or 6; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

In 1920, 492,046 persons were admitted on free days, 92,698 on Sundays, and 74,679 on Students' days.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Millbank, S.W. 1. THE TATE GALLERY (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 1*s*.; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is to be built adjoining the Tate Gallery as soon as circumstances permit; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 1,950 historical portraits. Open, free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days), admission 6*d*. from 10 to 4 or 5. Other paying days may also be instituted, as in the case of the National Gallery.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Duke of Devonshire); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); *Montagu House*, Whitehall (Duke of Buccleugh). The *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s*. 6*d*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Exhibition of works by old masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s*.; catalogue, 1*s*. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 20 to May 30, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W —Open from Oct. 16 to Dec. 15, admission 1*s*.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in April and November, admission 1*s*.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d*. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, other days *free*. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5). —Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are :—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. On Sundays the back galleries in the east wing are closed, namely, fossil fishes, fossil cephalopods, fossil shells, starfishes, &c., fossil corals, fossil plants, and special fossil collections. The collections

comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the centre hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, art objects, animal products, food, boots and shoes. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) on week days 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s*. (6*d*. Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History and "Bygones" on evolutionary lines.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March-Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.-Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d*.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 27. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. 1 to Jan. 31, 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the raw materials obtainable from the various countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from India and the Dominions, lent by His Majesty the King, are displayed in each Court. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Special arrangements made for conducted visits of schools and institutions. A Guide-Lecturer has been appointed to give demonstrations in the Galleries at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for conducting investigations. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing collection of works on tropical agriculture, official publications and maps, and the principal newspapers of the British Empire. (V.) *Offices* (Mezzanine Floor) of the Overseas Nursing Association and African Society. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Crystal Palace, S.E. 19 (*see* p. 583).—Collection of War relics, souvenirs, photographs, &c., in Naval, Military, and Air Force sections; Art. Poster, Photographic and Cinematograph sections. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles Ffoulkes, F.S.A.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, free. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1*s*. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1*s*.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6*d*.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m.). Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

NATIONAL DICKENS MUSEUM, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1. House inhabited by Dickens. "Pickwick Papers," "Oliver Twist," and part of "Nicholas Nickleby," written there.

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Open every week-day, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months. Thursdays and Saturdays until 9 p.m. all the year; Sundays 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. (or dusk). *Curator*, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1*s.*, daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (*a*) Scientific instruments and apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Aeronautics; (*e*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Picture Galleries.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W.1.—Daily, 10 to 5; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d.*

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Muswell Hill, N. 10 (recently vacated by Ministry of Pensions).—Fireworks, concerts, &c.

BOTANIC GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Mondays and Saturdays, 1*s.*; other days to Fellows and Members, or by orders from Fellows.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort (designed by Paxton) originally for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Imperial War Museum. Open daily (except Sundays) from 10 a.m. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland. Great Triennial Handel Festival 1923; musical and other entertainments daily. Fireworks during summer months.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Portrait models of celebrities past and present. Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, and other relics. Open from 10 to 10. 1*s.* (tax 3*d.*); children half-price.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. 1922, Nov. 25–Dec. 2, Cycle Show; Dec. 9–12, Poultry Exhibition; Dec. 22–Jan. 20, 1923, Circus and Fair; Jan. 28–Feb. 15, Furniture Exhibition; March 1–23, Ideal Homes; April 16–30, Woman's Exhibition; May 24–June 9, Royal Tournament; June 23–30, International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Clothing Exhibition in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; Laundry Exhibition in May; Mining Exhibition in June; London Fair and Market in July; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Fri. Admission 1*d.* Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6*d.* 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and occasional large shows in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WEMBLEY PARK, Middlesex. Buildings are being erected and grounds laid out for the British Empire Exhibition, 1924. The Empire Stadium will be opened during 1923 and the final of the Football Association Cup will be played there in April.

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair, Feb. 19 to March 2.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6*d.*, other weekdays, 1*s.*; children under twelve, 6*d.* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons from 4 p.m.

In 1921 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 1,386,745, a decrease of 203,897 compared with 1920, the receipts for admission being £46,509.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra,

from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood. (M., Wagner; Tu., Russian, &c.; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening. *Conductor*, Sir Landon Ronald. *See also* Royal Philharmonic Society, *below*.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Nov.–March at Queen's Hall. *Conductor*, Albert Coates.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, 15 Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS.—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 585) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 576). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International matches between England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Secretary of the Rugby Union*, C. J. B. Marriott; *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Air Station, Aerodrome, etc. The International Air Congress will meet in London for one week during the last fortnight in June, 1923. It is hoped that the Air Ministry will be able to arrange for the Royal Air Pageant to take place (at the Croydon Aerodrome) on the Saturday of the Congress

week, and that the Royal Aero Club may organize a race meeting on the Tuesday or Thursday preceding.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 582), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Waterman's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the puplic in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,130 in Sept. 1922. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocohontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 560) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornbill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the centre of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and enlarged by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6*d.*; Tues., 1*s.* (children half price); Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII, 1485–1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II. (1727–1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of George II. and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II, with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall).

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.*, excepting to charitable societies, when the charge for admission will be one-half in each case, the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 Sept., between 11 and 4; and from 1 Oct. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter. The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 2.30. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

RAILWAY (TERMINAL) STATIONS.

The terminal stations of the Railways radiating from London are shown below. Many of these stations are linked up by *Underground Railways*, as indicated by distinguishing marks:—* *Metropolitan and District*; † *Central London* ("The Tube"); ‡ *Baker Street and Waterloo* ("The Bakerloo"); § *Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead* ("Hampstead Tube"); ¶ *Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton* ("Piccadilly Tube"); (*a*) *Great Northern and City* ("Metropolitan Tube"); (*b*) *City and South London*; (*c*) *Waterloo and City.*

* ‡ *Baker Street* (Metropolitan), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

† (*b*) (*c*) *Bank* (Waterloo and City), Mansion House Place, E.C. 4.

Broad Street (North London), Liverpool St., E.C. 2.

* *Cannon Street* (South Eastern and Chatham), Cannon St., E.C. 4.

* ‡ § *Charing Cross* (South Eastern and Chatham; Charing Cross, Euston and Hampstead), Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

§ (*b*) *Euston* (London and North Western; City and South London), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Fenchurch Street (Great Eastern; Midland), Fenchurch St., E.C. 4.

Holborn Viaduct (South Eastern and Chatham), Holborn, E.C. 1.

* ¶ (*b*) *King's Cross* (Great Northern), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

* † *Liverpool Street* (Great Eastern; Central London), Liverpool Street, E.C. 2.

(*b*) *London Bridge* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Borough High St., S.E. 1.

‡ *Marylebone* (Great Central), Marylebone Rd., N.W. 1.

* (*a*) (*b*) *Moorgate* (Great Northern and City), Moorgate St., E.C. 2.

* ‡ *Paddington* (Great Western), Praed St., W. 2.

St. Pancras (Midland), Euston Rd., N.W. 1.

Shoreditch (East London), Shoreditch High Street, E.C. 1.

* *Victoria* (London, Brighton and South Coast; South Eastern and Chatham), Victoria St. and Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

‡ (*c*) *Waterloo* (London and South Western; Waterloo and City), Waterloo Rd. and York Rd., S.E. 1.

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 85	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Ballet; Varieties.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Regent 2890	Revue.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3243	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 1708	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Hampstead 503	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	East 897	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	London Wall 6848	Varieties.
Brixton	Brixton, S.W. 2	Brixton 50	Comedy.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Hop 1095	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Avenue 5336	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 848	Intellectual Plays.
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion	218–223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
„ Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2 6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 314	Comedy.
Ealing Grand	Broadway, Hanwell, W. 7	Ealing 1558	—
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Varieties.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	London Wall 2647	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W.	Museum 4781	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513–4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8722	Comedy.
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1777	Comedy; Musical Plays.
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367–8–9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3777	Varieties; Revue.
Kensington Little			Simple Productions
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Hampstead 8112	Varieties.
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Grand Guignol
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3687	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483–489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	London Wall 1628	Varieties.
Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Varieties.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 704	Revue.
„ (Whitechapel)	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.

Name	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Regent	King's Cross, N.W. 1	Museum 3180 & 8126	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Richmond Hippodr.	Richmond	Richmond 1694	Miscellaneous.
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 1134	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
Sadler's Wells	Arlington Street, E.C. 1	City 1379	Varieties.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy; Revue.
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
,, ,, Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch Empire	95–101, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	—	Varieties.
Star	189, Abbey St., Bermondsey, S.E. 1	Hop 750	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Stratford 921	Varieties.
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Stratford 956	—
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Musical Comedy.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	—
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Musical Comedy.
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

THEATRES IN 1921–22.—The most notable theatrical event of the year was the gift of £30,000 by Mr. George Dance to the "Old Vic," to ensure its retention as a home of Shakespeare and English Opera for the masses. An interesting production was *Mary Stuart* by John Drinkwater at the Everyman Theatre, Hampstead, in the autumn, while among the other new plays which attracted special attention—though not in every case financial success—were *Will Shakespeare* (Clemence Dane), *The Enchanted Cottage* (Pinero), and *Decameron Nights* (adapted by Boyle Lawrence). The thousandth performance of Gay's *Beggar's Opera* was given at Hammersmith towards the end of the year.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

London's First Theatre.—A tablet has been affixed by the Records Committee of the London County Council on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1921 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES.—It has been stated that there are upwards of 4,000 Picture Palaces and Cinematograph Theatres in Great Britain and Ireland. The latest tendency is for first-rate authors and artists to co-operate for the production of high-class work, and the general level of the productions shows an upward movement. The following are the principal "Cinemas" and "Picture Theatres" in London:—

Broadway Garden Cinema, Walham Green, S.W. 6.
Cinema de Paris, Bear St., Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.
Cinema House, 225, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Cinematograph Theatre, 21–25, Oxford St., W. 1.
Coronet Theatre, Notting Hill Gate, W. 11.
Holborn Cinema, 210, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Kilburn Grange, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6.
King's Picture Playhouse, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.
Leicester Square Cinema, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.
Maida Vale Palace, 140, Maida Vale, W. 9.
New Gallery Kinema, 121A, Regent Street, W. 1.
Palais de Luxe Cinema, 17, Great Windmill Street, W. 1.
Palace Theatre, Cambridge Circus, W. 1.
Pavilion, Marble Arch, W. 1.
Pavilion, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.
Picture House, 165, Oxford Street, W. 1.
Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1.
Scala, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W. 1.
Stoll Picture Theatre, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Strand Cinema, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Terry's, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tivoli Palace, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victory Cinema, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.
West End Cinema, 3, Coventry Street, W. 1.

London Offices of the Principal Newspapers.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Herald (*Labour*).—2 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)—23–29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1½*d*.
Financial News (*Ind.*)—111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. 2*d*.
Financier and Bullionist (*Ind.*)—49 Wool Exchange, E.C.2. 1*d*.
Jewish Express (*Ind.*)—89 Commercial Street, E.1. 1½*d*.
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1½*d*.
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—7 Tower Hill, E.C.3. 4*d*.
Sporting Life (*Ind.*)—10 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sportsman (*Ind*) —Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 1½*d*.
Westminster Gazette (*Ind. Lib.*)—Tudor Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Evening Standard (*Un.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1*d*.
Pall Mall Gazette and Globe (*Ind.*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 1*d*.
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*d*.

LONDON WEEKLY PAPERS (GENERAL).

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d*.
British Journal of Inebriety (*Ind.*)—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Bystander (*Un.*)—Tallis House, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Canada (*Ind.*)—110 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2. 9*d*.
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—76 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Car Illustrated (*Ind.*)—Regent House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 2*d*.
City Press (*Non-Political*)—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2*d*.
City Review (*Ind.*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.1. 2*d*.
Civilian (*Ind.*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8, 11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23–29 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Democrat (*Federationist*).—1 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—5*s* Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Finance (*Ind.*)—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Freemason (*Masonic*)—2*s* Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—110 Strand, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Illustrated London News (*Non-Political*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46–47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. 4*d*.
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
John Bull (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Justice (*Social Democratic*)—37*a* Clerkenwell Green, E.C.1. 2*d*.
Labour News (*Lab.*)—10 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Ladies' Field (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.1. 4*d*.
Lloyd's Sunday News (*Lib.*)—12 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3*d*.
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 2*s*.
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d*.
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—67 Chandos Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
London Welshman and Kelt (*Welch*)—302 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 1*d*.
Londra-Roma (*Anglo-It.*)—5 Fitzroy Street, W.1. 1*d*.
Mail (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Mark Lane Express(*Ind.*)—3 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. 2*s*.
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Nation and Athenæum (*Lib.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 9*d*.
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 2*d*.
Nature (*Ind.*)—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Near East (*Ind.*)—Devonshire Square, E.C.2. 6*d*.
New Age (*Ind.*)—38 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 7*d*.
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
New Witness (*Ind.*)—20 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Notes and Queries (*Ind.*)—22 Essex Street, W.C.2 6*d*.
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Outlook (*Ind.*)—Castle Court, Poppins Court, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Pelican (*Ind.*)—50 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6*d*.
People (*Un.*)—Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. 9*d*.
Progress(*Braille Type*)—224 Great Portland Street, W.1. 6*d*.
Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Queen (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.2. 1*s*.
Referee (*Un.*)—12 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—10 King Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Sketch (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1*s*.
South Africa (*Ind.*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1*s*.
South American Journal (*Ind.*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.2. 9*d*.
Spectator (*Lib. Un.*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 9*d*.
Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—111 Jermyn Street, S.W.1. 3*d*.
Statist (*Ind.*)—5*s* Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Sunday Evening Telegram (*Ind.*)—9*a* Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday Illustrated (*Ind.*)—93, Long Acre, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—23–29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—326 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Times Educational Supplement (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Times' Literary Supplement (*Ind.*) — Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Town Topics (*Ind.*)—14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Truth (*Lib.*)—20 Carteret Street, S.W.1. 9*d*.
Weekly Dispatch (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2*d*.
West Africa (*Ind.*)—8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6*d*.
Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—10*a* Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Winning Post (*Ind.*)—30 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3*d*.
World's Work (*Ind.*)—21 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 2*s*.
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3*d*.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Catholic Herald—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Challenge—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Church Family Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2*d*.
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Friend—24 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 3*d*.
Guardian—39 King Street, W.C.2 3*d*.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Methodist Times—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Primitive Methodist Leader—73 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Universe—Arundel Street W.C.2. 3*d*.
War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 2*d*.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—14 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Aeronautics—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Aeroplane—14 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.
Agricultural Gazette—20, Tudor Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4½d.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Architect—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 6d.
Architects and Builders' Journal—27 Tothill St., S.W.1. 6d
Army and Navy Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4d.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Bakers' Record—4a Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Bank Officer—Blackfriars House, E.C.4. 2d.
Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Bookseller—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Brewers' Gazette—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 1s.
British Australasian—81 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
British Citizen and Empire Worker—Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, W.C.1. 1d.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Building News—Effingham House, Arundel St., W.C.2. 6d.
Building Trade—Impl. Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 1d.
Cabinet Maker—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Chemical Age—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Chemical News—97 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d
Civil Service Gazette—3-9 Dane Street, Holborn, W.C. 2d.
Coaland Iron Journal—37-38 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.
Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
Contractors' Chronicle—48 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 6d.
Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Discovery—50a Albemarle Street, W. 1. 1s.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
Draper's Record—355 Cheapside, E.C.2. 3d.
Education—28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 2d.
Educational Times—31 Museum Street, W.C.1. 9d.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
Electrician—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s.
English Mechanic—Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Era, The (Dramatic Review, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Estates Gazette—33-35 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3-7 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—6 Essex Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Finance—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6d.
Financial Outlook—119-125 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2d.
Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 3d.
Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4d.
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street, Flying—5 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6d. [W.C.2. 6d.
Food (now Smallholding and Allotment)—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Fruit Grower, &c.—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Garden—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Gardening Illustrated—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 1s.
Gas World—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 8d.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3d.
Grocers' Journal—22 Great Tower Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Hairdressers' Weekly Journal—51-54 Frith St., W.1. 3d.
Hardware Trade Journal—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
Hospital—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Industrial League Journal—82 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3d.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 4d.
Insurance Observer—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 6d.
Insurance Record—11 Duke Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Investors' Chronicle—8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. 6d.
Investors' Guardian—21 Lime Street, E.C.3. 6d.
Investors' Review—Norfolk House, W.C.2. 8d.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—Bessemer House, Adelphi, W.C.2. 9d.
Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 8d.
Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.
Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Land Agents' Record—149 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Law Times—Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 2s
Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 3d.
Light Car and Cyclecar—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 4d.
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. 6d.
Machinery Market—146a Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 3d.
Mark Lane Express—3 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Men's Wear—154-156 Cheapside, E.C. 2d.
Mercantile Guardian—16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3. 1d.
Metal Bulletin—7 East India Avenue, E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 6d.
Mining Journal—15 George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4. 8d.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
Modern Transport—10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Money—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Money Market Review—7-8 Draper's Gardens, E.C.2. 6d.
Motor—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 4d.
Motor Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 4d.
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 2d.
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 6d.
Naval and Military Review—11 Red Lion Sq., W.C.2. 1d.
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette —37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C.2. 3d.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 6d.
Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. 3d.
Paper Trade Review—5 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C.2. 9d.
Pharmaceutical Journal—Newspaper Bldgs., Portugal Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Poultry—7 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Poultry Keeping and Rabbit Breeding—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
Poultry World—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Produce Markets Review—133 High Holborn, W.C.1. 2d.
Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
Railway Review—312 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. 2d.
Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. 6d.
Rubber World—36 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 1d.
School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor St., E.C.4. 6d.
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C.4. 3d.
Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
School Hygiene—23 Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 3d.
Shoe and Leather Record—40 Finsbury Sq., E.C.2. 4d.
Shoe Trades Journal—74-77 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 3d.
Solicitors' Journal—104-107 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Stage—26 York Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Stationery Trades Journal (*Monthly*)—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 9d.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 9d.
Territorial Service Gazette—4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4 1½d.
Timber and Wood Working Machinery—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 6d.
Timber Trades Journal—8-11 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6d.
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. 8d.

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Daily Journal (*Un.*)—5 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Aberdeen Evening Express (*ind.*)—5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Aberdeen Free Press (*Lib.*)—149 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (*Un.*)—149 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter (*Un.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (*Un.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Evening Dispatch (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Daily Mail (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street.) E.C.4.
Birmingham Gazette (*Lib.*)—169-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Post (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bolton Evening News (*Lib.*)—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Daily Argus (*Un.*)—151 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Telegraph (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening News (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—185 Fleet St.,
Bristol Observer (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [E.C.4.
Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Western Daily Press (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burton Mail and Observer (*Un.*)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Cambria Daily Leader (Swansea) (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Carlisle Journal (*Lib.*)—5 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.
Cork Constitution (*Un.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cork Examiner (*Nat.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Derby Express and Mercury (*Un.*)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Daily Express (*Un.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Herald (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Mail (*Ind.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Irish Times (*Un.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dundee Courier (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Dundee Evening Telegreph (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Daily Press (Norwich) (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Eastern Morning News (Hull) (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un.*)—45 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Evening Dispatch (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Freeman's Journal (Dublin) (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Citizen (*Un.*)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Lib.*)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Evening News (*Ind.*)—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Herald (*Un.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Daily Mail (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Daily News (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Inverness People's Journal (*Lib.*)—136 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Independent (Dublin) (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish News (Belfast) (*Nat.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish Times (Dublin) (*Un.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Advertiser and Journal (*Cons.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Post, Mercury, Chronicle and Herald (*Lib.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Mercury; Liverpool Weekly Post (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Weekly Times (*Ind.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Midland Daily Telegraph) Coventry (*Ind.*)—174 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Chronicle (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle North Mail & Northern Weekly Leader (*Lib.*)—53 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
North Star (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Echo (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Daily Express (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Preston Guardian—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un.*)—45 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph; Sheffield Weekly News; Weekly Telegraph; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News (Cardiff)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un.*)—276 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind.*)—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib.*)—150 FleetSt., E.C.4.
Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Telegraph and Star (Sheffield) (*Ind.*)—181 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Chronicle—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4
Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bloemfontein Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Buluwayo Chronicle—85 Fleet St, E.C.4.
Boston Herald—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
Ceylon Observer—136 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2.
Chicago Tribune—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4. [W.C.2.
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street,
Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1,
Detroit News,—30 Norfolk Street, W.C. 2.
Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—37 Gracechurch Street, E.C.2.
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Hong Kong Daily Press—131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4. [Street, E.C.4.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Journal—190 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Le Petit Journal—Tottenham Street, W.1.
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Madras Times—17 Basinghall Street, E.C.2.
Malay Mail—Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Leader—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Minneapolis Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Sun and Herald—40 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Times—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
New York World—20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ottawa Free Press—17 Cockspur St., S.W.1.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel St., W.C.2.
Pittsburg Post—125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Rangoon Times—80 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.
Rhodesian Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
St. Louis Globe Democrat—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—160 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Times of India—28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Daily Star—112 Torrington Place, W.C. 1.
Washington Star—16 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1905–1922.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy or Science —(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(*a*) PHYSICS	(*b*) CHEMISTRY.	(*c*) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY.	(*d*) LITERATURE.	(*e*) PEACE.
1905	P. Lenard	A. von Baeyer	R. Koch	H. Sienkiewicz	Bertha von Suttner.
1906	J. J. Thomson	H. Moissan	Ramon y Cajal, C. Golgi	G. Carducci	T. Roosevelt.
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta, L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich, E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson, F. Bajer.
1909	G. Marconi, F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	Bn. de Constant, M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser, A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	V. Grignard, P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award.*
1915	W. H. Bragg, W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award.*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award.*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup, H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	*Reserved*	*Reserved*	*Reserved*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting, Chr. L. Lange.

The decisions regarding the awarding of the Nobel Prizes for 1922 and those reserved from 1921 will be taken late in the autumn of 1922.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—Bank of England and the Exchequer: January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The Stock Exchange is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1, and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

SCOTLAND has also special Term (Quarter) Days, and there are Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow. The Scottish *Quarter Days* are Candlemas, 2 Feb.; Whitsun, 21 May; Lammas, 1 Aug.; and Martinmas, 11 Nov.

STOCK EXCHANGE COMMISSIONS.

COMMISSIONS for buying and selling stocks are three-sixteenths per cent. for Consols and Annuities, and one-quarter per cent. for all other Government Stocks, with a minimum charge of 5*s.* (under £20); 10*s.* (£20 to £100); 20*s.* (£100 to £400) and one quarter per cent. over £400. Railway stocks are charged at the rate of 10*s.* per cent. on the actual money. For stock in the register of the Post Office Savings Bank, the brokerage varies from 9*d.* for amounts up to £25 to 2*s.* 3*d.* per £100 of stock. For Stock Exchange transactions there are also stamping fees as well as those charged by companies for registering transfers.

In the Metropolitan Police Area *Motor Cabs* are fitted with a taximeter, which records the fare by a combination of time and distance. In addition to the legal fare and charges for luggage and extra persons, the Secretary of State has authorised an additional charge of 6*d.* for every hiring of a *Horse Cab*. Notice in relation to the increased charge must be conspicuously displayed inside Horse Cabs.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter.*

	s.	*d.*
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes...	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

	s.	*d.*
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 9*d.* ; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	9

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. noted in the leading paragraph.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... *s.* 1 *d.* 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. *s.* *d.*

For every additional mile or part of a mile	0	6
If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile	1	0
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.* ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.* ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside	1	0
FARES BY TIME : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.* ; two-wheeled Cabs.....	2	6
If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.* ; if two-wheeled Cab	0	8
If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom.....	2	6
If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period	0	8
If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.		

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside the carriage	*s.* 0	*d.* 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)	*s.* 0	*d.* 6
WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait : for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels	0	8
If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ...	0	8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour ; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the

person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

The following regulations apply to lighting and carrying of lamps on vehicles:—

Motor Cars. — A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1921 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 28; clarences—animal 450, mechanical 6,463; omnibuses—animal 12, mechanical 3,878; tramway cars—mechanical 2,794; total, 13,625. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 626, mechanical 9,066; stage drivers—animal 4, mechanical 10,355; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 20; mechanical 2,484; conductors, 11,415; total, 33,970.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1921, of 737 men examined, 341 were successful. The proportion of drivers to hackney carriages is approximately 14 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 86,646 articles were deposited, of which 35,120 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 32,670.

STREET ACCIDENTS IN U.K., 1921.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of the U.K., there were no fewer than 64,117 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1921. Of this number 2,845 were fatal and 61,272 non-fatal, compared with 2,837 fatal and 54,910 non-fatal accidents in 1920.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	106	5,116
Horse-drawn vehicles	326	6,318
Motor omnibuses	179	2,087
Other motor vehicles	2,029	35,426
Pedal cycles	205	12,325
Totals	2,845	61,272

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	2,205	53,598
London	571	22,647
Birmingham	57	1,302
Liverpool	49	2,056
Manchester	48	1,270
Wales	123	1,555
Scotland	350	4,790
Glasgow	66	1,043
Edinburgh	35	1,097
Ireland	167	1,329
Dublin	40	636

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Conveyance.	*Passengers.* 1920.	1921.
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s.* 2*d.* for wheat, 31*s.* 8*d.* for barley, and 22*s.* for oats (the Charge being £100 when based on these figures). The Charge for 1913 was £74 14*s.* 9¾*d.*; for 1916, £83 2*s.* 6¾*d.*; for 1917, £92 1*s.* 0¼*d.*; and has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

COMMUNISM IN EUROPE.

THE Moscow *Pravda* states that fifty-one Communist parties with 2,800,000 members, have joined the Communist International. Russia, with 500,000 Communists, occupies the first place, Germany and Czecho-Slovakia, with 360,000 each, coming second, followed by France with 130,000, Norway with 97,000, and Italy with 70,000. The Young People's Communist International has 800,000 members.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Remarks.
				£.	£.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 969	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1910	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Gerrard 2635 & 6	6	6 & 3	Social: Non-political.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 6837	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players	1921	23 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Victoria 7667	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Mayfair 4304	4	2	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6816	£75	£15	Americans in London.
American Women's	..	41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Mayfair 7013	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1837	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1876	40	24	Army and Navy officers.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1516 & 7	30	15 & 14	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Mayfair 1452	£15	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit.&Science.Pub.Services.
Australasian	1888	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	Central 3343	5	7	Australian interests.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	2½ &21	5 & 3	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	8 Hamilton Place, W.1	Gerrard 3770	40	15	Social: Ladies as visitors
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Gro-venor 2340	15	10, 7, 5	Sporting and Coaching
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Mayfair 6264	10	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2522	15	6	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Gerrard 2592	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 3442	10	10 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Liberal: Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	Mayfair 4693	21	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	Mayfair 3844	5	5	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1898	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 684	15	8, 6, 5	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1910	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	Gerrard 1501	£1	1, 2, 3	Photographic and Social.
Canadian	1921	11 Pall Mall, S.W.1	..	..	..	....
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 954	£40	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	211 Piccadilly, W.1	Regent 6060	2	6, 4 & 2	Social and business.
Carlyle	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1246	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavalry	1912	118 & 119 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1246	5	8 & 5	Social and Social Service.
Cavendish	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2& 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
Church Imperial	1913	121 St. George's Sq., S.W.	Victoria 1753	3	3, 2 & 1	Ladies; C. of E.
Church Imperial, Ladies	1914	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	Bank 524	20	12 & 6	Conservative and Unionist.
City Carlton	1868	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	Central 5657	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City of London	1832	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	..	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
City University	1894	Broadway Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 2917	Nil	1	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cobden	1866	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 598	10	8 & 5	Social.
Cocoa Tree	1746	75 Seymour St., W.2	Paddington 1228	..	1 & 3	Residential.
Connaught	1921	76 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 5540	30	15	Strictly Conservative.
Conservative	1840	Northumberl'nd Av. W.C.2	Gerrard 4335	20 & 15	11 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	275 Regent St., S.W.1	..	5	6	Courts at Dulwich.
Covered Courts	..	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	..	..	..	Ladies: Social.
Cowdray	1922	Denison House, Victoria, S.W.1	Victoria 3907	2	2 & 1	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Cruising Association	1909					
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 6172, 3, 4&5	30	15	Social: Non-political.
East India United Service	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 683	20	10	Indian Offrs.& Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1	Regent 4620	10	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 220	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position
Engineers'	1921	Coventry Street, W.1	Regent 7020	..	..	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 4591	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	..	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Victoria 6713	..	..	Ladies of position.
Garrick	1831	Garrick Street, W.2	Gerrard 846	20	13	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	..	5, 3, 1	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Gerrard 2860	10	8	Drama, Music, Art, &c.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4	City 9230	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 6713-5	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Regent 464	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	Putney 212	20, 10	10 & 7	Polo and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	8 Piccadilly, W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at W. Molesey.
Junior Army & Navy	1910	Horse Guards' Av., S.W.1	Victoria 3148	..	5, 4, 1	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2408 9	..	15	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1854	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1073	37	12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 5003	5	7 & 5	Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1899	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 10040	10	10, 8, 5, 1	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1827	Charl's St., S.J'm's's, S.W.1	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23A St. James's St., S.W.1	..	5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2981-2	Nil	5	For impr'ving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	..	2	2	Social.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	Burlington Gardens, W.1	Regent 3360	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
,, Athenæum	1904	32 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2847	5	5	Literary and Social.
,, Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Mayfair 4176	10	5	Social: Motor Locomotion
,, Carlton	1906	8 Chesterfield Gardens, W.1	Grosvenor 2864	7	7	Social and Political.
,, Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	8 & 3	Social.
,, Haymarket	..	29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Gerrard 6470	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
,, International	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2	Park 778	..	..	....
,, New County	..	21 Hanover Square, W.1	Gerrard 5507	..	3	Social.
,, Park	1905	Parkside, 30 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social.
,, Park Lane	1922	Park Lane, W.1	..	..	..	Social.
,, United Services	..	6 CurzonSt., Mayfair, W.1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces.

Name of Club.	Estab-lish-ed.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S.W. 1.	..	..	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Embankm't, Putney, S.W	Putney 666	£2	3 & 1	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1960	2	5 & 4	Arts and Literature.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	St John's Wood Rd., N.W.8.	Paddington 144	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 4381	30	12	Social.
Napier	1922	27 Queen's Gate, S.W.	..	..	5 & 1	Officers and ex-Officers.
National	1845	12Qu'nAnne'sGate,S.W.1	Victoria 4863	5	6 & 10	Protestant.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1	Regent 4050	..	8 to 1	Strictly Liberal.
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C.3	Avenue 1682	2 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2103	40	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1	Mayfair 2062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4	Bank 523	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxfd & Cambridge	1824	15 Stratton Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 2411	*Nil*	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	Regent 2530	30	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	30A Sackville St., W. 1	Mayfair 2061	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 2302	..	■ & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W. 1	Gerrard 3141	3	3	Social.
1900	1900	4 Pickering Place, St. James's Street, S.W. 1	..	..	..	....
Northern Counties	1891	21A Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	*Nil*	4, 3, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	..	..	.	RoyalBritishNurses'Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	68 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 4206	5	10	International Trade.
O.P. ("Old Prices")	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7473	1	1½	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 5126	£51	15	Social.
Orleans	1877	29KingSt., St.Jas.'s, S.W.1	Gerrard 3673	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 2097	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	Museum 667	*Nil*	4 & 1½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 149 and 250	6 & 20	5 & 10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12 Cavendish Place, W. 1	Langham 2756	..	3 & 4	Ladies: Temperance.
Playgoers'	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2	Regent 1265	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 570	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4	City 3708	2	5 & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 4060	..	3 & 2	Unionist.
Prince's	1853	197 Knightsbridge, S.W.7	Kensington 652	10	10, 6 & 2	Real Tennis, Racquets.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	Mayfair 1268 and 8	4& 2	6,4,2,1	Publ. Schls., Britannia.&c.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W. 14	H'mm'rsmith 1682	Var.	3, 5 & 7	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1	..	10/6	2 & 1	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W. 13	Putney 3704	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1324	£40	25	Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roeha'pton Lane, S.W. 15	Putney 758 & 2690.	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet. Tennis.
Road	1919	39 Coventry Street, W. 1	Regent 2020	..	10 & 5	Social: Motoring.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1	Regent 1327	5	7	Aviation. [R.N.A.S.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2000	*Nil*	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 4024	1	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1823	80 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosv'nr 1810/11/12	20 &10	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
R.W.S. Art	1884	5A Pall Mall East, S.W.1.	Gerrard 6733.	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 2309	25	11	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West. S.W.1	Victoria 8917	15	15 & 1	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1.	..	5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2.	Regent 3289	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W. 1	Mayfair 1802	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	29 Dover Street, W. 1	Regent 1884	..	6	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1.	Mayfair 5576	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	..	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	..	..	..	Spanish nationality.
Sports	1893	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1.	Regent 1000	15	12	Social and Athletic.
Stratford	1915	19 Stratford Place, W. 1.	Mayfair 6363	..	10, 5& 1	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	..	£2	£2	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	66 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 1127	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	19A Mary'boneRd., N.W.1	Mayfair 6294.	1	2 & 1	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1810	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1710, 1711	30	15	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1020-7	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1	Gerrard 1066	21	15	Social: Non-political.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 8420	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 4	Social: all sports.
United University	1822	12 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1.	Gerrard 2435	40	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London	1914	21 Gower Street, W.C. 1.	Museum 1731	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, South Audley St., W. 1	Grosvenor 2268	1	3	University and Medical.
Veterans'	1907	47 Bedford Row, W.C. 1	Holborn 6145	*Nil*	58.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Regent 2631	3	5	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1.	Victoria 2539	*Nil*	4 & 5	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	..	2 & 1	10, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Victoria 7975	20	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1.	Gerrard 8242	1	1, 2 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1697	St. James's Street, S.W. 1	Regent 1055	30	13	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1892	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Central 8806	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	37St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	..	*Nil*	3 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	*G.*	
Abergavenny (County)	1880	Lower Monk Street	100	2	3	J. B. Walford.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Aldershot	..	..	..	Col. G. F. Paske.
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barmouth	50	..	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	10	5	B. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	*Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	*Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1885	De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	*Charles Ritson.
(Town and County)	1885	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt. C. S. Hickman.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1885	Isle of Wight	400	5	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexhill-on Sea (New)	1910		160	2	4	George Lloyd.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Rockferry	417	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	280	5 & 2	6 & 2	*G. Brewerton, B.A.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	575	5	10, 6, & 3	*G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	200	..	5	*J. W. Madeley.
(Midland)	1869	New Street	200	5 & 7	5 & 7	*E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	..	Waterloo Street	..	..	..	
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1914	New Street	600	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	*Fred M. Lea.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1864	Victoria Street	105	1	2	*T. F. Townend.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	450	..	£1 7s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	*H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	120	12	7	Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	90	2	4	Lt.-Col A. Campbell (*actg.*)
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Maudsley Street	290	..	3 & 4	*T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	57	2	3	*A. G. Horden, M.D.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	275	5	5	R. B. Badeley.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	Market Street	600	7	5	*Alfred Holmes.
(The Club)	1865	Manor Row	190	..	10	H. H. Blackburn.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	600	..	5 & 3	Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3, £1½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (South Shropshire)	1837	Bridgnorth	65	2	1	R. F. Haslewood.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	East Street	40	2	2 & 1	Charles Edwards.
Brighton (County)	1921	7 Middle Street	200	3 & 1	5 & 3	W. W. Hornsby.
(New)	1874	King's Road	350	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey.
(Union)	1863	138 King's Road	400	10	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	H. Reid.
(Constitution)	1885	St. Stephen Street	570	..	3 & 1½	H. H. Ham.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5 & 2	3 & 1½	A. J. Gardner.
(University)	1890	Berkeley Square	250	..	3 & 1	O. Morton.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	481	3	2	F. W. Watson.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	2	4	G. L. Bannister.
Buxton (Union)	1886	Buxton	100	3	4	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	40	£1 10s.	1	*V. C. Clinton-Baddeley.
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	100	1½	3	H. Rottenburg.
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints' Passage	160	£1½	£6	*R. Aird.
(Pitt)	1810	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	*G. G. Phillips.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent)	1868	St. George's Street	150	5	£5 & £2½	G. P. Andrews.
Cardiff (County)	1866	Westgate Street	324	21	10, 7, & 6	A. E. Brett.
(Exchange Club, Ltd.)	1886	Exchange Buildings	510	15	3	K. G. Lundie.
Carlisle (Border)	1920	3 The Crescent	100	2	2	Thos. Holmes.
(County)	1870	Lowther Street	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	*Maj. Hubert W. Sewell
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1847	Porth-yr-aur	170	3	2 & 1	*W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1861	Cambray Street	135	2	2 & 1	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1866	Eastgate	150	5	5 & 4	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	*G. Symons.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1872	East Street	180	2	2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1874	High Street	150	2	2 & 1	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1881	Head Street	100	5	3 & 2	G. C. B. Butt.
(St. Runwald's)	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	2	.....
Coventry (Banner House)	1898	Stoneleigh Terrace	320	5	3	S. Read.
(County)	1815	Cowes	..	100	£16	A. Grinyer.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1838	The Parade	200	*Nil*	4	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	..	4, 3, & 2	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club)	1878	The Wardwick	177	5	5 & 2	E. J. Walter.
Derby (County)	1868	St. John's Street	..	2	2 & 1	Gerard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1882	Dorchester	138	2	3 & 2	E. Thorp.
Dorchester (County)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	2	4	*Capt. D. Granville, O.B.E.,
Dover (The Club)	1872	Marine Parade	170	*Nil*	3	*Reginald W. Ord. [M.V.O.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	5	*T. A. Terson.
Durham (County)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	*N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire	1886	Grand Parade	268	2	5 & 2	W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	250	2	2	*Col. N. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1855	Northernhay Place	383	10 & 7	6 & 5	T. N. Dainty.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	J. W. W. Mathew.
(Exeter and County)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	A. N. Pitts.
Northernhay)	1889	Esplanade	186	3	3	R. P. Holmes.
Exmouth (The Club)						*Frederick White.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	*G.*	
Falmouth (The Club)	1825	Church Street	150	..	3	R. H. Meares.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1871	Greenbank	220	1	2 & 1	R. G. Borne.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	Sandgate Road	206	3	5	*R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3	*Herbert D. Phelps (*temp.*).
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3½ & 2½	H. H. Scott.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	240	5	5	*C. S. Walker.
Hampton Wick (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	190	2	2	*Alfred R. Evans.
Harrogate (The Club)	1857	Victoria Avenue	180	5	3	*C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Gt. Eastern Hotel	180	1	1	G. Nayles.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	*C. H. Lomax.
Hove The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	300	4 & 2	6 & 3½	T. S. D. Selby.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	*A. H. Saulez.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	250	5	4 & 2	W. Smaile.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	..	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	350	..	5 & 3	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	180	..	5 & 4	* Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	270	2	3	R. Edwards.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1853	St. Helier, Jersey	94	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1853	St. Helier	200	6	5	Lt.-Col. E. Waller.
Kendal (County)	1863	Highgate	127	5	5	H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	120	1	3 & 2	*A. L. Hine-Haycock.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	160	..	5 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	50	1	3	*A. A. B. Wilson.
Leeds (The Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	R. G. Emsley.
(Exchange)	1875	City Square	150	5	6	J. Wilkinson.
Leicester (County)	1870	Bishop Street	150	3	5	*W. L. Everard.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	5 & 2	*Rowland Garringe.
Lincoln (The Club)	1860	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	*W. S. White.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	..	5	W. Cunningham.
(Conservative)	1880	Dale Street	850	5	10 & 3½	Capt. E. D. Hay Currie
(Exchange)	1840	Fenwick Street	280	7	10	*" Hon. Secretary."
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	*R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Upper Parliament Street	450	7	10	A. P. Vlasto.
(Reform)	1879	Dale Street	420	..	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1847	6 Rumford Place	60	*Nil*	1	*C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf'd R. RockFerry	417	3	1	*W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1896	Mount Pleasant	436	5	4	*C. W. Bailly, M.A.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	352	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Maj. C. M. Crogan.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	..	6 & 4	K. McAlpine.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	530	5	6 & 2½	*W. I. Davies.
(Brasenose)	1869	Mosley Street	302	8	11 & 3	*Francis K. Fenton.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	300	15	16 & 8	Noel Heywood.
(Constitutional)	1868	St. Anne's Street	1,060	10 & 2	10 & 3	W. H. Snook.
(Ladies)	1883	90 Deansgate	300	1	2½ & 5	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,200	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	Mosley Street	450	10	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	117	2	4 & 2	L. Moller.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	75	..	2	*J. T. Vizard.
New Brighton (West Cheshire Sailing)	1892	Wallasey	120	1	1	*Philip A. Cross.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	105	3	4	*Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle - upon - Tyne (Northern Counties) (Union)	1850	Eldon Square	230	20	10	Andrew Thompson.
	1862	Westgate Road	375	21 & 1	15 & 7½	Alfred E. Carr.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	160	2	5	*Maj. H. Acheson.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	3	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1864	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1893	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2½	H. Gandy.
(Notts County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	150	1	3	C. Hurcomb.
(Oxford and County)	1905	Holywell Street	250	2	3 & 2	John A. Mackay Scobie.
(O.U.D.S.)	1881	George Street	120	2½	4½	*Alan Howland.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	1,500	£1	£3 15s.	William Gill.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	O. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	246	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	256	..	3 & 4	Frank C. Swallow.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	300	..	2 & 1	*B. H. Edmonds.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	350	7	£7 2s.	R. Bruce Harding.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	120	..	1	*Norman Short.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	150	2	3	*Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	700	£7	£6, 2, & 1	Col. E. G. Curtis, C.M.G.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	165	..	4	Frederick Winder.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	Ramsgate	400	3	3 & 2	*Richard Wilks (Lond.)
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	300	2 & 1	3 & 2	*F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate), E. J. Ventris.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrave Street	270	5	4	*B. A. Collins; A. G. West.
(Wellington)	1881	Station Road	330	2	4 & 3	*J. H. Jones.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	*A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	124	..	4	*Robert H. Cooper.
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6d.	1	*H. J. Calland.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	S. I. Pritchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	130	2	4	E. R. Marshall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1844	Ryde	300	5	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, D.S.O.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	Nicholas Cliff	110	5	5 & 2½	*C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1843	Norfolk Street	400	25	12	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	600	1	£4 10s.	J. E. Forsdike.
(Reform)	1884	Church Street	600	1	3	*Alan Brewer.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House	200	2	4	E. Pritchard.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	*T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1837	Bugle Street	140	4	5	L. M. Acland.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar Street	400	3	4 & 3	F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	Calshot	150	£3	£3	W. Campbell.
Southend (Alexander Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	275	2 & 1	2 & 1	*A. R. McConchie.
Southport (Savage)	1885	Lord Street	100	3	5	*W. D. S. Crowther.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	4	*Thos. Fernihough.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1845	Clifton Road	190	..	7	Col. W. D. Sanderson, C.M.G.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	100	3	2	Thomas Dale. [D.S.O.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	60	1	2 & 1	G. H. Burton.
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	150	1	2	W. H. Bishop.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1907	Castle Square	300	5	4	Thomas Elford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (County)	1880	Fore Street	225	5	6 & 4	S. H. Serrell.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1899	Tavistock	67	3	£2 10s.	*Capt. M. Hay Chapman.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	90	2	4	R. D. Watson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1871	The Croft	90	..	4	Lt.-Col. F. E. Trower.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1884	High Street	120	3	4	*H. J. Benham.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1862	Torquay	174	5	4	C. S. Wollen.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	London Road	172	5	4 & 2	F. A. Spencer.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	200	1	2	*T. H. Sleddall; *P. Wickenden.
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	157	3 & 1	5 & 2	Maj. W. Norwood, V.D.
Walsall (The Club)	1882	Bridge Street	100	3	7	C. Duignan.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	..	4	*Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tibbits.
Westcliffe-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	Shorefields Gdns.	500	1	2	H. L. Davis.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1876	.....	150	2	4	*Lt.-Col. G. D. Luard.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Charlotte Row	230	4	4	E. B. Beck.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	New Lowther Street	70	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1895	Southgate Street	120	1	3	*A. L. Body.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860	Windermere	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	30	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	164	5	6	T. E. Lawe, O.B.E., T.D.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	10s.	£5	*Adm. R. S. D. Cuming, C.B.E., D.S.O.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	175	10	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	4 & 2	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W.	120	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*E. T. Carlyon M.B.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	*H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	363	£25	7	Col. H. Mostyn Owen, C.B.

On Jan. 1, 1920, there were 8,994 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 945 (11·74 per cent.) since Jan. 1, 1919.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	£15	£4	D. W. Shaw.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	298	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. L. Patullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian)	1867	12, Archibald Pl....	120	None	2 Gs.	*I. E. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.)	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.....	450	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	950	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	James Falknor.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	8, 5 & 4 Gs.	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1897	7, Frederick St.	650	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht)	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scot. Conservative).....	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	10 & 5 G.	7, 5 & 3 Gs.	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scot. Liberal)	1880	109, Princes St.....	800	Susp.	7 & 3 Gs.	C. T. Nightingale.
,, (University).....	1864	127, Princes St.....	750	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
,, (University Union)	1888	Park Place	2,100	5s.	3 & 1½ Gs.	T. E. Hastings.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	7 & 15 G	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,500	10 & 5 G.	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	*W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin).....	1897	97, Buchanan St.....	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.....	1,225	8 & 4 Gs.	8 & 4 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New).....	1869	140, W.George St....	500	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	860	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	W. York; A. Christie
,, (R. W'st'rn of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	122	1 G.	1 G.	F. A. Downes.
,, (Scot. Constitutional).....	1891	46, Renfield St.....	1,100	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.....	620	40 Gs.	16,14& 8 Gs.	Maj. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1870	35, High Street.....	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran Esplanade ...	240	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley	1880	102, High Street	174	10 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Thomas MacRobert.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	Rothesay.....	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	500	6 Gs.	3 Gs.	Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Ulster).....	1847	Castle Place	320	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	Royal Avenue	470	15&8 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	*William J. McMillan.
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1802	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall.....	250	£10	£6	R. H. Leslie.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-5, St. Stephen's Gn.	300	1 G.	3 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street...	1,200	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	(Not appointed).
,, (Catholic Commercial) ..	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street).....	—	42, Dawson Street...	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	480	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Albert R. Foot.
,, (Hibernian Catch)	1860	112, Grafton Street ..	80	10 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.)	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn. .	500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. E. Holmes.
,, (Kildare Street).....	1788	Kildare Street	750	32 Gs.	12 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1845	29, Clare Street.....	220	3 & 2 Gs.	6 & 3 Gs.	E. Magennis, M.D.
,, (Sackville Street)	1794	59, Upper Sackville St.	190	—	12 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn. .	500	£15	£7	H. Harrison.
Kilkenny (County)	1881	Patrick Street.....	135	£5	£6	Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	230	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. H. B. Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Yacht).....	1846	Kingstown	350	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
,, (Royal St. George Yacht).	1845	Kingstown	400	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	George Street	127	£10	£6	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street.	161	8 Gs.	£6	*H. E. McCay. Capt. J. T. E. Miller.
Omagh (Tyrone County).....	1846	Omagh	96	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Queenstown Royal Cork Yacht)	1720	Queenstown	220	7 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	*W. Gallwey. W. Richardson.

NOTE.—**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1923 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 600 pages, and is sold for 3s. *net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 900 pages, and is sold for 6s. 0d. *net*.**

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THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any officer subordinate to him; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or any officer subordinate to him (Act 52–3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,803,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons. 1921. Males.	Females.	Total.	1911. Total.	Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	— 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,793	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,714,2.9	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	78,699	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,696,266	— 1·8
Bombay	*75,993*	*8,301,210*	*7,711,032*	*16,012,342*	*16,136,666*	— *0·8*
Sind	*40,986*	*1,837,265*	*1,442,112*	*3,279,377*	*3,513,435*	— *6·7*
Aden	*80*	*38,304*	*18,106*	*56,500*	*46,165*	+ *22·4*
Burma	230,839	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,158	..
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	— 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18·1
Madras	142,330	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,418	1,229,316	1,022,023	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,222	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	— 3·1
Total Provinces	1,093,074	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,410	205,986	172,991	378,877	420,291	— 9·8
Baroda State	8,182	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,.22	2,032,798	+ 4·6
Bengal States	5,393	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,864	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,423	7,388,051	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	52,326	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,997,023	6,129,019	— 2·2
Central Provinces States	21,174	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,1.2	— 2·4
Gwalior State	25,041	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 6·8
Kashmir State	84,432	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5·1
Madras States	10,549	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 13·5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3·0
North-West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,345	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	36,551	2,425,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,987	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	- 6·5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	- 7·1
United Provinces States	5,079	581,230	553,651	1,134,881	1,189,874	- 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	709,583	37 123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1·0
Total, India	1,802,657	163,995,554	154,946,236	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the

interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches on the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet.

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,079 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1911 * dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 35,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 5,000,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1911 * over 26,400,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

* Census figures for 1921 not yet available.

Languages.—India has 220 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 312,912,624 persons in 1911 are grouped in four families; and 23 languages belonging to these families are spoken by not less than one million persons each. The principal languages are Hindi (spoken by 82,003,235 persons), Bengali (48,367,915), Telugu (23,542,861), Marathi (19,806,636), Tamil (18,128,365), Punjabi (15,876,758), Rajasthani (14,067,590), Western Hindi (14,037,882), after which come Gujarati, Kanarese, Oriya, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Patna	119,976	136,153
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Surat	117,434	114,868
Benares	198,447	203,804	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Agra	185,532	185,449	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Poona	214,796	188,701	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

India under the Crown.

For a brief sketch of Indian History from 326 B.C., *the date of Alexander's invasion of India, to* 1858, *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK *for* 1917, *page* 566 *et seq.*

IN 1857, during Earl Canning's administration, a mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local

The latest principal publications relating to India presented to Parliament are:—Statistical; Abstract, 1909-10 to 1918-19 (Cmd. 1425); Moral and Material Progress Report, 1921 (H.C. 171); Indian Budget for 1922-23; Home Accounts, 1920-21; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1922-23; Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1921-22; Report of Standing Joint Committee on Indian Affairs (H.C. 102, 136); Non-Co-operation (Cmd. 1,586); Pensions of officers of the Civil Services in India (Cmd. 1,625); Report of the "Whyte" Committee on Burma Reforms; Premature retirement on proportionate pensions (Cmd. 1727); Report of the Committee on Indian Students; Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 1*s.* 9*d.* each).

self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the public services in India. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. A Royal Commission was appointed in April, 1913, to examine and report on Indian Finance and Currency The outbreak of war in Europe in August, 1914, was the signal for a great outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their

military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. A strong Commission was appointed to examine and report on the possibilities of further industrial development in India. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. Reckless speculations in Broach cotton prevailed, and a certain amount of discontent due to high prices was manifested. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 7 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. Two representatives of the Indian people, appointed by the Government of India, attended the Imperial War Cabinet in London. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. A Commission was appointed to enquire into the whole matter of the disturbances and the steps taken to suppress them. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. A Committees was appointed to enquire into the administration and organization of the Army in India, whose conduct of the campaign on the North-West Frontier, following the troubles with Afghanistan, was much criticised; and (1) to advise in regard to the future of currency and exchange; (2) to investigate the system of prison administration. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* p. 612). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant, was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works' programmes were sanctioned. A com-

mittee was appointed to inquire into the administration of the railways. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation (*see* p. 625). Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visted India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government, whilst desiring to abstain from interfering with the activities of the non-co-operation party as long as they could afford to do so consistently with their responsibility for the maintenance of law and order, avoided any excessive severity *vis-a-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President), reported and made the following recommendations :—The adoption of a policy of protection ; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries ; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education ; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices ; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour ; legislation against dumping ; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries ; measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates ; and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are : (1) that it possesses natural advantages ; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable ; (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected ; raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible ; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty is condemned ; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference are pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz. :—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members consider

that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. While some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements, complete tribal unanimity and co-operation still remains to be secured. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000), to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring, among other matters, as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT PEEL, G.B.E.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* pp. 122 and 225–6).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 8 members including the the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 611 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament. The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 11 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Revenue and Agriculture, Public Works, Commerce, Industry, Education and Health, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other conterminous countries, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf, Muscat, and Turkish Arabia look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The most important subjects that come before the *Revenue and Agriculture Department* are land revenue and surveys, forests, agricultural development, famine, and meteorology. The *Public Works Department* deals with irrigation, roads, buildings, &c. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, customs, excise, ports, post-office, telegraphs, &c. The department of *Industries* deals with munitions, industries, stores, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, and Assam; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Burma will be, in future, under a Governor.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem.*]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921) ..... *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. C. Kennedy Craufurd-Stuart, C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., 1/127th Q.M.O. Baluch Lt. Infantry..... Rs.1,250

Comptroller of the Household, Major W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1/15th Sikhs Rs.1,300

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. R. T. Lawrence, M.C., 10th Lancers; Capt. C. M. W. Noel-Hill, The Rifle Brigade; Lieut. H. G. Gregory Smith, Black Watch. *Indian Aides-de-Camp,* Subadar Major Dalpat Singh, Bahadur, I.O.M., 1/6th Jat. L. Infy.; Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., 1/127th Q.M.O. Baluch L. Infantry.

Surgeon, Major T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C., I.M.S. Rs.1,800

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members. General Lord Rawlinson, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India (1919) Rs.8,333

Hons. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma (*Rev. and Agri. and Pub. Wks.*); Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Education*); Sir G. Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Commerce*); C. A. Innes, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Industries*); Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru (*Law*); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (*Home*); Sir W. M. Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Finance*)* .....each Rs.6,667

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Finance Sec., E. M. Cook, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Jnt. Secs., J. E. C. Jukes, C.I.E.; G. G. Sim, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Financial Adviser (Military), B. N. Mitra, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000

Political Sec., J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. (*offg.*) Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., Major C. H. Gabriel, C.V.O. ...Rs.2,000

Foreign Sec., Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; D. de S. Bray, C.I.E., C.B.E. .....each Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec., E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.2,500

Home Sec., S. P. O'Donnell, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Jt. Sec., H. Tonkinson.....Rs.3,000

Dep. Sec., C. W. Gwynne, O.B.E. Rs.2,350

Legislative Sec., H. M. Smith, C.I.E.....Rs.4,000

Jt. Sec., W. T. M. Wright Rs.3,000

Army Dept. Sec., Sir G. Fell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs.3,500

Deputy do., H. R. Pate Rs.2,200

**Revenue & Agric. Sec.,* J. Hullah Rs.4,000

Under Sec., R. B. Ewbank Rs.1,600

**Insp.-Gen. of Forests,* P. H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E. Rs.3,250

**Public Works Sec.,* Sir S. D'A. Crookshank, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. Rs.3,750

Deputy do., R. P. Hadow Rs.2,150

Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

Consulting Architect, J. Begg, F.R.I.B.A. Rs.2,500

Comm. Sec., H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E. (*offg.*) Rs.4,000

Deputy do., E. C. Ansorge.....Rs.3,000

Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intell., H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E. Rs.2,000

Director of Statistics, Rai D. N. Gosh, Bahadur (*offg.*) Rs.1,200

Industries, Sec., A. C. Chatterjee, C.I.E. ..Rs.4,000

Dep. Secs., J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E. (Rs.2,150); F. R. Rudman Rs.2,250

Controllers—(Patents, &c.) V. Lough, Rs.1,400; *(Printing, &c.)* M. J. Cogswell, C.I.E. Rs.2,250

Education Dept. Sec., Sir H. Sharp, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Dep. Sec ,Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E. Rs.2,200

Rail. Bd.: Pres., Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G. Rs.5,000

Other Members, E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.; A. M. Clark .....each Rs.4,000

Sec., H. L. Cole; *Jt. Sec.,* K. V. Iyer (*offg.*) Rs.2,000 to Rs.2,500

Air Board—Sec., ...Rs.2,550

Advocate-Gen., Satish Ranjan Das Rs.3,000

Solicitor to Govt., Lt.-Col. R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O.....Rs.3,500

Auditor-Gen., M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.5,000

Controller of Currency, A. C. McWatters, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Dir. Central Intelligence, Lt.-Col. C. Kaye, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,000

Director-Gen. of Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs.3,700

**Dir.-Gen., Indian Medical Service,* Maj.-Gen. Sir W. R. Edwardes, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. Rs.3,500

Public Health Commr., Lt.-Col. F. H. G. Hutchinson, I.M.S. ..... Rs.2,500 to Rs.3,000

Mint Masters, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. C. McCormick, C.I.E., R.E., (Rs.3,000); *Bombay,* Maj. G. H. Willis, M.V.O., C.I.E., R.E. Rs.3,000

Royal Indian Marine, Director of, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*).....Rs.2,500

**Surveyor-Gen. of India,* Col. C. H. D. Ryder, C.I.E., D.S.O.....Rs.3,000

**Dir. Geol. Survey,* Dr. E. H. Pascoe.....Rs3,000

**Dir. Bot. Survey,* Lt.-Col. A. T. Gage, I.M.S. Rs.1,800

**Dir. Zool. Survey,* N. Annandale, B.A. Rs.1,750

Dir.-Gen. of Arch., Sir J. H. Marshall, Kt., C.I.E. Rs.2,000 to 2,250

Explosives Chief Insp., Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,450–50–Rs.2,000

Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares, C.I.E....Rs.2,800

**Agricul. Adviser, &c.,* S. Milligan.....Rs.2,750

**Dir.-Gen. of Observatories,* G. T. Walker, C.S.I., F.R.S., D.Sc. Rs.2,000

Chief Insp. of Mines, R. R. Simpson, M.Sc. Rs.2,000

Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle.....Rs.2,000

Agents to Gov.-Gen.: Central India, Lt.-Col. F. G. Beville, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Rajputana,* Hon. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Baluchistan,* Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....each Rs.4,000

Residents: Hyderabad, Hon. C. L. S. Russell, (Rs.4,000); *Mysore,* Hon. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs.4,000); *Kashmir,* Lt.-Col. C. J. Windham, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); *Baroda,* L. M. Crump, C.I.E. (*offg.*) (Rs.3,000); *Nepal (Envoy),* Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Rs.3,000); *Gwalior,* W. E. Jardine, C.I.E. (Rs.3,000); *Jaipur,* Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E. (Rs.2,500); *Mewar (Udaipur),* Maj. G. D. Ogilvie, C.I.E. (Rs.2,500); *Waziristan,* S. E. Pears, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Political Residents: Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*see also* p. 631) (Rs.4,000); *Aden,* Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000

* These officers are members of the Board of Scientific Advice.

corresponds direct with the Provincial Government, he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are about 270 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Punjab. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. Lower Burma has a *Chief Court*. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, North-West Frontier Province, and Upper Burma have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE
INAUGURATED IN 1921.

The Council of State.

President, The Hon. A. P. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In. Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	1	...	3
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, *nominated* *										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 19 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly.

President, The Hon. A. B. Whyte.

Deputy-President, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In. Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4†	2	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bengal National Chamber of Commerce	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
General population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	6†	4	4	1	104†
Total, *nominated**											39*
Grand Total											143

* Of whom 25 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act. 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, etc. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The populations are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS OF THE EIGHT MAJOR PROVINCES.

(*Note.*—The constitution of the new Legislative Council of Burma is under consideration.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of							
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	20
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	...
Universities	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	2	1
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total *elected*	98	86	113	100	71	76	53‡	39
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14
Grand Total	127	111	139	123	93	103	70	53
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7

* 28 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1921 comprised over 5,000,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,330 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 90 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil and Telugu. Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H.E. Sir Freeman Freeman-Thomas, Baron Willingdon of Ratton, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (April, 1919).....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith .....Rs. 1,300
Milit. Sec., Major K. O. Goldie, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E. .....Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. Powell; Major T. N. Watson, M.C.; Risaldar Yakub Khan.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir C. G. Todhunter, K.C.S.I.; Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Kt., C.I.E.; K. Srinivasa Ayyangar; A. A. Knapp, C.S.I., C.B.E. .....each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Raja of Panagal, Rai Bahadur K. Venkati R. Nayadu; Rao Bahadur A. Parasuramdoss Patro.....each Rs. 5333
Legislative Council:
Presdt., Hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir Perungavur Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.3000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swammikannu Pillai Avargal ....Rs. 1,500

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., R. A. Graham, C.S.I. .....Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec., L. T. Harris, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Local, Municipal, &c., Sec., F.J. Richards Rs. 3,000
Law Sec., Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao Avargal, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Finance Sec., T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., H. G. Stokes, C.I.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., W. Hutton (*Bldgs. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,250); Col. A. H. Morin, D.S.O. (*Irrign.*) (Rs. 3,125); Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E. (*Rlys.*) .....duty alince. Rs. 250
Board of Revenue, L. E. Buckley, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); M. E. Couchman (Rs. 3,500); N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E. (*actg.*) .....Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. W. G. S. Schwabe Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir W. B. Ayling; F. Du Pre Oldfield; C. G. Spencer; V. M. C. Trotter; W. W. Phillips; C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan, V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devados; Mutha Venkata Subba Rao Garu .....Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis, who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, and Kanarese are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oilseeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,581), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 617.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor, H.E. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (Dec. 1918) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., C. G. Adam.....Rs. 1,400
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. S. Rawstorne, M.C. ; Lt. J. H. Carmichael ; Capt. J. R. Aird, M.C. ; Capt. R. G. G. Byron ; *Indian A.D.C.*, Capt. Balkrishna Rav, Sardar Bahadur.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. G. J. Grafton Young, I.M.S. Rs. 1,950

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir I. Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E. ; M. H. H. Hayward ; Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Kt. ; H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I. ; C. Jehangir (*tempy.*) each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah; Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta ; Raghunath Purushottam Paranjapye each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council : Presdt., Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandarvarkar, Kt. .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Rao Saheb Harilal Desai.....Rs. 500
Sec., D. R. Norman .....Rs. 1,350

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec., P. J. Mead, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,750
Political, &c., Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Gen., Educl. Sec., J. C. Ker..... Rs. 2,750
Revenue Sec., G. A. Thomas.....Rs. 3,000
Home Sec., J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Lt.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,250) ; R. T. Harrison .....Rs. 3,125
Legal Sec., A. C. Wild .....Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., P. W. Monie, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,150
Commr. in Sind, J. L. Rieu, C.S.I.....Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, The Hon. Sir Norman C. Macleod Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah ; A. B. Marten ; E. M. Pratt ; A. M. Kajiji ; C. G. H. Fawcett ; L. C. Crump ; Dinshah Fardunji Mulla (*addtl.*) ; and 2 Acting Judges.....each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. (Rs. 3,500) ; B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy (*actg.*).....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., N. W. Kemp ; E. Raymond ; A. H. S. Aston (*actg.*) ; G. D. Madgaonkar (*actg. addtl.*) .....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 78,699 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 53 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 44 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugra, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.I.E. (March, 1922) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson .....Rs. 1,525
Military Sec., Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. Selwyn ; Capt. E. D. Evelegh, M.C.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar-Major and Hon. Lieut. Hira Singh Bahadur, I.D.S.M., 19th Lancers.
Surgeon to the Governor, Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.O.M. ; J. Donald, C.I.E. ; Sir Abdur Rahim ; H. L. Stephenson, C.S.I., C.I.E. ...each Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. Sir S. N. Banarji, Kt. (*Local Self-Govt. &c.*) ; P. C. Mitra, C.I.E. (*Educn.*) ; Nawab Saiyid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E. (*Agric. and Industries*) each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. H. E. A. Cotton, C.I.E.. .....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., S. N. Ray ...(per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Sec. (vacant) .....Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. P. Duval .....Rs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., M. C. McAlpin, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. and Edn. Sec., L. S. S. O'Malley, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750
Fin. Sec., A. Marr, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., C. Tindall, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,350
Agric. and Industries Sec., J. A. L. Swan Rs. 2,750
Pub. Wks. Secs. (*Irrign.*), C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750); (*Roads and Bldgs.*) C. P. Walsh .....Rs. 3,000

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. Rs. 6,000
Judges, Hons. Sir A. Mukharji, C.S.I. ; Sir N. R. Chatarji ; Sir W. Teunon ; Sir T. W. Richardson ; H. Walmsley ; W. E. Greaves ; B. B. Newbould ; G. C. Rankin ; C. C. Ghose ; P. L. Buckland ; H. G. Pearson ; Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy ; A. H. Cuming ; B. B. Ghosh (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 107,267 sq. miles ; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 15 per cent. Muhammadans. Hindi and Western Hindi are the chief tongues. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.
,, (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.
Governor, H. E. Sir W. Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Aug. 1922) .....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty, M.V.O.; Capt. J. L. Muir.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
Hons. Sir L. C. Porter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Finance*); Raja Sir Muhammad Ali Muhammad Khan, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Home*).....Rs. 5,333
Ministers, Hons. C. Y. Chintamani (*Educ. and Industries*); Pandit Jagat Narayan (*Local Self-Government and Public Health*) each Rs. 5,333
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. M. Keane, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Babu Anand Sarup, p.a., Rs. 5,000
Sec., W. K. Porter .....
Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., G. B. F. Muir.....Rs. 2,400
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,650
Judicial Sec., C. M. King.....Rs. 2,600
Industries Sec., H. S. Crosthwaite .....Rs. 2,550
Educ. Sec., K. Jagdish Prasad, O.B.E. ...Rs. 2,550
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) H. M. Willmott (Rs. 3,250); (*Irrign.*) A. C. H. Laurie (Rs. 3,000); (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion .....Rs. 3,125
Board of Revenue, H. M. R. Hopkins, C.S.I.; S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I. (*offg.*); J. R. Pearson, C.I.E. (*offg.*).....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.
Chief Justice, The Hon. Sir Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir Pramada Charan Banarji, C.I.E.; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott; C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; A. E. Ryves (*addtl.*); Rai Bahadur Gokul Prasad (*addtl.*); L. Stuart, C.I.E. .....each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal (*offg.*).....Rs. 3,500
Add. do., S. R. Daniels; D. A. Lyle (*offg.*) Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,222 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. More than half the population are Muhammadans, and more than a third are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.
Governor, H.E. Sir Edward D. Maclagan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Jan. 1921) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major G. C. S. Black, O.B.E., M.V.O. Rs. 1,400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. K. O'Brien Harding, O.B.E.; Capt. R. St. B. Emmott; Risaldar Major (Hon. Lt.) Amar Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.
Hons. Sir H. J. Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, C.I.E. Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Mian Fazl-i-Husain; Lala Harkishan Lal .....Rs. 5,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., H. A. Casson, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Dep.-Presdt. (vacant) .....p.a., Rs. 5,000
Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik (*offg.*) ...Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., D. J. Boyd .....Rs. 2,800
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,750
Transferred Depts. Sec., A. Latifi .....Rs. 2,700
Home Sec., J. Wilson-Johnston, O.B.E. Rs. 2,750
Police Dept., Inspr.-General, L. L. Tomkins, C.I.E.....Rs. 2,500
Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, G. Anderson .....Rs. 2,350
Public Works Secs. (*Irrign.*) H. W. M. Ives, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000), W. P. Sangster (Rs. 3,125); (*Bldgs. and Roads*), A.S. Montgomery (Rs. 3,250)
Financial Commrs., Sir P. J. Fagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); C. J. Hallifax, O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,500
Dir. of Agric., C. A. H. Townsend .....Rs. 2,650

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.
Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. W. Chevis; H. Scott-Smith; W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; Abdul Raoof; A. E. Martineau; D. M. H. Harrison (*offg.*); Abdul Kadir Shaikh (*offg.*); A. Campbell (*addtl.*); A. H. Brasher (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 230,839 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192, These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States are administered by local sawbwas, or chiefs, under the superintendence of a political officer. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Karen are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product

of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin. Burma is to be constituted a Governor's province.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 341,962.
" " UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Sir S. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Aug., 1922) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. P. W. Heanly, Rifle Brig. Rs. 1,100
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. T. Drake-Brockman, 7th Lancers; Hon. Capt. Sardar Bahadur Muzaffar Khan .....Rs. 1,000
Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn .....Rs. 3,165
Revenue Sec., W. Booth-Gravely (*offg.*)...Rs. 2,465
Leg. and Jud. Sec., D. D. Nanavati .....Rs. 2,150
Public Works Secs., A. J. R. Hope, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,415); C. E. Rushton .....Rs. 3,540
Reforms Sec., H. O. Reynolds.....Rs. 2,350
Financial Commr. (vacant).....Rs. 3,665
Development Commr., W. J. Keith, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 3,415

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA.

Chief Judge, The Hon. Sir S. M. RobinsonRs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. Maung Kin; C. P. R. Young; H. S. Pratt; B. H. Heald .....each Rs. 3,500

Judicial Commissioner (*Upper Burma*), L. H. Saunders, C.S.I.....Rs. 3,665

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. The bulk of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., W. B. Brett .....Rs. 1,500
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. E. R. Edgcome.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. Sir H. le Mesurier, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; H. McPherson, C.S.I.; S. Sinha .....each Rs. 5,000
Ministers, Hons. Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Madhusudan Das, C.I.E. (*Local Self Govt.*).....each Rs. 5,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. S. Sinha.
Dep. Presdt., (vacant) .....Rs. 3,000
Sec., J. A. Saunders.....Rs. 1,825
Chief Sec., E. L. L. Hammond, C.B.E.(*offg.*)Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E. (*offg.*) ...Rs. 2,550
Revenue Sec., J. R. Dain (*offg.*) .....Rs. 2,200
Judl. Sec., H. Ll. L. Allanson.....Rs. 2,600
Public Works Secs. (*Irrign.*), W. S. Bremner (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*), E. Blaber (Rs. 3,125); Rai Bahadur Bishun Svarup (*offg.*) Rs. 3,000
Local Self-govt. Sec., M. G. Hallett (*offg.*)Rs. 1,850

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir T. F. D. Miller...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad; W. S. Coutts, C.I.E.; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,057 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur. The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,766 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Governor, H.E. Sir F. Sly, K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1920), Rs. 6,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. T. J. R. Geddes.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. B. P. Standen, C.S.I., C.I.E.; M. V. Joshi, each Rs. 4,000
Ministers, Hons. Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar; S. M. Chitnavis, I.S.O. .....each Rs. 3,000
Legislative Council: Presdt., Hon. Sir Gangadhar Madhao Chitnavis, K.C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.
Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Finl. Sec., A. E. Mathias .....Rs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., E. Gordon .....Rs. 2,100
Legal Sec., D. G. Mitchell.....Rs. 2,450

Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*), J. M. M. Parker (Rs. 3,000); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,000

Judicial Commr., J. K. Batten (Rs. 3,500); H. F. Hallifax (*addtl.*); P. S. Kotval; F. W. A. Prideaux .....each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230), was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir J. H. Kerr, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Oct. 1922) .....Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec., Capt. R. O. Chamier .....Rs. 1,250
A.D.C., Capt. W. S. Halliley, M.C. .....Rs. 1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Hons. W. J. Reid, C.S.I.; Abdul Majid, C.I.E., each Rs. 3,500
Ministers, Hons. Rai Bahadur Ghanasyam Barua; Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Majid, C.I.E. each Rs. 3,500
Legislative Council: Presdt. Hon. J. C. Arbuthnot, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,000
Dep. Presdt., Khan Bahadur Muhib-ud-din Ahmad .....Rs. 2,500 a year
Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., S. E. Stinton (*offg.*) Rs. 2,550
Chief Secretary, A. W. Botham, C.I.E. ...Rs. 2,900
Second Sec., A. J. Lainé .....Rs. 2,650
Public Works Sec., J. N. Taylor, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 3,000

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,418 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.

Chief Commr., Hon. Sir J. L. Maffey, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E. (Mar. 1921) .....Rs. 4,000
Secretary to Chief Commr., C. Latimer, C.I.E. Rs. 1,950
Judicial Commr., H. J. R. Fraser .....Rs. 2,750
Rev. Sec., H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 2,750
Public Works Secs., Col. H. A. D. Fraser, R.E. (*Bldgs.*), Rs. 2,050; N. White (*Irrign.*), Rs. 2,150

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.
Chief Commissioner, The Hon. R. E. Holland, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Com., The Hn. W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. ms.; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans. The Afghan-Baluch frontier was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *vid* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.
Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir A. B. Dew, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. .....Rs. 4,000
Rev. and Judl. Commr., F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,250

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 557 sq. miles pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.
Chief Commissioner, Hon. C. A. Barron, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.
Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. C. Beadon, C.I.E., Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It

was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling-station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1920–21 was £11,862,000. In 1920–21, 1,360 vessels called at Aden, and 361 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Omān, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates at the 1923 examination must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or failure to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. No person will be eligible for admission to the Indian Civil Service who has made before any tribunal established under the Military Service Acts, 1916, an application for the issue to him of a certificate of exemption from the provisions of those Acts on the ground of a conscientious objection to the undertaking of combatant service.

Concessions as to the age limits, in the case of candidates who have served in the Army or Navy, are made, and full particulars can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 17½ and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India and by the War Office, the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment Rs. 425 a month (equals £42 10*s.* at the statutory exchange of 2*s.* per rupee). Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—It has been announced that a competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 6, 1923, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a larger fee from those examined in other centres. The regulations provide that a candidate must be a European British subject, and that if he (being a European British subject) or his father or his mother was not born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance, then at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and still is or continued to be until his death a British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 22 years of age on Aug. 1, 1922; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 30, 1923. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride, and will be required to provide themselves with uniform, towards which a contribution of £30 will be made by the India Office. Newly appointed officers may be required to provide themselves, in India, with a horse and saddlery, towards the cost of which the Government may contribute up to Rs. 600. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 325 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 125 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 675, and thence to Rs. 1,450 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts. Officers are subject to certain Leave, Pension, and Provident Fund Rules, details of which may be obtained from the India Office.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in

the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service*, which includes teaching and inspecting posts, are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, constituted by the Secretary of State for India, from among candidates who must have received a liberal education and who seem to be most suitable by the Board of Education or the Scottish Education Department. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs.400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs.50 a month to Rs.1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs.150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains are on probation for two years and receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

The superior Engineer establishment of the *Indian Public Works Department* is engaged on the construction and maintenance of the various public works undertaken by the State in India. Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have been born on or after Aug. 2, 1898, and on or before Aug. 1, 1901, but the maximum age limit will be reduced to 23 years in 1924. An Indian candidate must have attained the age of 21 and not attained the age of 24 years on the 1st day of July of the year in which he offers himself for appointment, except that in the case of an Indian who has rendered service in His Majesty's Services during the war the same maximum age limit as for Europeans applies. At present 10 per cent. of the appointments made in England are reserved for Indians, but the rule will be further considered in 1924. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month in case of men under 24 years of age, but candidates, if above 24, are credited with service as though they had been appointed in their 24th year. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,625 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. There is a prospect of pension; and there is also a Provident Fund. Appointments are usually made in June in each year. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the Secretary, Commerce and Revenue Department, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Candidates must be not less than 19 but under 22 years of age on January 1. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. A European candidate must be prepared to give an undertaking, if selected, that he will not marry before he reaches India. If he marries, after giving such an undertaking, he forfeits his appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. Candidates are required to produce evidence that they have a fair knowledge of either German or French. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. Should there in any year be more candidates considered to be qualified in every respect than vacancies to be filled, the Secretary of State reserves the right to require them to pass a competitive examination conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, on the results of which their final selection would depend. Selected candidates are required to undergo a strict examination by a Medical Board at the India Office. Before appointment a probationer is required to undergo a special course of instruction and to pass examinations in special subjects. The period of probation is in ordinary cases two years. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres in the United Kingdom while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. In the case of probationers of Indian domicile the rate will be £350 a year, not exceeding a total of £700. The grant of the allowances is subject to certain conditions. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 in the case of officers in non-Indian domicile) per mensem, and rises by increments to Rs. 1,600, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments, viz., to the Indian Agricultural, Civil Veterinary, Geological, Finance, Medical, Telegraph Department (Engineers), Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing, Royal Indian Marine and Bengal Pilot Services, can be obtained, on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1919, 1920, AND 1921.

*The figures below are given in £, rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. the rupee, or 15 rupees to the £.**

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

Principal Heads of Revenue:	1918-19. (000 omitted.)	1919-20. (000 omitted.)	1920-21. (000 omitted.)
Land Revenue	£21,090	£22,610	£21,317
Opium	3,289	3,038	2,356
Salt	4,278	3,832	4,509
Stamps	6,019	7,274	7,305
Excise	11,558	12,840	13,624
Provincial Rates	28	36	42
Customs	12,121	14,989	21,266
Income Tax	7,758	15,472	14,795
Forest	3,121	3,578	3,610
Registration	573	724	747
Tributes (Native States)	594	621	608
Total	£70,429	£85,014	£90,179
Interest	£3,830	£3,372	£2,384
Posts and Telegraphs	£5,343	£6,136	£6,413
Mint	£1,827	£1,787	£490
Receipts by Civil Departments:			
Law and Justice	£933	£911	£908
Police	186	232	246
Ports and Pilotage	132	140	165
Education	304	324	360
Medical and Sanitation	145	161	228
Minor Departments	395	496	464
Total	£2,095	£2,264	£2,371
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	£217	£214	£237
Stationery & Printing	120	133	143
Exchange and Miscellaneous	6,391	1,458	7,854
Total	£6,728	£1,805	£8,234
Railways:			
State Railways (Net Traffic Receipts)	£24,856	£21,066	£16,491
Subsidised Cos. (Interest, &c.)	106	158	185
Total	£24,962	£21,224	£16,676
Irrigation:			
Direct Receipts	£3,442	£3,888	£3,960
Portion of Land Rev. due to Irrigation	1,905	1,945	1,904
Total	£5,347	£5,833	£5,864
Other Civil Public Works	£347	£370	£508
Receipts by Military Depts.	£2,350	£2,603	£4,319
Total Revenue	£123,258	130,408	137,438

Expenditure (charged against Revenue).

Direct Demands on the Revenues:	1918-19. (000 omitted.)	1919-20. (000 omitted.)	1920-21. (000 omitted.)
Refunds and Drawbacks	£1,258	£1,493	£2,159
Assignments & Compens.	1,230	1,314	1,297
Collection Charges, viz.:			
Land Revenue	4,104	4,297	5,401
Opium	1,308	866	818
Salt	553	540	622
Stamps	220	201	352
Excise	539	610	800
Customs	303	311	377
Forest	1,927	2,133	2,482
Other Heads	345	427	540
Total	£11,787	£12,192	£14,848
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excl. Railways & Irrigation)	£7,000	£6,430	£7,070
On other Obligations	1,127	1,248	1,436
Total	£8,127	£7,678	£8,506
Posts and Telegraphs	£3,975	£4,565	£6,291
Mint	£306	£324	£170
Civil Departments:			
Gen. Administration	£2,490	£2,401	£3,222
Law and Justice	4,859	5,280	6,148
Police	6,110	6,850	8,016
Ports and Pilotage	221	308	272
Education	3,974	4,568	5,167
Ecclesiastical	137	134	169
Medical and Sanitation	1,740	2,140	2,508
Political	2,654	2,111	2,308
Minor Departments	1,503	1,768	2,124
Total	£23,688	£25,560	£29,934
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:			
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	£185	£201	£190
Civ. Furlough Allowances	141	390	697
Superannuation	3,525	3,009	3,127
Stationery and Printing	1,110	1,214	1,399
Miscellaneous	1,332	740	†3,087
Total	£6,293	£5,554	£8,500
Famine Relief and Insurance	£1,000	£1,138	£1,000
Railway Revenue Account:			
State Railways (Interest, Annuities, &c.)	£14,079	£11,392	£13,257
Other Railway Exp.	315	562	— 339
Total	£14,394	£11,954	£12,918
Irrigation	£3,947	£4,232	£4,678
Other Civil Public Works	£5,652	£7,091	£8,518
Army & Marine Services	£46,830	£58,169	£58,821
Exchange	—	£7,265	—
Total Expenditure	£125,999	145,722	154,184
Net excess (+) on Provincial Allotments	+1,079	+454	+594
Total Expenditure from Revenue	£127,078	146,176	154,778

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees (£6,666) and a crore is 100 lakhs. † Including "Exchange" (£2,156,000).

In 1915–16 there was a deficit of Revenue as compared with expenditure of £1,188,661, in 1916–17 a surplus of £7,478,710, a surplus of £8,087,000 in 1917–18, a deficit of £3,820,000 in 1918–19, a deficit of £15,768,000 in 1919–20, a deficit of £17,340,000 in 1920–21.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, provision was made for the definite assignment to each of the Provincial Governments of a part of the revenues of India. The revenues so allocated consist, in the main, of the receipts accruing from provincial loans and from those provincial subjects which are revenue producing, the principal heads of which are land revenue, irrigation, stamp duties and excise. In addition, a local government is given a share in any expansion of income tax due to an increase of the assessed incomes within the Province. This division of the sources of revenue leaves the Central Government, under present conditions, insufficiently provided. It has, therefore, been arranged that an annual contribution shall be made by eight of the nine local governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregate 983 lakhs of rupees (Madras 348, Bombay 56, Bengal 63, United Provinces 240, Punjab 175, Burma 64, Central Provinces 22, Assam 15, Bihar and Orissa nil), but these contributions will cease at the earliest possible moment. As a special measure the annual contribution made by Bengal has been remitted for three years with effect from 1922–23. The revised financial arrangements came into force from April 1, 1921, as from which date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceased to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government.

BUDGETS 1922–23.

	Estimated Revenue. lakhs of Rupees*	Estimated Expenditure. lakhs of Rupees*	Estimated Surplus (+) or Deficit (—), 1922-23. 1921-22 (revised). lakhs of Rupees*
Central Government	13,322·8	14,239·0	— 916·2 — 2,879·2
Madrass	1,676·5	1,718·5	— 42·0 — 157·3
Bombay	1,492·1	1,542·2	— 50·1 — 285·7
Bengal	1,055·9	1,036·9	+ 19·0 — 224·1
United Provinces	1,358·7	1,385·7	— 27·0 — 125·6
Punjab	1,138·2	1,268·4	— 130·2 — 149·5
Burma	1,000·6	1,190·7	— 190·1 — 28·2
Central Provinces and Berar	535·2	572·2	— 37·0 — 27·0
Assam	208·1	222·6	— 14·5 — 18·3
Bihar and Orissa	462·7	513·8	— 51·1 — 39·8
Total	22,250·8	23,690·0	— 1,439·2 — 3,934·7

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	1920–21.	Revised Estimate, 1921–22.	Budget Estimate, 1922–23.
	(*Lakhs of rupees.*)*		
State Railways	2,588·9	2,367·6	3,000·0
Postal & Telegraph Debt	—	128·1	145·0
Irrigation Works	66·8	6·2	2·7
New Capital at Delhi	125·8	140·1	200·0

Provincial Governments.

Irrigation Works & Development Schemes	—	509·0	785·2

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees.

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1921–22 was estimated at Rs. 4 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·4 per head. The Budget for 1917–18 introduced a super-tax on large incomes, enhanced the export duties on raw jute, increased the import duties on cotton manufactures, and imposed, as a war measure, a surcharge on railway goods and traffic. The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920–21. The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921–22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922–23 increased railway passenger fares, postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1922, the debt of India amounted to Rs. 63,572 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 8,320 lakhs, besides a charge of Rs. 506 lakhs for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 877 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £40,141,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £8,835,000 and Rs. 2,569 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State in 1920–21 amounted to £23,221,000, of which £1,238,000 was due to irrigation and credited under that head.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1920–21, 1,550 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 8,277 chests sold

direct to Governments of Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Netherlands (Indies), &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,360,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £818,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to £13,334,000 net in 1920-21.

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was £20,651,000 in 1920-21. (For tariff *see* page 625.) The export duty on rice yielded £402,000, and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods £1,569,000 in 1920-21. New and enhanced duties were brought into effect on March 1, 1916, 1917, 1921, and 1922.

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax. Per Rupee* *
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
,, 5,000 ,,	6 ,,
,, 10,000 ,,	9 ,,
,, 20,000 ,,	12 ,,
,, 30,000 ,,	15 ,,
,, 40,000 ,,	18 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded £7,280,000 (net) in 1920-21. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ with effect from March 1, 1916.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1920-21 conveyed 1,387 millions of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 39 millions of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1921, was 387,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1920-21 was nearly 20 millions. Their capital cost to the end of 1920-21 was £10,710,000. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services yielded for the year 1920-21 a net income of £189,000. The Indo-European Telegraph Department yielded a profit of 6·5 per cent. on its capital expenditure of £1,267,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1921, was 37,029, while the mileage under construction was 2,128. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1921, the total capital at charge was £420,041,000. The net earnings of the railways in 1920-21 amounted to £21,131,000. The number of passengers increased to 573 millions, and the goods traffic increased to 95½ million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net working profit from State railways was £3,761,000 in 1920-21. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1920-21 was about £17,386,000.

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1921, was £52,408,100, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,061,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works was nearly 28 million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised is estimated at nearly 200 per cent. on the capital outlay. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1920-21 to £27,035,000: Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £9,470,000; Interest on Irrigation Debt, £5,100; Interest on Ordinary Debt and Management of Debt, £1,621,400; other Debt Services, £1,564,000; Stores, £6,274,000, of which £3,922,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,057,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,175,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £2,039,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,469,000; home administration, £625,000. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the

whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1922, amounted to £43,745,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1922, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £40,140,000 (estimated value), while £1,775 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 76,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 170,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Imperial Service Troops furnished by native States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 38,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about £57,985,000 in 1919–20. The estimated net expenditure for 1922–23 is £41,450,000. During the war of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of ten sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G, D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*) .....Rs. 2,500

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1920–21 numbered 206,000, and the scholars 8,377,000, including 1,413,000 females. Of the institutions, about 84 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1920–21, £11,182,000, £2,530,000 came from fees, and £6,711,000 from provincial revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1911 showed that only 106 males and 10 females per thousand can read and write.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1919–20 numbered 739, controlling a total population of nearly 17½ millions, and receiving an income of £4,968,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,639,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 10,187 members of municipal bodies 9,389 were Indians, and 8,567 were non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Nearly 40 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £6,629,000 in 1919–20 was devoted to civil works, 28 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 11,000 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1919, 2,283,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,135,000 persons were tried, and 1,024,000 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 584 were sentenced to death, 2,676 to transportation, and 203,396 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1919 was 12,924 officers and 190,844 men. There were 773 prisons, with a daily average of 127,500 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 11,553 prisoners on March 31, 1920.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective, and proposals have been formulated with a view to securing more complete and accurate vital statistics. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919. There were over 7 million deaths from influenza during 1918. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1919 were about 10,540,000 in India as a whole. Over 20,000 people were killed by snakes in 1919. In 3,242 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 35,270,000 patients were treated in 1919. The number of persons vaccinated in 1919 was 10,740,000. According to the census of 1911 there were 110,000 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920–21 and 1921–22 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

In 1913–14 both imports and exports of merchandise were of unprecedented magnitude, but the outbreak of war during the course of the year 1914–15 brought the figures for the year down to the level at which they stood five or six years earlier. There was, however, a recovery in 1916–17. The rise in prices was a very potent factor in the increase in values. During the year 1921–22 as compared with 1920–21 the value of the imports decreased by £46,745,000, and the exports decreased by £17,392,000. In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—machinery (£7,920,000), sugar (£6,000,000), coal and coke (£3,698,000), railway plant (£3,187,000). There were decreases in cotton goods (£28,747,000), iron and steel (£6,732,000), motor cars, &c. (£6,407,000), paper, &c. (£3,308,000), hardware (£2,110,000), silk goods (£1,738,000), brass (£1,649,000), and most other articles.

In the export trade raw cotton increased by £8,228,000, tea by £4,048,000, grain, &c., by £2,895,000, hides and skins by £489,003. The other principal items show considerable decreases, except leather, seeds, lac, raw wool, dyes, spices, oilcake, paraffin wax, and bran.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1921–22:—

IMPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton Goods	£30,281	Chemicals	£1,273
Machinery, &c.	22 837	Brass, &c.	1,222
Sugar, &c.	18,335	Fruits and Vegetables	1,120
Iron and Steel	14,090	Cigarettes, &c.	1,100
Railway plant..	12,607	Drugs & Medicines	1,056
Cotton Yarn	7,678	Rubber Manuf's	1,029
Mineral Oils	4,892	Salt	1,011
Hardware, &c...	3,946	Silk (raw)	881
Coal and Coke..	3,900	Copper	837
Instruments, &c.	3,432	Paints	826
Liquors	2,511	Woollen Goods	819
Dyes	2,137	Wood & Timber.	767
Silk Goods	1,991	Apparel	751
Motor cars, cycles, &c.	1,812	Belting	672
Provisions	1,802	Stationery	609
Paper, &c.	1,561	Soap	596
Glass	1,483	Haberdashery, &c.	419
Matches	1,359	*Government Stores:*	
Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	1,338	Rly. plant, &c.	£1,613
Spices	1,284	Coal, coke, &c.	1,044

EXPORTS.

	(000 omitted.)		(000 omitted.)
Cotton (raw)	£35.980	Coal, Coke, &c.	£1,069
Jute Manuf's	19,998	Coffee	927
Grain, Pulse & Flour	19,994	Oilcake	911
Tea	12,147	Dyes	882
Seeds	11,605	Paraffin Wax	852
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	10,434	Manures	779
Jute (raw)	9,366	Bran, &c.	764
Lac	5,277	Spices	669
Hides and Skins	3,988	Rubber	515
Leather	2,689	Wood	425
Metals & Ores	2,370	Mica	422
Oils	1,896	Hemp	265
Wool (raw)	1,696	Re-Exports:	
Opium	1,369	Cotton Manuf's	2,643
		Sugar	1,140

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise	100,283	112,689	138,647	223,732	177,564
Government Stores	9,287	13,019	9,153	7,692	9,377
Total Merchandise	109,570	125,708	147,800	231,424	186,941
Treasure—Private	17,370	814	7,416	15,563	20,766
Government	17,139	46,763	44,744	7,565	100
Total Treasure	34,509	47,577	52,160	23,128	20,866
Total Imports	144,079	173,285	199,960	254,552	207,807
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	155,629	159,550	208,186	160,008	154,253
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	6,081	9,705	11,852	12,029	9,376
Government Stores	1,560	959	3,977	6,392	2,143
Total Merchandise	163,270	170,214	224,015	178,429	165,772
Treasure—Private	3,621	1,792	5,013	17,201	12,662
Government	1 408	4,215	4,107	246	50
Total Treasure	5,029	6,007	9,120	17,447	12,712
Total Exports	168,299	176,221	233,136	195,876	178,434
Total Sea-borne Trade	312,378	349,506	433,096	405,428	386,291
Net Imports of Treasure	29,480	41,570	43,040	5,681	*8,154*†
Net Exports of Merchandise	53,700	44,506	76,215	*52,995**	*21,169**
Excess of Exports	24,220	2,936	33,175	*58,676*†	*29,323*†

* Net Imports of Merchandise. † Excess of Imports.

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1921–22 :—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£177,564	£154,253
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	56·6	19·7
Belgium	2·0	3·5
Ceylon	0·5	5·0
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·0	4·8
Egypt	0·2	1·3
France	0·8	4·3
Germany	2·7	6·5
Holland	0·8	0·9
Hong Kong	0·6	2·7
Italy	0·8	2·5
Japan	5·1	16·6
Java and Borneo	9·1	1·8
Mauritius	0·8	1·0
Straits Settlements	1·5	3·2
Switzerland	0·4	0·04
United States	8·1	10·8
All other countries	9·0	15·4

(Note.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

Customs Duties.—The general import tariff, which stood at 5 per cent. *ad valorem* since 1894, was raised to 7½ per cent. in 1916, to 11 per cent. in 1921, and to 15 per cent. in 1922. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows :—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., but the duty on other cotton goods is 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and ammunition, and certain "luxury" articles, including silver manufactures, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars and cigarettes 75 per cent., spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 P. 6 (with an additional As. 6 per gallon on motor spirits ; an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Machinery, grain, tea-chests, printing materials, iron, steel, and railway material pay 10 per cent., and a few other articles pay 2½ per cent. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 As. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale ; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 15 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins, with a rebate of two-thirds of the duty on hides and skins exported to countries within the British Empire.

Shipping.—In 1920–21 the number of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India was 8,503, with a tonnage of 15,473,000. Of this tonnage, 80 per cent. was under the British flag.

Ports.—The chief ports are Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Rangoon, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision.

Foreign Land Trade of India.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1921–22 were £10,077,000, and the exports £8,387,000.

Agriculture is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1919–20, 255 million acres were cropped, an increase of 27 million acres as compared with 1918–19. Of the total area cropped about 9 per cent. was under wheat, 31 per cent. under rice, and 38 per cent. under other foodgrains and pulses, 5 per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 49 million acres. The agricultural departments (central and provincial), which have been much developed since 1906, supply information as to crop prospects, new staples, manures, crop experiments, implements, cattle-breeding, &c., and distribute seeds. There is also a civil veterinary department.

Banks and Co-operative Credit Societies.—Besides the three Presidency Banks, closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1919–20 there were in British India and Indian States 1,394 central, 36,716 agricultural and 2,662 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 1,521,148 and a capital of £14,270,000.

Minerals.—The output of coal in India in 1919 was 22,628,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 306 millions in 1919. The production of salt is about 1,891,000 tons. The production of manganese ore in 1919 was about 538,000 tons, and of saltpetre 18,000 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 507,000 oz. in 1919. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and wolfram have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1919 was 2,024 tons, and of the latter 3,577 tons.

Manufactures.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. The 263 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1919–20, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 6,714,000 spindles and 118,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production in 1919–20 was 636 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 384 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 76 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 840,000 spindles and 40,000 looms. There were, in 1919, 7 woollen and 9 paper mills, 16 breweries, and various other factories.

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,032,798	Hindus	1,100,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1886	25,107	3,093,082	,,	905,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	13,374,676	Hindus and Muhammadans	3,000,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1885	84,432	3,158,126	Muhammadans	750,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,475	5,806,193	Hindus	1,600,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum (or Nawab) of	1901	6,902	730,383	Hindus	200,000
*Indore, the Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,469	1,004,561	,,	420,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	71,593	470,336	Muhammadans	51,000
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1884	3,217	833,441	Hindus	382,000
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,756	1,293,776	,,	176,000
†Travancore, The Maharaja of	1885	7,129	3,428,975	Hindus and Christians	761,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	780,641	Muhammadans	182,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,982	558,785	Hindus	210,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	700,983	,,	220,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	218,730	,,	46,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,361	918,110	Hindus and Christians	254,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	513,429	Hindus	167,000
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1880	15,579	2,636,647	,,	533,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	146,587	,,	40,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	639,089	,,	224,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	2,057,553	,,	440,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,412	1,407,659	Hindus and Sikhs	488,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,514,843	Hindus	187,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	303,181	,,	130,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,141	791,688	Hindus	232,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1913	1,606	165,463	Animists	15,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	154,603	Hindus	33,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	441	74,290	,,	25,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	417	63,015	,,	25,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,783	154,070	,,	56,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,155	263,188	,,	80,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	159,192	,,	16,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,668	202,811	,,	44,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	88,311	,,	14,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1909	6,050	223,788	Muhammadans	100,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	87,191	Hindus	56,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	330,032	,,	50,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawal of	1890	886	62,704	,,	18,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	899	531,217	Hindus and Muhammadans	240,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	87,920	Buddhists and Hindus	15,000
†Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	189,127	Hindus	34,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	865	346,936	Hindus	112,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	441,367	Hindus and Muhammadans	287,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1913	1,307	592,952	,, ,,	164,000
Dhrangadra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,156	79,142	Hindus	40,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	568	75,951	,,	50,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,271	Muhammadans	32,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	271,728	Hindus and Sikhs	87,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of four additional guns.

State, Salute, and Title of Chief.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1911.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,284	434,222	Hindus and Muhammadans	190,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	268,133	Muhammadans and Hindus	167,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	248,887	Hindus and Sikhs	103,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	349,400	Hindus and Muhammadans	151,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,766	226,250	Hindus and Muhammadans	35,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	82,090	Hindus	55,000
Rajpipla, The Raja of	1915	1,517	161,588	,,	67,000
Ratlam, The Raja of	1893	643	75,291	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1909	4,086	229,613	,,	112,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	87,093	,,	15,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	135,873	,,	34,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	132,530	,,	33,000
Chhatarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,118	166,985	,,	30,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	642	130,294	Sikhs and Hindus	74,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	161,916	Hindus and Muhammadans	94,000
†Janjira, The Nawab of	1879	324	88,747	,, ,,	33,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	181,110	Hindus	39,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	346,222	,,	30,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1870	822	90,230	,,	78,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1919	2,596	228,880	,,	33,000
Pudukota, The Raja of	1886	1,178	411,886	,,	101,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	1,486	218,860	,,	12,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	279	26,885	,,	26,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1913	1,198	138,520	,,	57,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,180	300,819	,,	44,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

The States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £608,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1920-21. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 709,583 square miles, and a population of 71,938,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Imperial Service troops. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 626–7 are the names of 73 ruling, chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,639,092) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1921-22 its exports to British India were £4,096,000, while its imports amounted to £1,687,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bengal frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religion is Buddhism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the native rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister, who paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The British Envoy does not interfere in internal affairs. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 50,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 350,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1920-1 was £86,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.H. Amir Amanulla Khan; *suc.* 1919.
Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Sardar Abdul Hathi Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan (called Khorassan by the natives) lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 250,000 sq. miles, and pop. 4,600,000. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1903. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Afghans (or Duranis) have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu.

Afghanistan is divided into six provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, Farrah, and Badakshan (with Kafiristan and Wakhan), which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. The law is bulky and the criminal law severe. Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There is excellent irrigation and all profitable soil is utilised. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass, from Kabul to Peshawar (191 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Quetta (125 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of

Afghanistan with India in 1921–22 was about £1,140,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £780,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent, both internal and external.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recoguise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted, while separate Postal and Trade Conventions are to be concluded in the future.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 180,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (80,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000) and Tashkurgan (17,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Major F. H Humphrys, C.I.E. (1922).
British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.
British Consul at Jalalabad, Khan Sahib Saiyid Muhammad Shah.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr.*, *Mesopotamia*, Maj.-Gen. The Hon. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Isa bin Ali and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Katr). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1918–19 the value of the exports was £1,318,000, and of the imports £1,359,999. The people (about 100,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Omān* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingah and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 2,250
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Major M. A. E. Rae Rs. 1,200
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. Moore, D.S.O., Rs. 1,300
Do., Bahrein, Bt. Major C. K. Daly .....Rs. 1,000

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *vid* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways.

Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt.-Col. P. T. Etherton). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *vid* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1921-2 was about £605,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,605,000 in 1921-2. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1921-2 the value of the total trade was about £544,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1921-2.

(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15=£1.)

(000 omitted.)

	Imports. £	Exports. £
Persia	313	558
Afghanistan	540	903
Tirah	34	67
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	210	436
Buner	12	18
Waziristan	385	210
Kurram Valley	4	24
Badakshan	0·5	...
Kashgar	5	2
Chinese Turkestan	129	146
Central Asia	96	176
Tibet	419	185
Nepal	4,096	1,686
Sikkim	457	89
Bhutan	57	28
Towang	4	3
Naga and Mishmi Hills	20	24
Duffla and Aka Hills	...	...
Western China	870	736
Siam	342	202
Kachin Country	12	13
Shan States	3,802	3,204
Karennee	68	22
	11,212	8,723

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,663	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	455,614	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,523,274	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,003,232	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	18,481	7,988
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,787,998

Land Area, 3,603,336 square miles; Water Area, 126,329 square miles. Included in the areas are the districts transferred from N.W.T. in 1912. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,435,556, and the urban population, 4,352,442. Of the immigrants in 1920-21, 47,687 were from England, 943 from Wales, 19,248 from Scotland, and 6,384 from Ireland; 48,059 came from the U.S.A., and 26,156 from other countries. In 1920-21 the immigrants numbered 148,477.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,764,311	1,721,450	3,485,761	544,463	27,000
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	48,000
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,833,523	311,084
1921	...	...	8,787,998	1,581,355	148,477

Races and Religions.

Countries of Birth.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,854	59,246	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

The Indian Population was 127,932 in 1901, 105,492 in 1911, and 105,998 in 1917. The Eskimos numbered 3,296 in 1917.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. The boundaries between the Ungava district of the Labrador peninsula (transferred to Quebec in 1912) and the Labrador coast region of Newfoundland are expected to be settled shortly by a Judicial Commission.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,539 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,000 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Sir John Young (Lord Lisgar)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava)	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll)	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 25, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 8, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	June 3, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921) £10,000
Secretary, Capt. O. H. C. Balfour, K.R.R.C. $6,000
Private Secretary and Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O. $5,100
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Hon. W. G. H. Joliffe, Coldstream Gds.; Capt. Hon. F. W. Erskine, Scots Gds.; Major Willis O'Connor, D.S.O., P.P.C.L.I.; Major George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regt.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Commissioner A. B. Perry, C.M.G.; Brig.-Gen. C. H. MacLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Col. C. R. E. Willets, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. H. R. Ewing, D.S.O.; Col. J. L. Ralston, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N.
Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.
Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.
Comptroller of the Household, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E., Suffolk Yeomanry.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

The New Dominion Cabinet (Dec., 1921).

(*In order of Precedence.*)

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. ...*$15,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. William Stevens Fielding, LL.D. 10,000
Minister of Militia and Defence and Minister of the Naval Service, Hon. George Perry Graham 10,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C. 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, Hon. Henri Severin Beland, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. 10,000
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau, LL.B. 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Daniel Duncan McKenzie 7,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Thomas Andrew Low.
Secretary of State, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B. 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. William Costello Kennedy $10,000
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Ewen Sinclair.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James H. King, M.D. 10,000
Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1874) 10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

AGRICULTURE.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell $10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Isabel Cummings 3,000
Deputy Minister, J. H. Grisdale, D.S.A. 5,500
Assist. do. and Secretary, Lt.-Col. A. L. F. Jarvis, I.S.O. 4,500
Commissioner of Agriculture, D. Marshall 6,000
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 5,000
Veterinary Director-General, Frederick Torrance, B.A. 5,040
Director of Experimental Farms, E. S. Archibald 5,000
Seed Commissioner, George H. Clark 5,000
Commr. for Canada of International Agricultural Institute, T. K. Doherty, B.C.L. 4,000
Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell 4,500
Dominion Entomologist, A. Gibson 4,500
Dominion Chemist, F. T. Shutt, D.Sc. 3,800
Dominion Horticulturist, William T. Macoun 3,700
Dominion Cerealist (vacant)
Dominion Agrostologist, G. P. McRostie... 2,880
Dominion Poultry Husbandman, F. C. Elford 3,240
Dom. Animal do., G. B. Rothwell, B.S.A. 3,120

AIR BOARD.

Chairman, Hon. G. P. Graham .....
Vice-Chairman, O. M. Biggar, K.C. .....
Chief of Staff, Air-Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. Gwatkin, K.C.M.G., C.B. .....
Director, Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, R.C.N., C.B.E. .....
Surveyor-General, E. Beville, LL.D. .....
Director of Flying Operations, Wing Comd. R. Leckie, D.S.O., D.S.C., D.F.C. $4,500
Controller, Civil Aviation, J. S. Scott, M.C. A.F.C. 3,600
Secretary, J. A. Wilson 3,900

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Auditor-General, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O. $6,000
Asst. do., Wm. Kearns 4,800
Dept. Accountants, F. Hayter, B.A., $4,140; J. W. Read; J. S. Stevenson; E. E. Stockton; A. H. Brown; E. S. Johnston each 3,960

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Hon. W. J. Roche, M.D., LL.D. $7,000
Commissioners, Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C., LL.D.; Clarence Jameson .....each 6,000
Secretary, William Foran 5,100

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. Jacques Bureau $10,000
Private Secretary, W. Ide 3,300
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, R. R. Farrow 6,000
Asst. do., George W. Taylor 5,100
General Executive Assistant, C. P. Blair... 4,800
Chief Accountant, H. V. Rorke 4,500
Departmental Solicitor, L. G. Catellier ... 3,300
Chief Inspector, E. S. Busby 4,980
Chief and General Inspector, S. W. McMichael, I.S.O. 4,080
Dominion Customs Appraiser, J. A. Watson 4,020
Dominion Inspector of Excise, Wm. Caven 3,960
Chief, Preventive Service, W. F. Wilson ... 3,900
Chief Analyst, F. W. Babington 3,300
Board of Customs—Commissioner of Customs (Chairman), G. W. Taylor; C. P. Blair; S. W. McMichael; R. W. Breadner.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Secretary of State, The Prime Minister.
Under Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. $5,000
Asst. Under-Sec., W. H. Walker, I.S.O. ... 4,000
Legal Adviser, L. C. Christie 5,000
Accountant, F. M. Baker 3,240

High Commissioner's Office, London, England.

High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin 10,000
Secretary, W. L. Griffith 7,000
Assistant Secretary, C. J. Taylor 3,240
Assistant Secretary, G. H. Mitchell 3,200
Head Clerk, E. P. Luke 2,640

Paris Agency Office.

Commissioner General, Philippe Roy 12,000
Secretary, G. A. Langlois 3,500

Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.

M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy) 5,000

FINANCE.

Minister of Finance, Hon. W. S. Fielding $10,000
Private Secretary, H. C. Fielding 3,360
Deputy Minister and Sec., Treasury Board, J. C. Saunders 10,000
Com. of Taxation, R. W. Breadner 6,000
Comptroller of Dominion Currency, G. W. Hyndman $4,500
Chief Accountant, J. G. Macfarlane 4,020
Accountants, E. L. Brittain, W. L. Blair each 4,020
Departmental Solicitor, R. B. Viets 3,840

HEALTH.

Minister of Health, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment*).
Deputy Minister, J. A. Amyot, C.M.G., M.D. $6,000
Asst. do., D. A. Clark, M.D. 4,380
Chief, Quarantine Division, J. D. Page, M.D. 5,000
Superintendent, Marine Hospital Service, C. H. Godin, M.D. 3,240
Chief, Division of Medical Research, N. McL. Harris 5,000
Chief, Division of Child Welfare, Helen MacMurchy, M.D. 4,000
Chief, Division of Venereal Disease Control, J. J. Heagerty, M.D. 3,540
Chief, Division of Patent Medicines, L. P. Teevens 2,760
Chief, Division of Narcotics, F. W. Cowan 2,640
Architect, B. E. Parry, M.R.A.I.C. 3,300
Accountant, J. Anderson 3,120
Secretary, F. H. Brown 2,940

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

Minister, The Minister of the Interior.
Deputy Minister, W. J. Black $6,000
Asst. Deputy Minister, W. D. Scott 4,400
Commissioner of Emigration, London (Eng.), Col. J. Obed Smith 4,500
Inspector U.S. Agencies, W. J. White .....
Chief Inspector of British Im. Children, G. Bogue Smart .....
Secretary, F. C. Blair .....

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Deputy Supt.-General, Duncan C. Scott, F.R.S.C. $6,000
Asst. do. and Sec., J. D. McLean 4,200
Accountant and Purchasing Agent, F. H. Paget 4,500

INSURANCE.

Superintendent, G. D. Finlayson, A.I.A. ... $6,000
Chief Clerks, A. O'Reilly, $2,800; A. N. MacTavish, W. H. Gilliland .....each 3,200

INTERIOR.

Minister of Interior, Hon. Charles Stewart $10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Featherston ... 3,500
Deputy Minister, Wm. Wallace Cory, C.M.G., 6,000
Asst. do., R. A. Gibson 4,800
Secretary, J. M. Roberts 4,020
Financial Controller, P. Marchand 4,020
Solicitor, K. R. Daly 3,660
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, I.S.O., LL.D. 5,100
Gold Commissioner, Yukon Territory, G. P. MacKenzie (Dawson City) 5,000
Director, Dominion Observatory (Ottawa), Otto J. Klotz, D.Sc. 4,800
Do., Dominion Observatory (Victoria, B.C.), J. S. Plaskett 4,500
Commissioner, Dominion Lands, J. W. Greenway 4,800
Comm., Dominion Parks, J. B. Harkin ... 4,800
Supt. Water Powers Branch, J. B. Challies 4,800
Supt. Geodetic Survey, N. Ogilvie 4,800
Director, Reclamation Service, E. F. Drake 4,800
Field Superintendent of Irrigation (Calgary), F. H. Peters 4,500

Commissioner, International Boundary Survey, J. J. McArthur $4,500
Director of Forestry Branch, R. H. Campbell 4,500
Supt., Forest Products Laboratory (Montreal), W. Kynock 3,900
Controller of Mining Lands, H. H. Rowatt 4,500
Supt., Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, F. C. C. Lynch 4,500
Controller of Land Patents Branch, N. O. Cote, I.S.O. 4,200
Controller of Timber and Grazing, B. L. York 4,020
Controller of School Lands Branch, W. T. Rollins. 3,960
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour 3,360

JUSTICE.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Private Secretary, J. E. Tremblay..... 3,960
Solicitor-General, Hon. D. D. MacKenzie, M.P. 7,000
Private Secretary, W. M. Dickson 3,400
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C., LL.B. 10,000
Asst. do. & Secretary, W. Stuart Edwards 5,500
Supt. of Penitentiaries, Brigadier-General W. St. P. Hughes 4,920
Chief, Clemency Branch, J. D. Clarke 4,000
Legal Officers, J. Chisholm, J. P. Bill, J. A. Renaud, $5,000, each; C. P. Plaxdon, $4,200; M. F. Gallagher, $4,020; F. P. Varcoe, $3,840; R. de Salaberry... 3,120
Librarian, E. Miall 3,000
Accountant, E. Narraway 3,900

LABOUR.

Minister of Labour, Hon. Jas. Murdock... $10,000
Private Secretary, Miss Sadie McCool... 2,400
Deputy Minister and Editor Labour Gazette, F. A. Acland 6,000
Assist. Deputy Minister, Gerald H. Brown 4,000
Director, Employment Service, R. A. Rigg 3,840
Secretary, F. Giddens 3,360
Superintendent, Government Annuities, S. T. Bastedo..... 4,000

MARINE AND FISHERIES.

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. E. Lapointe, K.C. $10,000
Private Secretary, Omar Langlois..... 3,360
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston 6,000
Asst. do., H. E. A. Hawken 4,500
Superintendent of Fisheries W. A. Found 4,800
Commissioner of Fisheries and International Commissioner, E. E. Prince, LL.D. 4,000
Chief Accountant, A. Boyle 4,020
Chief of Central Registry, J. E. McClenaghan..... 3,360
Chief Engineer, B. H. Fraser 5,400
Purchasing Agent, George H. Flood 4,000
Commissioner of Lights, J. G. Macphail, B.Sc. 5,100
Chief Wreck Commissioner, Capt. L. A. Demers 4,200
Chairman, Lighthouse Board, A. Johnston (*Deputy Minister*) .....
Director, Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart 5,400

MILITIA AND DEFENCE.*

Minister of Militia, Hon. George P. Graham $10,000
Deputy Minister, Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D..... $6,000
Acting Deputy Minister, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G. (Deputy Minister of Naval Service).
Asst. do., H. W. Brown..... 5,100
Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. J. H. McBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G. 7,500
Adjutant-General, Maj. Gen. Sir E. W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. 7,500
Chief Accountant, R. P. Brown 4,500
Departmental Sec, Lt.-Col. Charles L. Panet 4,200
Director of Contracts, J. A. McCann 4,700

MINES.

Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart (*Minister of Interior*) .....
Deputy Minister, Charles Camsell, B.Sc. $6,000
Director of Mines Branch, John McLeish, B.A., F.S.S. 4,500
Director, Geological Survey, W. H. Collins, Ph.D. 4,800
Director, Victoria Memorial Museum, Wm. McInnes, LL.D. 4,800
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Col. Gordon Ogilvie, C.M.G., R.A. 5,000
Chief, Division of Palæontology, E. M. Kinnle, Ph.D. 4,320
Chief, Division of Mineralogy (Vacant) ...
Chief Topographical Engineer, W. H. Boyd, B.Sc. 4,200
Chief, Division Fuel Testing, B. F. Haanel, B.Sc. 4,140
Chief, Ore Dressing and Metallurgical Division, W. B. Timm, B.Sc. 3,960
Chief, Bureau Metalliferous Mines, A. W. G. Wilson, Ph.D. 3,900
Chief, Bureau Non-Metalliferous Mines, H. Frechette, M.Sc. 3,900
Chief Chemist, F. G. Wait, M.A. 3,800
Archæologist, H. I. Smith..... 4,200
Chief, Division of Anthropology, E. Sapir, Ph.D. 4,200
Secretary, L. L. Bolton, M.A. 2,940
Accountant, P. R. Marshall..... 2,820

*NAVAL SERVICE.

Minister of the Naval Service, Hon. George Perry Graham (Minister of Militia and Defence).
Deputy Minister and Acting Deputy Minister of Militia, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G., C.E..... $6,000
Director, Capt. Walter Hose, C.B.E. 5,000
Secy., Paymaster-Lt.-Com. A. E. Woodhouse, R.N. .....
Staff Officer, Lt. V. Brodeur.

POST OFFICE.

Postmaster-General, Hon. Chas. Murphy $10,000
Private Sec., T. P. Murphy .....
Deputy P.M.G., R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 6,000
Financial Supt., W. J. Glover 5,100
Secretary, Arthur Webster 3,300
Genl. Supt. Postal Service, P. T. Coolican (*Acting*) 5,100
Division Supt., Montreal, L. J. Gaboury... 5,400
Supt., Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout 4,200
Do., Savings Bank Branch, J. H. Fairweather 3,600
Do., Railway Mail Branch, G. C. Anderson 5,000
Do., Equipment and Supply, E. J. Lemaire 4,500
Do., Rural Mail Delivery Branch, W. E. Bennet..... 2,900

* NOTE.—See note under "Defence" on p. 638.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE.

President of the Privy Council, The Prime Minister.
Private Secretary, L. Beaudry $3,600
Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau, C.M.G. 6,000
Assistant do., G. G. Kezar 4,000

PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY

King's Printer and Comptroller of Stationery, F. A. Acland (*Deputy Minister of Labour*).
Director of Printing, P. M. Draper $5,100
Supt. of Supplies, J. O. Patenaude 4,200
Accountant, F. G. Brouskill 3,480
Production Supervisor, R. E. Cook 3,600
Supt. of Stationery, E. Ryder..... 3,400

PUBLIC WORKS.

Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. King M.D. $10,000
Private Secretary, Gustav Heidman.....
Deputy Minister, James B. Hunter, B.A.... 6,000
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers 4,500
Chief Engineer, A. St. Laurent 5,700
Asst. do., K. M Cameron 5,400
Chief Architect, R. C. Wright..... 5,100
Asst. do., T. W. Fuller 4,620
Gen. Supt. Govt. Telegraphs, D. H. Keeley 4,140
Chief Accountant, A. G. Kingston..... 4,500
Chief Clerk, Estimates, S. E. O'Brien 4,020
Purchasing Agent, G. W. Dawson 4,000
Collector, P. W. Revenue, E. T. Smith..... 3,800
Solicitor, T. J. Carter, K.C. 4,020
Director, National Gallery, Eric Brown ... 4,200

RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon W. C. Kennedy $10,000
Private Secretary, C. H. Ireland .....
Deputy Minister, Graham A. Bell, C.M.G.. 6,000
Asst. do., George W. Yates 4,800
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden, C.E..... 8,000
Comptroller, W. V. Cope 4,800
Secretary, J. W. Pugsley 4,020

Railway Commission.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. F. B. Carvell, K.C. $12,500
Asst. do., S. J. McLean, Ph.D..... 9,000
Deputy do., Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., LL.D.; J. G. Rutherford, C.M.G. .....each 8,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright 5,000

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary of State, Hon. A. B. Copp $10,000
Private Sec., T. W. Quayle 3,960
Under Sec., Thomas Mulvey, B.A., K.C. ... 6,000
Asst. do., P. Pelletier..... 4,000
Asst. Dep. Registrar Gen., A. G. Learoyd 3,240
Chief Clerk, Naturalization Branch, A. Brophy 3,300
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 6,000
Chairman, Historical Documents Publication Board, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D. 6,000
Accountant, M. J. Birdwhistle 2,640
Legal Officer, Companies Branch, W. J. O'Meara 2,880

SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.

Minister, Hon. Henri S. Beland, M.D. (*Minister of Health*).
Deputy Minister, N. F. Parkinson .....
Asst. do. and Sec., E. H. Scammell .....
Asst. Sec., R. M. Stewart.....
Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. C. Arnold.....
Do., of Administration, E. Flexman, D.S.O.
Do., Orthopedic and Surgical Appliances, R. M. Law .....
Supervisor of Expenditures, J. F. Waddington .....
Chief Purchasing Agent, W. E. Wilford...
Chief, Pay Division, W. C. N. Marriott...
Chief, Insurance Division, C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C.....

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. J. A. Robb $10,000
Private Secretary, M. J. Cullen 3,360
Deputy Minister, F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S. ... 6,000
Assistant to the Deputy, and Chief Accountant, T. J. Code 4,320
Chief Clerk, Organization and Inspection, J. G. Parmelee, O.B.E. 3,120
Head Clerk, Subsidized S. S. Services, F. E. Bawden 3,060
Director of Electricity and Gas, O. Higman 4,200
Director of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 4,020
Director of Commercial Exhibits and Publicity, R. S. Peck..... 3,780

Bureau of Statistics.

Dominion Statistician, R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. 5,400
Asst. to Dominion Statistician, E. H. St. Denis 3,960
Chief, Division of Demography, E. S. Macphail 4,140
Chief, Division of External Trade, W. A. Warne, B.A. 3,600
Chief, Division of Agriculture, E. H. Godfrey, F.S.S. 3,240
Chief, Division of Industries, J. C. Macpherson 3,060
Chief, Division of Internal Trade, F. J. Horning, B.A. 3,060
Chief, Transportation Division, G. S. Wrong, B.SC. 3,360
Chief, Educational Statistics and Editor of Year Book, S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S. 3,060
Chief, Metallurgical and Chemical Division, S. J. Cook, B.A. 3,060
Chief, Financial Division, J. R. Munro ... 2,760

Patents and Copyrights Branch.

Com. of Patents, George F. O'Halloran ... 6,000
Chief, Patents Branch, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. 3,960
Registrar, Copyrights and Trade Marks, P. E. Ritchie, B.C.L. 3,700

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, Ottawa.

This Commission has final jurisdiction over all questions involving the use of boundary waters between Canada and the United States.

Canadian Commissioners.

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath $7,500
Commissioners, Henry A. Powell, K.C.; Sir W. H. Hearst, K.C.M.G. .....each 7,500
Secretary, Lawrence J. Burpee, Hope Chambers, Ottawa 4,000

United States Commissioners.

Chairman, Obadiah Gardner 7,500
Comms. R. B. Glenn ; C. D. Clarke ...each 7,500
Sec., Whitehead Kluttz, Washington, D.C. 4,000

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 87 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*. 24 for Quebec, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 3 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the present (Fourteenth) Parliament consists of 235 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 16 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 15 for *Manitoba*, 13 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 12 for *Alberta*, 16 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock $6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G. 6,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers 3,500
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C. 4,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P. ... 6,000
Deputy Speaker, George N. Gordon, K.C., M.P. 4,000
Clerk, W. B. Northrup, M.A., K.C..... 6,000
Clerk Assistant, A. Beauchesne, B.L., K.C. 4,620
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie... 4,020

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis Davies, K.C.M.G. $15,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. F. A. Anglin; Hon. Louis Philippe Brodeur; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault.....each 12,000
President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Walter Cassels 10,000
Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D..... 9,000
Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C. 6,000
Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. 5,000

DEFENCE.

NOTE.—At the last session (1922) of the Canadian Parliament an Act was passed creating "A Department of National Defence," combining the present Department of Militia and Defence, the Department of the Naval Service and the Air Board. At the date of compiling this statement this amalgamation had not been completed.

Service in the Militia is universal and compulsory on all male citizens from 18 to 60. Service in the *Active Militia* is for 3 years with 8–16 days annual training. The *Peace Effective* consists of a Permanent Force of 3,675 officers and men, and 120,885 Active Militia. The *War Effective* consists of four classes: the unmarried men 18 to 30; the unmarried men 30 to 40; the married men 18 to 45; and, finally, the remaining male citizens of 18 to 60.

Expeditionary Force.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Defence Council.

President, The Minister of Militia and Defence and Naval Service.
Vice-President, The Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.
Members, The Chief of Staff, The Director of the Naval Service, The Comptroller.
Associate Members, The Adjutant-General, The Quartermaster-General, The Director of the Canadian Air Force.

Royal Canadian Navy.

There are Naval stations on the Atlantic and Pacific, and H.M.C.S. *Aurora*, *Niobe*, and *Rainbow* (cruisers), and *Patriot* and *Patrician* (t.b.d.) are maintained and used as training ships for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Commissioner, A. Bowen Perry, C.M.G.
Asst. do., Cortlandt Starnes.
Financial Comptroller, A. A. McLean, K.C.
Secretary, Col. C. F. Hamilton.

WAR TAX REVENUE.

During the period of the War and up to the March, 31, 1922, the Dominion raised, by special taxation, for war purposes, $529,527,775, details of which are shown in the following Table. This special taxation is still in force, and the annual revenue therefrom is expected to maintain the average of the past two years at least, for some time to come.

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1915–1922.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1915	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,670,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
Total	8,351,446	1,971,146	4,117,957	174,549,915	154,679,639	185,857,672	529,527,775

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1919) 30,236 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with over 1,662,800 pupils; and 65 universities and university colleges with 38,543 students. The 22 universities had 28,486 students in 1919–20.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	*Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1917	232,701,294	148,599,343
1918	260,778,953	178,284,313
1919	312,946,747	232,731,283
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691

RECEIPTS.	Year ended March 31, 1921.	Year ended March 31, 1922.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	163,266,804	105,686,645
Excise	37,118,367	36,755,207
War Tax	168,385,328	177,484,161
Post Office	26,706,198	26,402,299
Canals & Public Works	868,994	1,294,572
From various sources	38,040,846	34,329,503
Total Receipts	434,386,537	381,952,387

*EXPENDITURE	Year ended March 31, 1921.	Year ended March 31, 1922.
	$	$
Debt Charges	140,653,607	139,357,450
Provincial Subsidies	11,490,860	12,211,924
Civil Government	8,784,178	9,968,932
Pensions	37,420,751	36,153,031
Public Works	10,846,875	10,574,364
Post Office	22,696,561	28,121,425
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	35,174,788	17,147,351
Other Expenditure	94,050,525	94,026,214
Total Expenditure	361,118,145	347,560,691

* Beginning with 1920 Railway Revenue has been applied against working expenses.

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1918	1,863,335,899	1,191,884,063
1919	2,460,183,021	1,812,584,819
1920	3,041,529,587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—In 1921 the acreage and yield of the principal crops were as follows:—

FIELD CROPS.	1921.	1921.	1921.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	720,635	32·25	15,990,000
Spring Wheat	22,540,589	14·00	313,845,300
All Wheat	23,261,224	14·25	329,835,300
Oats	16,949,029	30·00	510,093,000
Barley	2,795,665	23·00	64,252,800
Rye	1,842,498	14·00	25,800,400
Peas	192,749	16·50	3,182,400
Beans	62,479	17·75	1,105,300
Buckwheat	360,758	23·50	8,451,500
Flax	533,147	8·20	4,364,500
Mixed Grains	878,663	25·75	22,614,500
Corn for husking	296,866	48·00	14,220,000
Potatoes	701,912	158·00	110,895,000
Turnips, &c.	227,690	330·25	75,185,200
Short ton, 2,000 lb.		tons.	tons.
Hay and Clover	10,614,951	1·10	11,587,400
Grain Hay	57,603	2·70	155,500
Alfalfa	254,717	2·55	646,800
Fodder Corn	585,395	9·65	5,637,600
Sugar Beets	28,367	8·90	252,500

The live stock included 3,813,921 horses, 10,206,205 cattle, 3,675,860 sheep, 3,904,895 swine, and 37,182,117 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 128,087,148 lb., valued at $47,875,495, and of cheese 162,117,494 lb., valued at $28,710,030.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 794 fur farms in the Dominions in 1921, 758 of which were farms, the remainder being divided between

mink, raccoon, martin, skunk, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of the year was 22,455, valued at $5,775,095; born in captivity in 1921, 15,127; sold from the farms, 3,175, value $806,139; pelts sold 4,854, value $609,097, the total sales for live animals and pelts being $1,415,236 as against $1,151,556 in 1920. About 50 per cent. of the industry is centred in Prince Edward Island, though there are farms in every province.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1921 was $34,931,935 as against $49,241,339 in 1920 and $60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1921 was $26,353,321, and the number of men employed 55,157. The capital invested in canning and curing establishments is $19,411,990, and the number employed 14,104.

Lumbering.—The total value of production, including (*a*) logging operations and (*b*) mill operations, was in 1919 $222,322,975, and in 1920 $311,815,293, an increase of $89,492,318, or approximately 40 per cent. The principal items o production were sawn lumber $168,368,437, shingles $14,695,159, and laths $5,248,879. The logs cut were valued at $87,857,209, the pulpwood at $21,751,981, and railroad ties $2,767,281.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1919 had a total capital of $3,230,686,368, the value of the products being $3,520,724,039. These industries employed 681,500 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $689,434,419.

Minerals.—The metals produced in 1921 were valued as follows:—Gold, 926,329 oz. ($19,148,920); silver, 13,490,747 oz. ($8,452,493); copper, 47,620,820 lb. ($5,953,555); nickel, 19,293,060 lb. ($6,752,571); lead, 66,679,592 lb. ($3,828,742); cobalt, 196,160 lb. ($588,480); zinc, 53,089,356 lb. ($2,471,310); asbestos, 92,761 tons ($4,906,230); coal, 15,057,262 tons ($72,451,656); gypsum, 342,521 tons ($1,730,502); salt, 164,658 tons ($1,673,685); natural gas, 14,460,784 M. cu. ft. ($4,947,075). The total value of the mineral output, 1921, was $135,278,707.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1922.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
*United Kingdom	117,134,576	299,361,675
Oceania—		
Australia	1,041,027	10,678,600
New Zealand	1,783,500	4,128,538
British South Africa	127,738	3,890,390
British East Indies—		
British India	5,279,857	1,637,145
British West Indies—		
Barbados	2,994,559	1,377,984
Jamaica	2,213,873	2,214,164
Trinidad and Tabago	1,676,658	4,555,023
Other B.W.I.	1,226,363	1,829,798
British Guiana	6,166,664	2,298,105
Newfoundland	1,387,766	9,317,639
Hong Kong	2,114,077	1,411,699
Total British Empire	149,060,241	345,841,898
Foreign Countries.		
Argentine Republic	2,355,100	3,233,423
Austria	34,637	29,541
Belgium	3,817,931	12,359,300
Brazil	1,495,215	2,002,449
Chile	20,471	290,678
China	1,410,552	1,900,627
Colombia	360,509	127,199
Costa Rica	60,333	95,347
Cuba	13,042,568	3,974,432
Czecho-Slovakia	351,924	26,046
Denmark	119,315	2,243,181
Ecuador	487	32,588
France	13,467,803	8,208,228
Germany	2,006,513	4,509,547
Greece	1,033,981	5,247,035
Hungary	1,387,370	15,335,818
Italy	8,192,238	14,831,520
Japan	...	7
Latvia	...	171,035
Mexico	3,798,202	1,197,597
Netherlands	4,002,145	9,582,924
Dutch East Indies	833,101	951,569
Dutch Guiana	...	127,509
Dutch West Indies	1,505	45,433
Nicaragua	188,363	15,478
Norway	409,359	2,599,447
Palestine	—	—
Panama	...	178,770
Persia	89,428	250
Peru	6,983,403	71,683
Poland and Danzig	24,194	271,576
Portugal	220,956	87,664
Rumania	688	15,383
Russia	1,683	2,617,739
Salvador	33,212	27,106
San Domingo	4,065,910	64,497
Siam	5,659	56,029
Spain	1,782,440	816,977
Sweden	245,295	1,220,196
Switzerland	8,671,608	345,626
Turkey	852,507	641,422
United States	516,105,107	293,906,643
Alaska	276,807	293,184
American Virgin Is.	...	2,275
Hawaii	114,900	60,560
Philippine Islands	189,264	170,821
Porto Rico	105	1,301,979
Uruguay	47,847	151,291
Venezuela	294,305	512,499
Yugo-Slavia	...	23,331
Total For. Countries	598,744,091	394,398,782
Grand Total	747,804,332	740,240,680
Total Trade	$1,488,045,012	

* Details of the trade between Canada and the U.K. are given on pp. 514–518.

(For 12 months ending March.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	$	$
1914	619,193,998	455,437,224
1915	455,955,908	461,442,509
1916	508,201,134	779,300,070
1917	846,450,878	1,179,211,100
1918	963,532,578	1,586,169,792
1919	919,711,705	1,268,765,285
1920	1,064,528,123	1,286,658,709
1921	1,240,158,882	1,210,428,119
1922	747,804,332	753,927,009

Home Produce Exported, 1921–22.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$317,814,106
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	135,798,720
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	4,585,987
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	179,925,887
Iron and its Products	28,312,272
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	27,885,996
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	22,616,684
Chemicals and allied Products	9,271,027
All other Commodities	14,030,001
Total	$740,240,680

Imports for Consumption, 1921–22.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$173,274,288
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	46,645,789
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	139,997,137
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	35,791,487
Iron and its Products	110,210,539
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	29,753,096
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	137,604,140
Chemicals and allied Products	24,041,885
All other Commodities	50,485,971
Totals	$747,804,332

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of railways in operation on June 30, 1920, was 39,196 miles, the total capital involved being $2,088,222,267, the earnings being $491,938,857; and the working expenses $478,002,823, there were also 1,669 miles of electric railways with a capital of $170,826,404, earnings $47,047,246, and working expenses $37,242,483. In 1920 the passengers carried numbered 51,306,074 on steam roads, and 804,711,333 on the electric roads, and the freight 130,000,000 short tons.

Name.	Miles operated.	Capital.
Government Lines :—		
Intercolonial	1,592	$141,636,812
P.E.Island	279	11,901,180
Transcontinental	2,003	164,488,237
International Ry. of N.B.	111	—
Canadian National	9,320	428,433,090
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,681	198,724,100
,, ,, Branch Lines	1,033	17,788,440
Grand Trunk Ry.	3,567	429,589,117
Canada Southern	381	37,630,000
Canadian Pacific	13,295	620,291,139
Other Lines	5,934	355,766,881
Total, 1920	39,196	*2,008,222,267

Canals.—In 1919 the Canadian vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 24,774, of 13,995,146 tons There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,251 post-offices in 1920. The *net* postal revenue was $24,449,916 in 1919–20. At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,735 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 189,081 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1920 was 31,000 miles, and of other lines 21,393 miles. In 1920 there were 563 radio-telegraph land and coast stations operated in Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of about 270 nautical miles. There are long-distance stations at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, at New Castle, N.B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles, and at Barrington Passage, N.S., with a range of 1,500 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 341,333. Thirty-nine Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 162 miles.

On June 30, 1919, there were 800,000 telephones and 2,105,240 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter, 1,304,222 miles were urban and 647,340 rural. The earnings amounted to $29,401,006, and the expenses to $20,081,436.

Shipping.—The sea-going and lake mercantile marine of Canada on Dec. 31, 1918, consisted of 4,204 sailing vessels and 4,366 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,016,778). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1920 were: Canadian 11,994 (4,434,634 tons), British 5,511 (12,320,994 tons), Foreign 17,353 (8,489,126 tons); total tonnage 25,244,754. The entrances of coasting vessels (almost entirely Canadian and British) were 28,407,871 tons and the clearances 26,095,454 tons. The principal seaports are Halifax, *N.S.*, Victoria, *B.C.*, Montreal, *Que.*, Sydney, *N.S.*, Vancouver, *B.C.*, St. John, *N.B.*, Quebec, *Que.*, North Sydney, *N.S.*, and Nanaimo, *B.C.*

Banking.—There were 17 incorporate banks of issue in 1921, with 4,923 branches, with liabilities $2,519,098,671 and average assets $2,806,827,597. The balance of undrawn deposits in Post Office Government savings banks on March 31, 1921, amounted to $39,160,963. The total deposits in chartered banks in Canada on October 31, 1921, was $1,816,974,475.

Cities and Towns.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1911.	1921.
OTTAWA (Capital)	24,221	87,062	107,845
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	470,480	618,506
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	376,538	521 893
Winnipeg, *Man.*	241	...	179,087
Vancouver, *B.C.*	...	100,401	117,217
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	81,969	114,151
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	78,710	95,193
Calgary, *Alta*	...	43,704	63,305
London, *Ont.*	18,000	46,300	60,959
Edmonton, *Alta*	...	31,064	58,821
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	...	58,372
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	42,511	47,166
Victoria, *B.C.*	3,270	31,660	38,737
Windsor, *Ont.*	4,253	17,829	38,591
Regina, *Sask.*	...	30,213	34,432
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	23,132	29,440
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	...	12,004	25,739
Verdun, *Que.*	...	11,629	25,001
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	18,222	24,117
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	16,405	23,515
Sydney, *N.S.*	...	...	22,545
Three Rivers, *Que.*	7,570	13,691	22,367
Kitchener, *Ont.*	2,743	15,196	21,763
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	18,874	21,753
Sault Ste. Marie, *Ont.*	879	10,984	21,092
Peterborough, *Ont.*	4,611	18,360	20,994
Fort William, *Ont.*	...	16,499	20,541

* Not including capital expenditure on Intercolonial, P.E.I., and National Transcontinental Railways.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,226,379 live in towns, townships, and villages, and 1,707,283 in cities.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (one without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921) $10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. 1,400

Executive.
(Nov. 12, 1919.)

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. E. C. Drury $9,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. W. E. Raney, K.C. ... 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Peter Smith... 6,000
Education, Hon. R. H. Grant 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. Manning W. Doherty... 6,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. Beniah Bowman... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. H. C. Nixon ... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. F. C. Biggs 6,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Walter R. Rollo... 6,000
Mines, Hon. H. Mills..... 6,000
Minister without Portfolio, Lt.-Col. Hon. D. Carmichael, D.S.O., M.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Nelson Parliament..... $2,600

Chairman, Hydro-Electric Commission, Sir Adam Beck..... $12,000
Do., Workmen's Compensation Board, Samuel Price 10,000
Do., Railway and Municipal Board, D. M. McIntyre, K.C..... 6,000
Civil Service Commr., J. M. McCutcheon, B.A. 6,000
Chairman, Ontario Govt. Railways, George W. Lee..... 7,500
Do., Board of License Commrs., James Hales 6,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir William Meredith, *born* 1840 (1912) $10,000
Chief Justice, Exchequer, Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G..... 10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith..... 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Maclaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson .....each 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. W. R. Riddell; Hon. F. R. Latchford; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. R. G. Fisher .....each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1921 the area of cleared land was 14,961,176 acres, of which 10,075,073 acres were under crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was $441,418,000. Cheese factories produced 103,432,696 lb. of cheese valued at $18,676,380, and creameries made 42,817,304 lb. of butter valued at $16,421,778. In 1921 there were 694,237 horses, 2,890,113 cattle, 1,081,828 sheep, 1,563,807 pigs, and 11,458,206 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

The *Ordinary Receipts* of the Provincial Government for 1920 were $25,981,517, and the *Ordinary Expenditure* $25,880,843.

Log Products.—The total production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1920 to $43,147,777, or 25 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1919 was $1,737,536,546. There were, in 1919, 322,300 employees, an invested capital of $1,583,161,271, as against $715,531,839 in 1915, and an annual wage bill of $336,578,269.

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1921 being $54,505,770. The principal metals are: silver, $6,900,000, nickel, $5,752,615, and copper, $1,780,948.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now developing 400,000 horse-power, and a further development of 300,000 horse-power is now under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (141,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,845), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959); Brantford (29,440); Kingston (21,753); Peterborough (20,094); Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,891); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of

24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 81 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., *born* 1851 (1916).....$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. J. Papineau ..... *hon.*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. Alex. Taschereau..... $7,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron..... 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeault 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Parrault 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron..... 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. John C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau, Hon. E. Moreau, Hon. A. Lacombe.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon $4,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, K.B., Hon. J. B. G. Lamothe$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Greenshields; J. E. Martin; L. Lavergne; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard ...each 9,000

Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 ..... $10,000
Do. (*acting*), Hon. J. S. Archibald..... 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. M. F. Hackett; A. Malouin; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; L. P. Demers; Ed. Guerin; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; E. Lafontaine; Victor Allard; J. M. Tellier; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; A. Globensky; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. H. Loranger; E. J. Flynn; A. E. Delorimier; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; L. S. Maréchal; E. E. Howard; F. S. Maclennan; T. H. Chauvin; J. H. McDougall; G. F. Gibsone; C. E. Dorion; L. J. Cannon; L. N. Du Plessis; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyor; C. D. White; P. Cousineau, T. Fortin; L. J. A. Désy; J. Demers ..... each 9,000

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. J. P. Pelletier, 38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1920 was $14,472,651 and the actual expenditure $13,520,740. The Debt is stated at $48,756,764.

Production and Industry.—The total value of manufactured products in 1919 was $988,574,723 (1905, $387,900,585), the principal manufacturing centres being (1919): Montreal ($581,543,595), Quebec ($33,126,504), Sherbrooke ($19,403,771), Lachine ($15,259,704), and Hull ($15,181,622). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 150,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1916, $6,840,489. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1921, was 6,499,000 acres. In 1921 the value of dairy industry products was cheese 54,242,735 lb. (valued at $9,197,911), and butter 48,478,403 lb. (valued at $17,594,921).

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1919-20, 7,589 schools with 516,968 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 14 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant, McGill College, Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville; and Laval University (Quebec) and Montreal University, Roman Catholic.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), with a large export timber trade, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° 0′ N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. MacCallum Grant...$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. H. Murray, LL.D., K.C. $7,000
Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, K.C. 6,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. ... 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. H. H. Wickwire, K.C. 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hons. R. M. MacGregor, Wm. Chisholm, R. E. Finn, K.C., D. A. Cameron, K.C., J. W. Comeau, J. C. Tory.
Provincial Highway Board (Chairman), A. S. Macmillan; *(Engineer)*, W. A. Hendry, C.E.
Secretary of Industries and Immigration, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.C.
Secretary for Agriculture, M. Cumming, LL.D.
Commissioner of Forests and Game, J. A. Knight, K.C.
Chief Health Officer, W. H. Hattie, M.D.
Workmen's Compensation Board, V. J. Paton, *Chairman*.
Board of Commissnrs. of Public Utilities, John U. Ross, *Chairman*.
Power Commissio i, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, *Chairman*.
Provincial Auditor, W. H. Studd.
Deputy King's Printer, F. W. Smith.
Factory Inspector, Philip Ring.
Deputy Registrar-General, W. B. MacCoy, LL.B., K.C.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Robert Irwin $1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $10,000
Judge in Equity, Hon. J. J. Ritchie..... 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. J. Ritchie, B. Russell, J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers .....each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57 Pall Mall, S.W.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1920 there were 5,260,455 acres of land occupied, of which 2,093,633 acres were under crop, 3,166,822 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, of which about 70,000 acres were in gardens and orchards. Hay is the most important crop of the Province. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,800,000 barrels in 1921. The principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The total returns from the agricultural industry in 1921 were $57,600,000. Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax.

Manufactures.—In 1919 the total value of the manufactures was $140,125,095, as against $176,369,025 in 1917. The capital invested was $131,934,231, and 28,105 hands were employed.

Fisheries.—The total value of the fish marketed in 1921 was $9,778623, and the number of persons employed was 32,000.

Minerals.—The mineral product in 1921 was valued at $32,500,000, being only exceeded by Ontario and B. C.; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 5,734,653 gross tons were produced in 1921. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Intercolonial Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is the principal winter port of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,001).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of 230,000 inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,527), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian Government Railway connects the island with the mainland.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, D.C.L., LL.D., K.C..... ..... $9,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. Walter E. Foster 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. W. Robinson..... 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. J. E. Hetherington..... 3,000
Public Works, Hon. Peter J. Veniot..... 3,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James P. Byrne 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. D. W. Mersereau 3,000
Health, Hon. W. F. Roberts, M.D. 3,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. F. Magee; Hon. J. E. Michaud.
Deputy Provincial Secretary and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits..... 2,200
Clerk, Executive Council, Miles B. Dixon.
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. Allison. Dysart.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Harrison A. McKeown 10,000
Judges, J. H. Barry; O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler .....each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket 500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1920 were $3,100,892, and the ordinary expenditure $2,969,323.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 1,171,305 acres were under field crops in 1921. The total value of the field crops in 1921 was $38,325,400. The live stock (1921) included 295,446 cattle, 236,951 sheep, 89,337 pigs, and 69,958 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; the capital invested in this industry is upwards of $5,000,000, giving employment to 22,000 persons. In 1921 the cheese factories in operation produced 1,100,382 lb., value $203,041, and the creameries 1,152,168 lb. of butter ($475,112).

Manufactures.—The value of the total output of manufactured goods in 1919 was $100,005,605 against $35,422,302 in 1910, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($40,263,494). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Intercolonial Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, formerly the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1916) $9,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and Minister of Education, Hon. John Bracken $7,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. F. M. Black... 6,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. R. W. Craig 7,200
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb..... 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. Neil Cameron 6,000

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue.....$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. D. Cameron, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E..... each 9,000

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson.....each 9,000

Finances.—The assets and liabilities of the province of Manitoba at the close of the provincial year ending in 1920 were as follows:—*Assets:* Dominion Government $15,504,126; Investments $7,667,519; Cash $57,416; Utilities $17,139,867; Loans $635,619; Miscellaneous $14,045,269. Total principal assets $55,049,816; Other miscellaneous assets $21,212,511. *Liabilities:* Bonds $49,700,870; Treasury Bills $4,769,000; Sinking Funds $4,348,474; Miscellaneous $1,747,390. Total direct liabilities $60,565,734; Indirect liabilities $30,466,362. The ordinary receipts of the provincial government for 1920 were $9,870,710 and the expenditures $10,602,955.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres of which 7,421,786 acres were cultivated in 1921. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of the crops in 1921 was $72,135,500. The live stock included 419,789 horses, 817,759 cattle, 131,361 sheep, 224,704 swine, 3,752,614 poultry. The cheese output was 255,829 lbs., valued at $47,341, and 8,541,095 lbs. of butter ($3,253,057).

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactured products in 1919 was $153,003,614 as against $12,927,439 in 1900. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $111,535,655 and the hands employed 27,353. The principal industrial centres are Winnipeg $119,836,108, Brandon $5,881,380, and St. Boniface $3,711,413.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 47 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol $9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett..... 2,400

Executive.

Premier, President of Council & Minister of Industries, Hon. John Oliver..... $9,000
Provincial Sec., Minister of Education and Railways, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D. ... 7,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. John Hart 7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... 7,500
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C. 7,500
Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D. 7,500
Minister of Mines and Commissioner of Fisheries, Hon. William Sloan 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. F. A. Pauline.

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips, D. M. Eberts ..... each 9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D. A. Macdonald ..... each 9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, Hon. F. C. Wade, K.C. (1918), British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1920 were $13,861,603, and the expenditure $11,568,003.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1921 at $20,448,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The fruit crop in 1921, however, was the heaviest on record, 4000 growers harvesting $35,000,000. The live stock included 44,600 horses, 261,400 cattle, 51,500 sheep, 41,500 swine and 1,447,000 poultry. The butter output totalled 2,818,500 lbs., valued at $1,277,409, and the cheese 422,000 lbs., worth $80,540.

Production and Industry.—The total value of the output of manufactures in 1921 was $243,250,000 (1917, $68,500,000), the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver and Victoria. The yield of the other industries in 1921 was: minerals, $38,045,000; lumber, $54,394,000; fisheries (1920), $22,329,161. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $700,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. Shipbuilding (1918) 145,000 tons, valued at $25,000,000. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals, and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,500), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease since the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon (1919) $7,000

Executive.

Premier, Hon. John H. Bell $2,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. James J. Johnston ... 2,000
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Commiss. of Agriculture, Hon. Walter M. Lea 2,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Cyrus W. Crosby 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. George E. Hughes, Robert N. Cox, David McDonald, Frederick J. Nash.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. C. Gavan Duffy.

Departmental Officers.

Provincial Auditor, John Anderson $1,500
Sup. of Education, R. H. Rogers 1,800
Assist. Sec. and Treas. and Clerk of Exec. Council, Arthur Newbery, I.S.O. 2,000
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan 2,000
Registrar of Deeds and Commissioner of Public Lands, Francis Koughan 1,000

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... $10,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....
Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard; Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault ..... each 5,200

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1921 was estimated at $16,530,000. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 360 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 31,310 horses, 138,200 cattle, 131,800 sheep, 42,500 pigs and 690,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The total value of the manufactures in 1921 was $6,870,000, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,230), Souris (1,100), and Georgetown (882).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 524,582, an increase since the last census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 55 members, elected for five years,

representing 52 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) $9,000

Executive.

Premier, Treasurer, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Greenfield ... $8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. E. Brownlee ... 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex Ross ... 6,000
Municipal Affairs and Public Health, Hon. R. G. Reid ... 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker ... 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. George Hoadley ... 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith ... 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson ... $2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey ... $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. L. Scott (*C.J., Appellate Divn.*), $10,000; Hons. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke ... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—There is a succession of wheatfields, homesteads, villages, and towns; while settlers from the U.S., Eastern Canada, and the British Isles arrive in annually increasing numbers. The total area in crops, 1921, was 13,000,000 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government has established nine Demonstration Farms at different points, and on three of these are free schools of agriculture. Free homesteads are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The field crops in 1921 were estimated at $82,781,000, the principal items being wheat, $40,750,000; oats, $15,406,000; hay and clover, $4,549,000; grain hay, $11,335,000; potatoes, $4,072,000; barley, $3,730,000. The live stock included 916,500 horses, 1,854,000 cattle, 523,600 sheep, 574,320 swine, and 5,000,000 poultry. The butter made totalled 13,049,000 lb., and was worth $4,543,000, and the cheese (931,000 lb.) sold for $200,500.

Manufactures.—The total value of the output in 1919 was $94,856,000, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($34,003,000) and Edmonton ($31,420,000).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,300). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an estimated area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 109,675 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 60 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. ... $9,000
Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning ... 7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton ... 6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab ... 6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich ... 6,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. A. Cross ... 6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardener ... 6,000
Minister of Education and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta ... 6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857 $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each 9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie ... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1921 wheat yield total 190,000,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1921 was $416,472,000, viz., field crops, $250,965,380; live stock, $131,366,000; dairy products, 20,000,000; garden products, $2,000,000; game and furs, $2,000,000; poultry, $10,000,000. The live stock included 1,170,000 horses, 1,564,000 cattle, 188,000 sheep, 433,000 swine, and 9,550,000 poultry.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1921 was $35,869,588, and the value of the manufactured products $59,752,486.

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,430. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,740), Moose Jaw (19,300), and Prince Albert (15,600).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,075 square miles, of which 206,427 square miles are land area and 649 square miles water area. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending March 31, 1922, was $1,230,987.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie ... $6,500
Territorial Secretary, J. A. M. H. Maltby ... 3,300

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, *Mackenzie, Keewatin*, and *Franklin*. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., William Wallace Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy do., R. A. Gibson.

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,317
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,621
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619	262,938

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1918	7,465	9,929	17,192	5,183	9,886	15,069	1,865
1919	7,280	14,550	21,830	4,339	12,260	16,599	2,184
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,272	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-51° 37′ N. latitude and 52° 44′-59° 30′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922).....$15,000
Private Sec., Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.
Aide-de-Camp (vacant).

THE MINISTRY (November 23, 1919).

Premier & Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires, K.C.M.G., K.C.....$8,000
Marine & Fisheries, Hon. Wm. F. Coaker 4,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. William R Warren, K.C. 4,000
Finance & Customs, Hon. Henry John Brownrigg 4,000
Agriculture & Mines, Hon. Alexander Campbell, M.D. 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. William W. Halfyard 4,000
Education, Hon. Arthur Barnes, Ph.D. ... 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. Samuel J. Foote, George Shea.

Not in the Cabinet

Minister of Public Works, William B. Jennings 4,000
Minister of Shipping, William H. Cave ... 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. James D. Ryan..... $500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. William F. Penney 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$8,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent .....each 7,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1921 by 55,599 pupils. The Government grants in 1921 amounted to $834,922.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained :—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,478
Church of England.....	78,616	84,498
Methodists	68,045	74,334
Presbyterians	1,876	1,875
Salvation Army	10,141	13,051
Various	2,767	2,072

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1921, are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1913–14	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1916–17	5,206,648	4,554,891	34,489,765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918–19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919–20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920–21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1921, is stated as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1913–14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1917–18 ...	26,892,946	30,153,217	57,046,163
1918–19 ...	33,297,184	36,784,616	70,081,800
1919–20 ...	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920–21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1920–21 as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom.....	$3,230,305	$6,275,098
United States	9,556,244	1,854,101
Canada.....	14,841,561	1,976,032
Portugal	105,625	3,781,210
Spain	77,749	2,956,486

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions ; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, copper, copper ore, iron pyrites, and other minerals ; the total value of the fishery products in 1919–20 was upwards of $27,823,331.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 904 miles of railway open in 1919. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 847 post-offices in 1921, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 253,655 parcels. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 965 of telephone wire.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1919, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,326 sailing vessels of 149,197 tons, and 136 steam vessels of 22,205 tons. In 1918-19 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 1,711,668 tons, of which 1,315,704 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 38,645), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Edgar R. Bowring (1918).
Secretary, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north ; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Decennial Increase.
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,432	1,646,734	2,099,763	453,029
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,529	215,978
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	408,558	495,336	86,778
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	757,634	151,821
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,877	22,666
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,213	50,099
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	3,310	3,870	560
Federal District (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858
Total †	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,436,794	981,789

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1916	131,426	63,405	194,831	54,197	197,297	251,494	40,289
1917	129,665	65,089	195,054	48,029	87,039	135,068	33,666
1918	125,739	78,925	204,664	50,249	59,247	109,496	33,141
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,930	62,776	128,706	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	89,969	146,258	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,149	126,225	46,869

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

*† Exclusive of Aborigines and of Papua.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 57,111
1921	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794	981,789	1911-1921 ... 201,689

Races and Religions (*Not yet available for* 1921).

Races.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911
Australians	3,773,801	4,455,005	Church of England	1,497,576	1,710,443
Chinese	33,165	25,772	Presbyterians	426,105	558,336
Japanese	3,554	3,576	Methodists	504,101	547,806
Hindus and Cingalese	4,681	4,106	Other Protestants	319,731	458,379
Aborigines (estimated)	...	180,000	Roman Catholics	850,620	921,425
Do. half-caste	...	10,113	Jews	15,239	17,287

* The Aboriginal inhabitants of Continental Australia are not enumerated in the Census, with the exception of half-castes and those employed at stations, &c. Their numbers are estimated not to exceed 100,000, many of whom live in the unexplored interior.

† Exclusive of Native inhabitants of the Territories of Papua, New Guinea (late German) and Norfolk Island, which are Dependencies of the Commonwealth, estimated at 450,000.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The territory of the Commonwealth includes the Continent of Australia, the Island of Tasmania, Norfolk Island, Lord Howe Island, and part of the island of New Guinea (Papua).

Australia (mainland) is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest of the Continents, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39 East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which fall into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of nine Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Constitution rests on the fundamental law of March 16, 1898, ratified by the Imperial Parliament on July 9, 1900; and the Commonwealth was inaugurated on Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government possesses limited and enumerated powers as surrendered by the federating States, the residuum of legislative power being in the Governments of the various States. Briefly stated, the enumerated powers include authority over commerce and navigation, finance, defence, posts and telegraphs, census and statistics, and conciliation and arbitration in extra-State industrial disputes; with authority to assume the control of railways and lighthouses, marriage and divorce, emigration and immigration, currency and banking, and weights and measures.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G. (1920) £10,000
Military Secretary, Capt. Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. J. Traill, M.C.; Capt. G. Pitt-Rivers.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling.

Executive Council (Dec. 21, 1921).

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes, P.C., K.C. £2,100
Attorney-General, Hon. L. E. Groom 1,650
Treasurer, Hon. S. M. Bruce 1,650
Minister for Defence and Minister for Health, Hon. W. M. Greene 1,650
Minister for Repatriation, Hon. Edward Davis Millen 1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. R. W. Foster 1,650
Minister of State for Home and Territories, Hon. G. F. Pearce 1,650
Minister of State for Trade and Customs, Hon. A. S. Rodgers 1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. A. Poynton 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. John Earle 1,650
Assistant Minister, Hon. Sir Granville de Laune Ryrie, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D. (*Defence*); Hon. Hector Lamond (*Repatriation*).

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department:—

Sec., P. E. Deane, C.M.G. £1,250
Public Service Comm., W. B. Edwards, I.S.O., (*acting*) 1,500
Sec. Public Service Comm., H. A. Earl (*acting*) .....
Auditor-General, John William Israel, I.S.O. 1,000
Sec. to Auditor-General, G. H. Gatehouse. 650

Treasury:—

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances, J. R. Collins, C.M.G. £1,400
Asst. Sec., C. J. Cerutty 750
Accountant, J. T. Heathershaw 750
Commissioner of Taxes, R. Ewing 1,250
Governor, Commonwealth Bank, Sir D. S. K. Miller, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General's Department:—

Secretary and Solicitor-General, Sir Robert R. Garran, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles 900
Crown Solicitor, Gordon H. Castle 1,250
Commr. of Patents, R. G. Ferguson 900
Public Service Arbitrator, Atlee Hunt, C.M.G. 2,000

Home and Territories:—

Sec. to Dept., J. G. McLaren, B.A. £1,100
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan 650
Commonwealth Statistician, C. H. Wickens, F.I.A. 1,000
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham 900
Chief Surv. and Estates Officer, J. T. H. Goodwin 850
Administrator, Northern Territory, F. C. Urquhart.
Administrator of Nauru Island, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Administrator, New Guinea, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Lieut.-Governor, Papua, Hon. J. H. Murray, C.M.G.
Commonwealth Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt 850

Postmaster-General:—

Sec. to Dept., Justinian Oxenham, I.S.O. £1,150
Chief Clerks, J. C. T. Vardon; P. Howe each 650
Chief Electrical Engineer, F. Golding 1,000
Chief Accountant, G. G. Haldane 800

Defence:—

Secretary, T. Trumble, C.B.E. £1,150
Chief Clerk, W. A. Newman 650
Chief Accountant, Col. T. J. Thomas 750
Chemical Adviser, Marcus Bell 1,200
Sec. to Navy, Paymr.-Capt. A. M. Treacy, O.B.E. (*acting*).
Finance and Civil Member, Navy, A. Martin.

Trade and Customs:—

Comptroller-General, P. Whitton, I.S.O. (*acting*) £1,200
Chairman, Tariff Board, R. M. Oakley ...
Director of Quarantine, J. H. L. Cumpston, M.D. 1,200
Analyst, W. P. Wilkinson 850
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham 900
Director of Navigation, Capt. J. K. Davis. 800
Director, Bureau of Science and Industry, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G. 2,000
Director, Bureau of Commerce and Industry, Stirling Taylor.

Works and Railways:—

Secretary, W. D. Bingle £1,100
Director-Gen. of Works, Col. P. T. Owen... 1,200
Commissioner, Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell 1,800
Repatriation Commissioners, Col. J. M. Semmens, O.B.E., V.D.; Maj. J. E. Barrett; Major A. H. Teece, M.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1921, is made up of 27 for New South Wales, 21 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, and 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and consists of members of the Liberal, Labour, and County Parties. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. Sir Elliott Johnson, K.C.M.G.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the final Appeal Court of the Empire, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Judges, Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke ..... each 3,000
Arbitration Court, Pres., Hon. Charles Powers. *Judges*, Hon. Sir John Quick; Noel Augustin Webb.

DEFENCE.

On June 30, 1922, there was a total membership of the Defence Force of 186,857. Citizen soldiers totalled 124,489, and rifle clubs 47,638. The expenditure on Defence (excluding War expenditure) in 1921–22 was £3,117,853, this does not include Navy expenditure, which in 1921–22 amounted to £2,907,178. The total expenditure

on defence, including war expenditure, was estimated at £47,416,630.

Navy.

Under the *Australian Defence Scheme*, the Commonwealth provides and maintains certain ships of war, which will form an Australian squadron of the Royal Navy, under the command of a Commonwealth officer in time of peace, and an integral part of the Eastern Fleet of the Royal Navy in time of war. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy are known as *H.M.A.S.* (His Majesty's Australian Ship), and served with the Royal Naval forces throughout the war. The Commonwealth fleet consists of the *Australia*, *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 3 sloops, 11 destroyers, and 6 submarines. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The *personnel* of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on June 30, 1922, consisted of approximately 400 officers and 3,500 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The *Peace Effective* is about 110,000 of all ranks; the *War Establishment* about 127,000 upwards. The Commonwealth had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces, who are unrivalled as mounted infantry, behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To Aug. 5, 1918, their War record was 36 V.C., 370 D.S.O. (14 bars), 1,258 M.C. (48 bars), 920 D.C.M. (10 bars), 5,206 M.M. (167 bars and 2 double bars), 248 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. from the outbreak of the War to July 31, 1920, were: killed, 59,302; missing, 1; prisoners of war, 4,087; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 218—total, 318,384.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1922, was £473,390,950, of which amount upwards of £107,558,115 was charged against revenue.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1916–17	34,067,434	27,797,015	6,270,419
1917–18	36,839,868	30,499,494	6,340,374
1918–19	44,716,918	38,262,585	6,454,333
1919–20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920–21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921–22	64,913,085	65,118,265	...

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25*s.* per head of the population.

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1916–17, £53,114,237; 1917–18, £56,898,556; 1918–19, £63,622,780; 1919–20, £47,357,381; and 1920–21, £37,166,201.

DEBT.

The Commonwealth has now undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £3,968,297 at June 30, 1921. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments. The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1921, was £401,720,024, including a War Loan from the British Government of £49,082,059, and a debt of £42,696,500 for expenses incurred by the Imperial Government for A.I.F. and Naval Services. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government, the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1921) to about £812,000,000, or about £148 per head of the population.

Banking.—On June 30, 1921, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £290,908,063, and the Australian assets to £312,745,895. At the close of the financial year 1920–21 there were 3,256,319 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £153,147,457.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1919–20 and 1920–21 was:—

	1919–20.	1920–21.
Agricultural	£72,234,000	£112,796,000
Pastoral	109,062,000	93,824,000
Dairying, &c.	38,830,000	52,613,000
Forests and Fisheries	10,170,000	10,490,000
Mining	19,725,000	22,457,000
Manufacturing	98,162,000	110,028,000
	£348,183,000	£402,208,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of the Commonwealth is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 15,069,858 were under cultivation in 1920–21.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. *Bushels.*
Wheat	9,072,167	145,873,850
Oats	936,996	18,521,077
Barley	334,747	7,155,372
Maize	284,283	7,258,782
Hay	3,233,189	*Tons* 4,686,366
Sugar Cane	174,001	*Tons* 1,470,768

Live Stock.

	1919.	1920.
Sheep	75,554,082	77,897,555
Cattle	12,711,067	13,499,737
Horses	2,421,201	2,415,510
Pigs	695,968	764,406

In 1921 the Commonwealth produced 547,502,715 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 663,249,164 lb. in 1920; 208,081,864 lb. of butter in 1920; 24,160,524 lb. of cheese in 1920, and 50,250,487 lb. of bacon and hams in 1920.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1921 the value of gold produced was £4,016,326 (in 1920, £5,308,092); silver and lead, £763,218 (1920); copper, £2,657,756 (1920); tin, £1,125,084 (1920); coal, £9,508,176 (1920); the value of all minerals produced in 1920 being £22,456,943.

Manufactures.—In 1920–21 there were in the Commonwealth 17,113 industrial establishments, employing 386,639 hands; wages paid amounted to £62,931,718; the value of plant and machinery, lands and buildings, £129,486,738; of materials used, £205,866,282; value added by manufacture, £118,720,237; and total value of final output £324,586,519.

Trade Unions.—In 1921 there were 382 Trade Unions with 2,555 branches and 703,009 members, of whom 80,516 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1921 was 1,074,182 males and 251,391 females.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the years 1914–15—1920–21 are as follows, the value of gold and silver coin and bullion being included in the totals :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1915–16 .	£77,744,566	£74,778,321	£152,522,887
1916–17 .	76,228,679	97,955,482	174,184,161
1917–18 .	62,334,449	81,429,221	143,763,670
1918–19 .	102,335,159	113,963,976	216,299,135
1919–20 .	98,974,292	149,823,509	248,797,801
1920–21 .	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738

Total trade of 1914–15 £25 2*s.* 10*d.* per head, 1915–16 £30 13*s.* 9*d.* per head, 1916–17 £35 8*s.* 3*d.* per head, 1917–18 £28 17*s.* 0*d.* per head, 1918–19 £42 11*s.* 4*d.* per head, 1919–20 £46 18*s.* 1*d.* per head, and 1920–21 £54 14*s.*

Exchange of trade, 1920–21 :—

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£76,850,000	£67,520,000
Germany	57,000	1,457,000
United States	36,113,000	9,966,000
Belgium	1,930,000	6,846,000
France	3,598,000	6,410,000
New Zealand	1,996,000	7,781,000
India	7,313,000	2,193,000
Ceylon	838,000	299,000
Japan	5,230,000	3,118,000
South Africa	534,000	3,050,000
Canada	4,425,000	155,000
Argentine	47,000	7,000
Netherlands East Indies	8,799,000	2,569,000
Switzerland	2,016,000	20,000
Italy	828,000	2,548,000

Principal articles (£ sterling, 000 omitted) :—

Imports.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Apparel and Textiles	24,554	44,383
Metals and Machinery	21,573	39,149
Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilizers	3,649	5,588
Timber	2,475	4,974
Paper and Stationery	4,157	8,979
Bags and Sacks	1,928	5,206
Motor Spirit	2,401	4,000
Kerosene	792	1,533
Indiarubber and Manufactures	1,460	2,359
Sugar	4,359	6,560
Tea	3,704	1,477
Spirits (potable)	1,021	1,650
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives	1,127	2,186
Tobacco	2,744	3,842

Exports.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Wool	50,544	33,780
Wheat	22,569	34,473
Skins and Hides	10,618	3,444
Butter	3,302	11,067
Copper Matte, Ingots and Ore	2,767	2,423
Tallow	2,883	1,360
Meat	12,631	7,053
Flour	8,907	4,949
Timber	526	1,404
Coal	832	2,237
Lead (Pig and Matte)	2,720	705
Tin (Ingots)	957	497

The share of the various States in the external trade of the Commonwealth in 1920–21 was as under :—

State.	Imports.	Exports.*
New South Wales	£72,466,306	£52,601,798
Victoria	57,608,777	34,871,961
Queensland*	11,840,442	15,171,884
South Australia	12,381,973	17,773,919
Western Australia	7,219,538	10,394,669
Tasmania*	2,264,933	1,329,929
Northern Territory	19,857	14,752

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1921, is stated as follows, the private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,402	(359)
Victoria	4,337	(71)
Queensland	7,013	(1,261)
South Australia	3,463	(55)
Western Australia	4,905	(914)
Tasmania	877	(247)
Federal Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—
Total	26,202	(2,907)

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1920–21 were £35,936,900, working expenses £29,969,554, and net earnings £5,967,346, being at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£237,479,693) of 2·51 per cent., as against 3·18 per cent. in 1919–20.

A scheme is in progress for the conversion of the Melbourne suburban system to electric traction, and up to date approximately 106 miles have been so converted.

The great trans-continental railway from West to East, linking up Kalgoorlie in Western Australia with Port Augusta in Spencer's Gulf, a distance of 1,051 miles, was completed in 1917, and the first mail train made a successful run through on 22 October of that year. A scheme is under consideration to connect north and south by a line from Katherine River (Northern Territory) to Oodnadatta (S. Aust.), a distance of 1,011 miles.

Tramways.—There are 617 miles of tramways in the Commonwealth, 445 miles of which are of electric, 98 of steam, 46 of cable and 28 of horse traction. The several Governments control 418 miles; municipal authorities, 104 miles; and the remaining 95 miles are operated by private companies and individuals.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the 6 years 1916–1921 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered	Cleared.
1915–16	1,654 (4,269,484)	1,670 (4,268,838)
1916–17	1,486 (3,851,292)	1,500 (3,843,150)
1917–18	1,079 (2,456,757)	1,118 (2,574,993)
1918–19	1,350 (3,239,060)	1,264 (2,941,426)
1919–20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920–21	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)

Of the vessels entered(1920-21), 1,204 were under the British flag (Australia, 355, of 551,100 tons; U.K., 679, of 2,541,310 tons; N.Z., 123, of 149,650

* Goods transferred from one State to another for transhipment to an oversea country are counted as an export from the State whence they were finally despatched from the Commonwealth; thus, much of the produce of Queensland is credited to New South Wales and of Tasmania to Victoria.

tons); and 626 under foreign flags (Dutch, 43, of 133,613 tons; French, 73, of 107,990 tons; Japanese 200, of 505,989 tons; Norwegian, 62, of 132,647 tons; United States, 150, of 273,989 tons; other foreign, 98, of 288,436 tons).

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1921, there were 8,369 post and receiving offices, dealing with 765,000,000 letters, &c.; there were 6,366 telegraph stations, with 145,529 miles of wire, transmitting and receiving 22,000,000 cable and telegrams in 1920–21. At the end of year, 1920–21, 240,507 *Telephones* were connected with 2,553 telephone exchanges; 12,883,000 calls were recorded for the year.

CAPITAL.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal District, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is to be laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth, £250,000 being provided for that purpose in the Budget of 1922–23. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

Banking.—On June 30, 1920, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £272,701,552, and the Australian assets to £269,874,273. At the close of the financial year 1919–20 there were 3,122,981 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of the deposits being £186,741,343.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,
Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G. £3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O. 1,000
Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E. .....
Chief Clerk, Maj. A. W. Arkill. 648
Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. T. A. Blamey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 950
Naval Representative, Capt. J. T. Robins, R.A.N., A.D.C. 950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Percy Hunter .....
Gen. Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, H. B. Larkin .....

Commissioner for the Commonwealth in America.
Commissioner (vacant).

Trade Commissioner in the East.

China, E. S. Little, Shanghai and Hong Kong.
Straits Settlements, E. T. Sheaf, Singapore.
Official Secretary, D. B. Edward, Room 1013, South Ferry Buildings, 44, Whitehall Street, New York.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles—*i.e.*, more than five times the area of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,138
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,943	1,029,349	2,101,292

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1919	48,528	26,385	15,818
1920	53,974	20,961	20,183
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518

Vital Statistics—Rates per 1,000 of population in 1921:—Births, 25·92; Deaths, 9·51; Marriages, 8·79. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 62·9.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1911, numbering 734,000; Roman Catholics numbering 412,013, Presbyterians 182,911, Methodists 151,274, Congregationalists 22,655, Baptists 20,679, Salvation Army 7,413, and Jews 7,660.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main, or Blue Mountain, Cullaria, Gourock, Monaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,260 feet.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and many artesian bores have been laid down. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·1°; the mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 59°, southern tableland 45° to 57°. Western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 67° in the north to 60° in the south. Western Division from 63° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating

Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales. His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G., *born* 1859 (1917) £5,000
Private Secretary, Miss M. Henderson.
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (April 13, 1922.)
President, H.E. the Governor.

Premier, Hon. Sir George Warburton Fuller, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £2,000
Colonial Secretary and Minister for Public Health, Hon. Charles William Oakes, C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,500
Agriculture, Capt. Hon. Frank Augustus Chaffey, M.L.A. 1,500
Lands and Forests, Hon. Walter Ernest Wearne, M.L.A. .....
Mines and Local Government, Hon. John Charles Lucas Fitzpatrick, M.L.A. 1,500
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Arthur Alfred Clement Cocks, M.L.A. 1,500
Public Instruction, Hon. Albert Bruntnell, M.L.A. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Thomas Ralusford Bavin, M.L.A. 1,600
Public Works and Railways, Industrial Enterprises, Hon. Richard Thomas Ball, M.L.A. 1,500
Justice, Hon. John Ley, M.L.A. 1,500
Labour and Industry, Hon. E. H. Farrar, M.L.C. 1,500
Solicitor-General (vacant)
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector Carruthers, K.C.M.G., LL.D., M.L.C. 900

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Public Service Board, J. S. Marks (*Chairman*), £2,500; W. D. Loveridge; J. Leslie Williams, C.M.G. £1,500
Under-Secretary, Chief Secretary's Dept., Department of Public Health and Chief Electoral Officer, E. B. Harkness, C.M.G. 1,120
Treasury, A. P. Pearson 1,120
Lands, E. P. Fleming (*acting*) 1,000
Under-Sec. for Public Works, T. B. Cooper 1,120
Attorney-General and Dept. of Justice, D. R. Jamieson 1,000
Mines, R. H. Cambage 1,120
Agriculture, George Valder 1,120
Dept. of Labour & Industry, E. J. Payne... 1,150
Education, Peter Board, C.M.G., M.A. 1,300
Local Government, J. Garlick 1,120
Secretary, Premier's Dept., Clifford Henderson Hay, C.M.G., M.V.O. 870
Govt. Statistician, Registrar and Actuary of Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, H. A. Smith, F.S.S. 880
Chief Railway Com., J. Fraser, C.M.G..... 3,000
Deputy Commissioner (vacant) 2,000
Assistant Commissioners, The Hon. J. H. Cann, H. Fox.....each 1,500
Secretary, W. J Morris 1,000
Chief Accountant, T. J. Hartigan 1,000
Chief Mechanical Engr., Ernest E. Lucy 1,400
Engineer-in-Chief for Existing Lines, R. L. Ranken..... 1,250
Chief Traffic Mgr., Charles A. Hodgson £1,200
Goods Supt., C. G. Goode 735
Comptroller of Stores, Hugh Mortimore 1,000
Solicitor, John S. Cargill 1,285
Medical Officer, Dr. George H. Taylor ... 1,000
Signal Engineer, Cyril B. Byles..... 800
Traffic Auditor, William H. Denneen ... 900
Tramway Traffic Mgr., Edward Doran 1,200
Chief Electrical Engineer (Railways and Tramways), Orlando W. Brain 1,200
Engineer (Tramways), Geo. R. Cowdery 900
Estates Agent, P. S. Hunt..... 1,100
Chief Engineer for Metropolitan Railway Construction, J. J. C. Bradfield 1,200
Chief Engineer, Railway and Tramway Construction, W. Hutchinson 1,200
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams 1,250
Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan 1,250
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. H. Uther, B.A. 1,000
Public Trustee, T. W. Garrett..... 1,250
Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon 1,250
Commissioner Stamp Duties and Taxation, W. E. Forsyth (*acting*) 800
Government Printer, John Spence, B.A. (*acting*)..... 1,000
Director-General of Public Health, W. G. Armstrong, M.B., D.P.H. 1,350
Comptroller of Accounts, A. Lynch, ... 850
Metropolitan Meat Industry Board, G. H. S. King (*Chairman*); J. B. Cramsie; J. P. Osborne .....each 1,500
Board of Trade, Deputy President, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B. 1,000
Commissioners, W. T. Willington; T. Routley; A. G. Cooper; E. Kavanagh each 750
Additional Commissioners to represent Rural Industries, T. I. Campbell; C. J. McRae; J. Andrews; T. C. Arthur
Superintendent of Navigation, Capt. Fergus Cumming 900
Inspector-Gen. of Police, James Mitchell, O.B.E. 1,500
Inspector-Gen. of Mental Hospitals, Eric Sinclair, M.D. 1,350
Comptr.-Gen. of Prisons, W. Urquhart ... 800
Commissioners for Water Conservation and Irrigation, The Minister for Agriculture (*Chairman*); H. H. Dare; G. J. Evatt .....each 1,250
Chief Engineer for National and Local Government Works, Percy Allan..... 1,250
Constructor of Buildings, W. Bruce 1,000
Government Architect, G. McRae 1,000
Government Astronomer, W. E. Cooke, M.A., F.R.A.S..... 825
Valuer—General, E. J. Sievers 1,000
Surveyor-General and Chief Surveyor, A. H. Chesterman 1,000
Chief Engineer, Water Supply and Sewerage, E. M. de Burgh 1,250
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Drainage, T. E. Burrows 1,000
Chief Electrical Engineer, W. Corin..... 930
Chief Engineer, Public Works, A. E. Cutler, M.INST.C.E..... 1,500
President, Water & Sewerage Board, W. J. Millner, A.M.I.C.E. 1,000
Sydney Harbour Trust, President, C. C. Lance 1,500
Commissioners, R. F. McKay; W. O'Connor each 900
Secretary, E.W. Austin 900
Engr.-in-Chief, W. E. Adams, M.INST.C.E. 1,200

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance, £800) £1,850
Secretary, J. W. Ferguson 650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (82 in July, 1922), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark each candidate in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in March, 1920, of 593,244 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote 363,115, or 61·2, voted, and similarly of 561,193 female electors 285,594, or 50·9, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers..... £952
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 500
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 900
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Levy 1,400
Chairman of Committees, R. B. Walker 840
Leader of Opposition, in addition to remuneration as M.P. 250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle..... 1,000
Librarian, Francis Walsh 733
Principal Shorthand Writer, R. R. Carrington 850
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin 750

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges), an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. P. W. Street; Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; (and 1 vacancy) .....each 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, Hon. Herbert Pike..... 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. P. W. Street.
Judge in Divorce & Matrimonial Causes, Hon. A. Gordon.
Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds £2,500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby .....each 1,500

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Hamilton, His Honour Judge Armstrong and His Honour Judge White .....each 1,500

(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and *Fair Rent Courts* have also been established.

Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett £1,800

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is non-sectarian, compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years, and free, school fees in State schools having been abolished in October, 1906. The total enrolment in 1921 in 3,216 State schools was 316,096, and the average daily attendance 248,686. The State expenditure on Education, Science, and Art was £3,724,854. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 3,317 students (2,540 male and 777 female) in 1921. Individual students at State Technical classes numbered 9,258, and 577 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1920, 679 private colleges and schools, with 74,339 scholars, exclusive of many business colleges and shorthand schools.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1921, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1917	20,522,097	20,790,895	138,138,347
1918	21,543,742	21,519,918	152,584,693
1919	23,448,166	23,233,398	147,174,536
1920	28,650,496	30,210,013	152,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492

To the total revenue during 1920-21, Railways and Tramways contributed £18,047,389; and other Business Undertakings, £2,415,472. A sum of £2,533,234—equal to £1 4*s.* 3*d.* per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,388,133. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt, £1,637,586 (exclusive of £5,531,486 charged to Business Undertakings); Public Instruction, £3,702,721; Business Undertakings, £14,930,954.

Banking, &c.—There were (March 31, 1922) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets,

£125,960,299, including advances, £104,018,570; coin, bullion, and Australian Government Notes, £21,165,402; and liabilities, £104,018,570, including deposits, £101,822,622. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1922, amounted to £59,322,420, representing 1,173,330 depositors. The amount assured in *Life Assurance* Societies in 1920 was £58,510,165 Ordinary, and £9,742,791 Industrial, being £28 5*s*. 10*d*. and £4 14*s*. 2*d*. per head of population. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 199,688 and the funds at June 30, 1921 were £2,411,762. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 252,870, the funds of 215 Unions at Dec. 31, 1920 being £181,784.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,019 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1920–21, the net tonnage being 7,123,331; the clearances were 3,023 vessels of 7,122,209 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1920–21 the shipping entries, including coastal, were 8,698 vessels of 7,236,253 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and six patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 157 miles, are controlled by the State. At March 3, 1922, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,116, the capital cost amounted to £82,304,194, and the net earnings for the year 1920–21 to £3,234,528, or 2*s*. 10*d*. per train mile. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £9,060,757, and the net earnings £528,486, or 4½*d*. per tram mile.

The population to each mile of railway line open was 418, and the area 61 square miles.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1920–21 there were 2,609 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 262,025,990 letters, postcards, and registered articles, 63,261,430 newspapers, 24,538,793 books, packets and parcels, and 8,585,835 telegrams, including 513,187 cablegrams, were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 74,490.

TRADE.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1920–21 were valued at £72,466,388, and the oversea exports at £52,601,806.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,454,342 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1921, producing 55,625,000 bushels of wheat, 4,176,000 bushels of maize, 1,642,760 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 63,256 tons of potatoes and 7,749 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 131,313 tons was crushed; and 674,188 gallons of wine, and 2,009,956 bushels of citrus fruit, and 335,328 cases of bananas; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1921–22 was 3,202,610 acres, which yielded 42,650,000 bushels.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1921, was 63,527,031 acres, while the area of land leased for pastoral occupation and homestead, mining, and other purposes at the same date was 113,093,099 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1921, there were 663,178 horses, 941,742 dairy cows, 2,433,525 all other cattle, 33,851,828 sheep, 306,253 swine, 30,785 goats, and 1,273 camels. In 1920–21, 240,231,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 501,640 cwt. of tallow, 84,268,041 lb. butter, 6,407,209 lb. cheese, and 16,257,242 lb. bacon and hams. During 1920–21 there were 136,283 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,576 being males, and 15,707 females.

Values.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1920–21 at £32,373,000, dairying and farmyard produce at £16,447,000, and pastoral industry at £20,057,000, a total of £68,877,000.

Mining Industry. — The goldfields were discovered in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals raised during 1921 was £13,096,064, coal accounting for £9,078,388, silver, silver lead and ore £1,327,634 and gold £217,370. The mining industry gave employment to 29,701 miners during the year.

Manufacturing Industry. — In 1920–21 there were 5,837 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 145,011, of whom 112,187 were males and 32,824 females, the amount of £25,618,591 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers received on an average £210 19*s*. 10*d*. and females £87 12*s*. 2*d*. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures amounted to £28,428,917, and of machinery, tools and plant £31,115,444. The machinery in use represented 496,108 h.p., including steam, 319,564 h.p.; gas, 19,072 h.p.; electricity, 154,402 h.p.; water, 38 h.p.; oil, 3,032 h.p. The value of goods manufactured or work done was £137,841,386; materials used, £91,104,505, and fuel consumed, £3,608,744; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £43,128,137.

The principal products of the factories during 1920–21 were:—

	Quantity.	Value at Works
Saw-milling, native logs ..	156,111,556 sup. ft.	£2,047,470
Bacon and ham	14,625,807 lb.	972,361
Butter	79,864,745 lb.	8,820,212
Biscuits	38,308,360 lb.	1,290,585
Jams and preserves	29,529,060 lb.	997,273
Pickles and sauces	7,566,776 pints	312,320
Flour	244,818 tons	4,597,022
Bran and Pollard	98,422 tons	909,475
Milk, condensed, &c.	14,938,147 lb.	495,098
Raw sugar (cane)	302,480 cwt.	473,734
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	25,299,231 gal.	2,472,165
Aerated waters, &c.	5,585,532 doz.	712,403
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	11,942,962 lb.	4,269,631
Boots, shoes, and slippers	3,841,951 pairs	2,406,819
Bricks.....	360,092,005 no.	1,151,560
Cement.....	159,979 tons	592,561
Gas	8,131,712,000 cub. ft.	1,670,840
Electric light and power	342,536,230 units	1,652,556
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool)	11,413,544 lb.	828,311
,, ,, (skins)	14,102,306 lb.	1,440,232
,, Tops and Noils	5,623,414 lb.	1,328,165
Tweed and Cloth	2,494,417 yards	852,469
Meat, tinned	1,751,055 lb.	74,747
Soap	280,620 cwt.	769,778
Tallow	184,082 cwt.	333,749
Leather	17,774,209 lb.	1,592,554
Coke	588,758 tons	968,730

The control of the fisheries of the State is in the hands of the Board to supervise the industry, and a Commission administers the Forestry Act. The value of production of fisheries, forests and wild animals, in 1920–21, was £4,089,000. The total value of all primary industries in 1920–21 was £86,062,000, manufacturing £42,192,000, making a total for all industries £128,254,000, which is equal to £61 7*s.* 6*d.* per head of population.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

Matters relating to the conditions of industrial employment in New South Wales are determined by a Court of Industrial Arbitration, which is empowered to make awards fixing the lowest rates of wages, the hours and times of work, rates of payment for overtime, &c., and the proportionate number of apprentices and improvers in any industry, and granting preference of employment to members of any trade or industrial union of employees. Industrial agreements between employers and employees may be enforced as an award. Awards were formerly made by subsidiary tribunals known as Wages or Industrial Boards, constituted for each industry, but their functions are now absorbed by Judges of the Industrial Arbitration Court. At June 30, 1921, there were 271 awards and 115 industrial agreements in force. The industrial laws provide for the registration of industrial unions of employers and employees, and for mediation in industrial disputes. Under certain conditions strikes may be recognised as lawful, except strikes by Government employees, or by persons engaged in military or naval contracts, or by employees in an industry of which the conditions are regulated by award or industrial agreement; but when an award has been in operation for twelve months, the employees may decide by secret ballot to withdraw from its conditions.

When a strike occurs or is contemplated, the Minister for Labour may order a secret ballot to ascertain if the majority of the employees favour a strike.

A "Board of Trade of New South Wales" was constituted in 1918 with extensive powers regarding industrial matters, one of its functions being to declare the rate of living wage for adult employees of each sex, to be used as a standard by the Court in determining rates of wages.

Industrial matters which extend beyond the limits of one State are determined by the Commonwealth Court of Arbitration and Conciliation.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,447 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1920 was £108,985,708 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £120,872,326 for shires.

Gross Revenue.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1919	3,766,839	1,289,761
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416

Gross Expenditure.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1919	3,670,715	1,307,998
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading and coaling ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 135½ miles of streets, and a population of 110,220 (Dec., 1921); or, including suburbs, 2,037 miles of streets, and a population of 926,400. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University, National Art Gallery, museums, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, and numerous churches. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,714 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,747 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,322 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with incorporated suburbs), 88,640; Broken Hill, 26,310; Bathurst, 9,300; Goulburn, 11,950; Granville, 13,780; Parramatta, 14,930; Lismore, 8,810; Maitland, E. and W., 12,060; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,060; Albury, 7,810; Tamworth, 7,260; Lithgow, 12,940; Wagga Wagga, 7,730; Orange, 7,500; Auburn, 14,220; Wollongong 6,730; Katoomba, 9,180; Lidcombe, 10,520; Liverpool, 6,270; Prospect and Sherwood, 9,170.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 32 days.

DEPENDENCY.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia Palm Seed Industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1916	666,186	738,645	1,404,831
1917	671,008	746,231	1,417,239
1918	684,167	753,266	1,437,433
1919	739,872	763,369	1,503,241
1920	753,710	774,441	1,528,151
1921	764 810	786,142	1,550,952

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	34,235	16,489	11,341
1917	33,035	14,555	9,506
1918	31,601	15,177	9,156
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	35,594	16,166	13,676

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1911 numbered 451,087, "Protestants" 24,116, Presbyterians 234,553, Methodists 176,662, Baptists 31,244, Church of Christ 16,511, Independents 16,484, and Roman Catholics 286,433.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the state, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 66 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for three nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 136, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·66 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D. (born 1862) ...(1920) £5,000
Private Sec., Lieut.-Comm. G. A. G. Haggard, D.S.C., R.N. .....
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. E. Anson, M.C.; Capt. Keppel Palmer.....
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).

THE MINISTRY (September, 1922).

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Water Supply, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson ... £1,600
Chief Sec., Minister for Public Health, Maj. Hon. M. Baird, M.L.A. 1,200
Treasurer, Hon. W. M. McPherson, M.L.A. 1,200
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, Hon. A. Robinson, C.M.G., M.L.C. 1,200
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. F. G. Clarke 1,200
Education, Forests & Labour Hon. Sir Alexander Peacock, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. ... 1,200
Minister of Railways and Mines, Hon. S. Barnes, M.L.A 1,200
Minister for Lands, Hon. D. S. Oman, M.L.A. 1,200
Honorary Ministers, Hons. J. K. Merritt, S. M. Davis, J. W. Pennington, H. Angus *unp.*

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Public Serv. Commissioner, G. C. Morrison, I.S.O. £1,250
Auditor-General, J. A. Norris..... 1,000
Secretary to the Premier, G. S. McLean... 504
Clerk Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott... 480
Chief Secretary's Department, Under-Secretary, C. S. McPherson 950
Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue 1,250
Director of Education, F. Tate, I.S.O. 1,250
Law Department, A. T. Lewis 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Titles and Master in Equity and Lunacy, H. A. Templeton 1,000
Secretary Lands, W. McIver..... 1,250
Secretary Mines, W. Dickson 1,000
Chairman State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, W. Cattanach 1,500
Director Agriculture, S. S. Cameron..... 1,000
Secretary Public Works, G. Clowser 900
Pub. Health, Chairman, Dr. E. Robertson 1,000
Secretary Labour, H. M. Murphy 1,000
Hospitals for Insane—Inspector-General, Dr. W. E. Jones 1,500
Victorian Railway Commrs., Harold Clapp (*chairman*), £5,000; W. M. Shannon, C. Miscamble 1,750
Chief Engineer for Railway Construction, M. E. Kernot 1,100
Secretary, G. H. Sutton..... 1,000
Govt. Statist, A. M. Laughton..... 750
Penal and Gaols Deputy-Inspector-Gen., G. C. Morrison, I.S.O.....
Industrial Schools Secretary & Inspector, L. Thomas 700
Chief Commr. of Police, A. Nicholson..... 900
Public Librarian, E. La Touche Armstrong 800
Astronomer, J. M. Baldwin 700
Botanist, W. Laidlaw 625
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons, W. B. House 850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins, M.A. 1,250
State Insurance, Commissioner, W. H. Holmes 750

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John McWhae, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £604
Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 353,467, and those for the Assembly 854,033.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Walter Synnot Manifold £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Sir John Emanuel Mackey, LL.B. 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. A. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan ..... each £2,500

County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woinarski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge each 1,500

Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 1,000

Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy 800

Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe, £1,000; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon 750

Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 247,337 children on the registers in 1920, the average attendance being about 64 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 59,314 pupils being in attendance at the 489 schools in 1920. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1917	11,813,879	11,795,295	76,822,110
1918	12,672,787	12,631,169	78,192,361
1919	13,044,088	12,979,407	80,678,644
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	86,394,454
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	96,164,546

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1921) 17 banks, with total assets £84,033,765, within the State, and liabilities £83,741,022. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1922, amounted to £45,968,222.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,584,436 acres under cultivation in 1921–22, 2,611,198 were wheat crops and 318,681 oats, and 1,159,135 acres were cut for hay. In 1920–21, 2,222,305 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1920–21 was (including manufacturing values) £97,059,593.

Live Stock.—There were in 1922, 719,473 milch cows, producing 64,938,458 lb. of butter and 3,636,571 lb. of cheese; and 1,030,896 other cattle, 12,325,818 sheep, 230,770 pigs, and 496,124 horses.

Minerals.—Victoria is one of the leading gold-producing States in Australia, the amount produced in 1921 being 104,512 oz. (£443,938). Other minerals raised consisted principally of tin, copper, coal, and antimony.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (6,532 factories, &c., employing 140,743 hands in 1920–21) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1921), a population of 795,100 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 38,500; Bendigo (Sandhurst), 33,170; Geelong, 36,170; Castlemaine, 7,000; Warrnambool, 7,739; Mildura, 5,100; Wonthaggi, 5,176; and Hamilton, 5,098.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1916	212,602	229,345	441,947
1917	213,691	233,139	446,830
1918	219,723	237,965	457,688
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during war.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	11,857	5,077	3,602
1917	11,326	4,365	3,252
1918	11,357	4,390	3,190
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,881
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383

Birth rate 24·07, death rate 10·02, marriage rate 8·81 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 65·39 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1911, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 113,781; Methodists, 100,402; Congregationalists, 13,357; Baptists, 21,863; Lutherans, 26,681; Roman Catholics, 50,964; Presbyterians, 22,567; and Church of Christ, 9,324.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November-March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 83 years' record, is 21·05 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

Government.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *born* 1871 (1922) £5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, M.V.O.
A.D.C. (vacant)
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1853 (1916)

Ministry.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).
Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry Newman Barwell, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Marine, Hon. J. G. Bice.
Treasurer and Minister of Education (vacant).
Commr. of Crown Lands, Immigration and Repatriation, Hon. G. R. Laffer.
Commr. of Public Works, Minister of Railways and Industry, Hon. W. Hague.
Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Mines, Hon. T. Pascoe.

Heads of Chief Departments.

Under-Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, H. Blinman, M.V.O. £700
Sec. to Attorney-Gen., G. G. Martin, I.S.O. 650
Under-Treasurer, H. F. Peacock 800
Secretary of Lands, E. J. Field..... 850
Secy. Public Works and Member Supply and Tender Board, C. H. Dewhirst 650
Surveyor-General, T. E. Day 650
Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, W. L. Summers 675
Secretary, Local Govt. Dept., T. Duffield... 600
Engineer-in-Chief, J. G. Stewart, M.I.C.E. 900
Sheriff, O. H. Schomburgk 700
Commr. of Insolvency, S. J. Mitchell, LL.B. 1,000
President Arbitration Court, Hon. W. Jethro Brown, LL.D. 1,700
Controller of Accounts, W. H. Selway 600
Commr. of Audit, E. W. Giles..... 800
Do. of Railways, J. McGuire 1,250
Do. of Police, R. L. Leane, C.B., C.M.G. 750
Master of Supreme Court, &c., W. L. Stuart £650
Public Service Commissioner, S. P. Weir, D.S.O., V.D. 800
Clerk Legis. Council, J. P. Morice 600
Do. House of Assembly, A. Searcy 600
Police Magistrate (Adelaide), E. M. Sabine 650
Dir. of Education, W. T. McCoy, B.A. ... 1,000
Supt. Technical Education, C. Fenner, D.Sc. 650
Supt. Primary Education, C. Charlton ... 650
Supt. Secondary Education, W. J. Adey, B.A. 650
Chief Commissioner of Railways, W. A. Webb 5,000
Chief Mech. Engr. Rlys., B. F. Rushton... 900
General Traffic Manager Rlys., A. N. Day 850
Chief Engineer Rlys., F. W. Stephen 850
Chief Asst. do., A. E. Welburn 675
Inspector Genl. of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B., B.S. 1,000
Architect-in-Chief, A. E. Simpson 800
Crown Solicitor, &c., F. W. Richards, LL.D. 1,100
Parliamentary Draftsman, A. J. Hannan, B.A., LL.B. 800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer, M.I.C.E. 900
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins..... 1,000
Princ. Agricultural College, W. J. Colebatch, B.Sc. 625
Horticultural Instructor, Geo. Quinn 625
Director of Irrigation, S. McIntosh 800
Government Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell, B.A., F.R.A.S. 500
Government Geologist, L. K. Ward, B.A.... 825
Chairman Central Board of Health, &c., W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc. 900
Conservator of Forests, W. Gill, F.L.S., F.R.H.S. 650
Commissioner of Taxes, R. W. Smith 775
Commissioner of Stamps, E. H. Cornish... 650
Manager Produce Export Department, G. A. W. Pope 950
Registrar-General of Deeds, T. G. Blackwell 700
Supt. of Mental Hospital, M.H. Downey, M.B. 750
Director Chemistry Department, W. A. Hargreaves, D.Sc. 850
Chairman S.A. Harbours Board, Arthur Searcy 900
Deputy Chairman do., J. B. Labatt 800
Commissioner do., E. A. Farquhar 800
Public Trustee, W. Wright 800
President Licensing Court, R. G. Nesbit 650
Public Actuary, R. R. Stuckey, A.I.A..... 600
Govt. Printer, R. E. E. Rogers 650

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir Edward Lucas, Australia House, W.C. 2 ..... £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 625
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis 600

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 87,283 (21,465 women) in 1921, those for the Assembly numbering 272,102.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Sir Richard Butler 800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 50 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 10,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B. £2,000
Second Judge, Hon. Sir J. Hannah Gordon 1,700
Third Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B. 1,700
Fourth Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B. 1,700

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,004 State schools, with 2,785 teachers and 79,769 scholars; the expenditure in 1920–21 was £479,000. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171, with 816 teachers and 13,951 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 799 undergraduates, and 1,122 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 5 country centres, and technical education is also provided. There are 5 Vocational Schools for the training of discharged soldiers. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1918–1922, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918	5,526,226	5,500,419	40,621,480
1919	5,798,313	5,876,811	42,656,206
1920	6,582,788	6,457,039	43,753,146
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,770,356	7,825,000	...

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with 293 branches and agencies, and £34,591,527 authorised capital, having a total liability of £22,762,287 and assets £20,421,384 in June, 1921. The Savings Banks on June 30, 1921, had 396,970 depositors with £16,317,353 to their credit. Nearly 80 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £38,416,808, averages nearly £80 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about two-thirds are farmed or grazed, and 5,000,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,200,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards 30,000, and potatoes 4,000 acres, with 1,500,000 acres lying fallow. During the last ten seasons the quantity of wheat produced has averaged 24,000,000 bushels. English fruit, oranges, lemons, almonds, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 37,000 acres of vines, with an average annual production of about 5,500,000 gallons of wine; 60,000 cwt. of currants, and 45,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock.—There were 6,359,944 sheep in 1921, cattle number 376,399, horses 268,187, pigs 78,395, and goats 8,422.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total annual mineral output being valued at £1,200,000. Over £32,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1921 there were 1,438 factories, employing 30,430 hands, the gross value of the output being £22,358,109, and the wages paid £4,866,211. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £8,968,914. A Department of Chemistry has been established for the purpose of fostering new industries by the utilisation of products at hand, and there is also an Advisory Board of Science and Industry.

Value of Production, 1920–21.—Crops, total value, £19,981,471, average per head, £41 (cereals, hay, &c., £17,735,164; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,246,307); manufactures, £7,837,340; pastoral, £5,624,217; minerals, £1,154,742; dairying, £2,333,102; poultry, &c., £1,164,999; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £958,332. *Total value of production*, £39,054,203, average £80 per head.

Exports of Produce.—A considerable quantity of the produce of South Australia is exported to Great Britain and other oversea countries, the average annual value being about £16,000,000. The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), jams and jellies, honey, manures.

Communication.—There are 3,443 miles of railway in South Australia, 114 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 797 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 58,000,000 letters, 11,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Ships entered and cleared number annually about 2 000. The larger part of the trade is with the U.K. and other British possessions, besides the U.S., France, Italy, and Japan. The export trade is equal to about £40 per inhabitant.

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1921) 260,542, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,000), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (13,000), on the east and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,500), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) and Strathallyn (1,200) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (4,500) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	399,610	358,024	757,634

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	18,916	7,514	5,208
1917	19,764	6,550	4,862
1918	19,560	7,158	4,821
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1911 there were 212,702 Church of England, 137,086 Roman Catholics, 75,560 Presbyterians, 59,920 Methodists, 24,235 Lutherans, 13,715 Baptists, and 47,394 other Christians, with 5,518 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite, "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the average temperature for 1921 was 69·1°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 96·3° and 42·0°; mean barometer, 30·033. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1921 was 54·247 inches, and there were 159 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920) ... £3,000
Private Sec., Col. Parsons 300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. W. Hammond. 300
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Secretary for Public Works, Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. E. G. Theodore £1,300
Home Secretary, Hon. W. McCormack..... 1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. H. Coyne 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. N. Gillies..... 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones..... 1,000
Secretary of Public Instruction, Hon. John Huxham 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcome..... 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Wm. Forgan Smith.
Clerk of the Council and Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Dept., G. W. Watson 475

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Premier and Chief Secretary's Dept., P. J. McDermott, C.M.G., I.S.O. £900
Home Sec.'s Dept., W. J. Gall, F.F.I.A. ... 900
Public Works, R. N. F. Quinn 750
Dept. of Justice, G. A. Carter 900
Treasury, G. L. Beal 900
Public Lands, A. G. Melville 750
Agriculture, E. G. E. Scriven 900
Public Instruction, A. S. Kennedy (*acting*) 750
Mines, H. Marshall 900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Woolcock, B.A. 650
Auditor-General, M. H. Robertson, F.F.I.A. 1,000
Public Service Commissioner, J. D. Story 1,250
Commissioner for Trade, W. H. Austin, F.F.I.A. 1,000
Solicitor General, W. F. Webb 1,250
Commissr. of Police, P. Short 700
Commissioner of Taxes, H. D. Brennan ... 950
Comm. for Railways, J. W. Davidson..... 2,000
Police Magistrates at Brisbane, H. L. Archdall, £650; Wm. Harris, £625; A. Dean, £555; P. M. Hishon 575
Registrar, Supreme Court, C. S. Norris ... 600
Public Curator, F. W. Mole..... 875
Registrar-General, G. Porter 500
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Irel.), D.P.H. 900
Portmaster and Chief Inspector of Fisheries, W. V. B. Forrester 600
General Manager of Central Sugar Mills, W. J. J. Short 1,000
Inspector of Asylums, H. B. Ellerton, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1,000
Chief Inspector of Schools, B. J. McKenna (*Acting*) 650
Government Printer, A. J. Cumming 925
Chief Commr. of Stamps, E. J. Fitzpatrick 650
Registrar of Titles, F. J. Bradfield 575
Immigration Agent, J. O'N. Brenan..... 525
Director of Museum, H. Longman..... 485
Registrar of Industrial Court, J. J. McGee 550
Superintendent of Technical Education, L. C. Morris, B.E..... 650
Principal, Agricultural College, Cuthbert Potts, B.A. 750
Insurance Commissioner, J. A. Watson ... 1,000
Chief Inspector of Machinery and Scaffolding, J. Henderson, M.I.M.E..... 500
Chief Inspector of Factories and Shops, F. E. Walsh 485

Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen, M.Inst.C.E. £1,000
Hydraulic Engineer (vacant) 750
Director of Forests, E. H. F. Swain 800
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers 850
Government Geologist, B. Dunstan..... 650
Registrar of Friendly Societies, R. Rendle 650
Medical Supt., Benevolent Asylum, J. Booth Clarkson, L.R.C.P..... 675
Director, State Children, G. A. Ferguson.. 520
Chief Protector of Aborigines, J. W. Bleakley 450
Comptroller-General of Prisons, A. T. Pierson 550
Govt. Analyst, E. H. Gurney 700
Government Storekeeper, P. Ross (*Acting*) 500

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, John Arthur Fihelly, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C. 2 £1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 560

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram £1,000
Clerk, C. A. Bernays 625

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley £2,250
Pres., Industrial Court, Hon. T. W. McCawley .....
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand, M.A., A. W. Macnoughton and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), C. Jameson (*Central*), J. W. Blair (*Northern*) each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1921 there were 1,663 State schools including 12 High Schools in operation, with 4,173 teachers and an average daily attendance of 99,152 children; and 165 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,074 teachers and an average attendance of 21,905. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1917-22, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918	*8,491,482	8,900,934	62,296,986
1919	*9,415,000	9,587,000	65,581,122
1920	11,293,743	11,266,910	69,580,764
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228

* Including net amount received from Commonwealth on a per capita basis.

Banking.—The banking assets (1921) £29,265,859, liabilities £27,800,169. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1921, were £26,356,068, apart from the £19,109,233 (equal to an average of £57 11s. 10½d. to each depositor) in the hands of the State Branch of Commonwealth Savings Bank.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,152,428 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 8,280,296 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 201,010,760 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 78,658,048 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 33,526,240 acres are held under occupation licence, 422,368 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 246,783 for special purposes, and 3,070,955 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 86,289 acres, leaving 86,665,833 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1921, 282,198 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1921 included 7,047,370 cattle, 18,402,399 sheep, 747,543 horses, and 145,083 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,000,000 acres. There are three types of forest—the cabinet wood jungles, which yield the spangled silky oak wood, the valuable so-called "Maple," the rich red Rosewood, and many other softwoods and medium hardwoods suitable for ornamental joinery; the widespread Eucalyptus type, which produces the extraordinary strong and durable constructional hardwoods suitable for girders, sleepers, piles, flooring, etc.; and most important at the present state of development, the pine forests, the products of which are in high request for ordinary building, joinery, and plywood purposes. The Queensland pines are of superfine quality, consisting largely of Kauri equivalents, such as Hoop and Bunya Pine, and in small supply Kauri itself. The western Cypress pines yield an aromatic coniferous hardwood which is white ant resistant and is used for common house-building purposes. In 1920 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,360 hands employed in the sawmills alone. During the same year some 4,000 acres of cut-out State forests were subjected to reforestative treatment by the Queensland Forest Service which employs 400 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1921 was £1,456,436. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1921 was valued at £171,504; silver, £30,111; copper, £168,556; tin, £98,471; coal, £831,483; wolfram, £280; molybdenite, £2,187.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export oversea, the produce of the State, in 1920-1 were: Wool, £6,216,848; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £3,723,001; hides and skins, £180,847; tallow, £332,992; butter, cheese, and milk, £3,793,324.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, Dec. 31, 1921, 217,714.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate

against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (12,500), Townsville (21,248), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Bowen, and Bundaberg (10,132). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (24,200), Charters Towers (17,298), Gympie (12,419), Mt. Morgan (12,023), Warwick, Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Period.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1891–99	30·5	13·1	99	6·1
1900–09	28·9	10·8	84	7·6
1910–14	30·0	10·6	80	7·9
1915–19	28·0	19·0	70	6·9
1921	26·97	10.32	78	7·82

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally undulating forest land, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania (vacant)	£2,750
Private Sec., ...	
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, C.M.G. (*b.* 1868)	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Works, Hon. J. B. Hayes	£1,200
Treasurer and Minister of Education, Hon. Sir Walter Henry Lee, K.C.M.G.	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. W. B. Propsting, C.M.G.	1,000
Chief Sec. and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. C. McPhee	1,000
Lands and Mines, Hon. E. F. B. Blyth	1,000
Honorary Ministers, Hon. Tasman Shields; Hon. Alexander Hean, C.M.G.	

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Under-Secretary, D'Arcy Addison, I.S.O., M.V.O.	£650
Under-Treasurer, P. J. Strutt	650
Auditor-General, E. Pretyman	850
Registrar-General, J. P. Laughton	540
Govt. Statistician, L. F. Giblin	575
Public Service Commissioner, R. J. Meagher	750
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. E. C. Lord, C.M.G., D.S.O.	675
Sec. for Public Works, E. O. Rowland	625
Conservator of Forests, L. G. Irby	600
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Hydro-Electic Dept., J. H. Butters	1,450
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	750
Do., Railways, G. W. Smith	1,700
Director of Education, G. V. Brooks	850
Surveyor-General and Secretary for Lands, E. A. Counsel, I.S.O.	625
Director of Public Health, E. S. Morris, M.B.	1,000
Government Printer, J. Vail	600
Director of Agriculture, L. A. Evans (*actg.*)	544
Engineer of Works, W. R. Reynolds	675
Secretary for Mines, W. A. Pretyman	550
State Shipping Dept., W. Robinson	800
State Insurance Dept., E. A. Reid	800
Government Geologist, Loftus Hills, B.Sc.	600
Commissioner of Stores, G. F. Dawson	600

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, A. H. Ashbolt, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.	
Secretary, Herbert W. Ely	£500

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G.	£500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. J. W. Evans, C.M.G.	500

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls, C.M.G.	£1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp	each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers	750
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise	625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson	675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 493 State schools in 1921, with 38,200 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 920 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1901	£ 826,163	£923,731	£8,511,005
1910–11 ...	970,092	1,016,963	11,077,790
1913–14 ...	1,238,086	1,235,013	12,265,012
1920–21 ...	2,105,449	2,189,157	18,776,306
1921–22 ...	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1921, the banks of issue had total deposits £5,422,295; the savings bank deposits were £4,116,590.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres in 1920-21, there were 293,708 acres under crops. The live stock included 216,704 cattle, 1,551,273 sheep, 49,743 pigs, and 38,439 horses. The wool production was estimated at about 9,500,000 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,270,243 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present development is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p. The present plant is supplying the industrial needs of Hobart and district in the south, and Launceston and district in the north of Tasmania, as well as the Derwent Valley district.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. "The Forestry Act" provides for the dedication by the year 1928 of 1,500,000 acres as State forests. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 14,040 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 271,870 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1921 was 56,674,181 super feet, valued at £476,782. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1921 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 3,775,000 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1921 being £822,801.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving and woollen mills. Tasmanian blankets command very high prices on account of their excellent quality.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1921), 51,313.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 26,993), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or the Stirling Range (3,640 ft.) in the south-west. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 60,000 square miles are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W. Division, the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for the production of wheat, wine, and fruit, and considerable areas are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1917 (Estimated)	157,355	149,137	306,492
1918 ,,	159,662	150,120	309,782
1919 ,,	174,750	152,655	327,405
1920 ,,	176,638	154,181	330,819
1921 ,,	178,222	156,951	335,173

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be: 177,013 males, 155,200 females, total 332,213. The total number of men who enlisted in the State during the course of the war was 34,353, and of these 23,670 returned. The settlement of the soldiers in suitable occupations has been vigorously pushed on since the end of the war. The tide of immigration from the United Kingdom and elsewhere has again set in, and in view of the unlimited scope Western Australia offers for further settlement, the Government is doing its utmost to encourage it. It is confidently expected that a better knowledge of the great resources of this as yet very meagrely peopled part of the Empire will more and more attract large numbers of suitable settlers from Great Britain and other populous countries, particularly as the Western Australian Government is again offering every inducement to the *bonâ fide* immigrant.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	7,882	2,769	1,621
1918	7,106	2,833	1,612
1919	6,937	3,590	2,194
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the Census of 1911 there were 109,435 persons belonging to the Church of England, 56,616 Roman Catholics, 34,348 Methodists, and 26,687 Presbyterians.

Physiography.

The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea.

Climate.—The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 25 years was 65°, while the mean for the barometer for 37 years was 30·02 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1910 was 37·02, during 1911 23·38, during 1912 27·85, during 1913 38·28, during 1914 20·21, during 1915 43·61, during 1916 35·16, during 1917 45·64, during 1918 39·58, during 1919 30·66, during 1920 40·35, and during 1921 41·09; the average for the past 46 years being 33·91.

The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather.

Government.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers.

Governor.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Sir Francis Alexander Newdegate, K.C.M.G., *born* 1862 (1920) £4,000
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, (Vacant.)
Assist. Private Secretary, Ernest Chase
Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Col. H. B. Collett, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D. .....
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, *born* 1858 (1921) .....

Executive Council (June, 1919).

Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Lands and Repatriation, Hon. Sir James Mitchell, K.C.M.G., M.L.A. £1,500
Minister for Education, North-Western Territory and Justice, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, M.L.C. 1,300
Public Works and Trading Concerns, Hon. W. J. George, C.M.G., M.L.A. 1,300
Mines, Railways, Police, Industries, and Forests, Hon. John Scaddan, M.L.A. 1,300
Agriculture, Hon. H. K. Maley, M.L.A. ... 1,300
Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. R. S. Sampson, M.L.A. ... 1,300

Permanent Staff.

Public Service Commr., G. W. Simpson ... £1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, J. Thompson, M.I.C.E. 1,300
Under-Secretary (Colonial Secretary's Dept.), H. C. Trethowan, A.I.A. 708
Managing Trustee Agricultural Bank, and General Manager Industries Assistance Board, E. A. McLarty 1,000
Under-Treas., E. T. Owen 804
Under-Sec. for Lands, C. G. Morris 636
" *Works*, H. W. S. Low (*actg.*) 456
" *Mines*, M. J. Calanchini ... 636
" *Law Dept.*, H. G. Hampton 708
" *Director of Agriculture*, G. L. Sutton 852
Sec., Metropolitan Water Supply, G. C. Haywood 636
Solicitor-General, and Parliamentary Draughtsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C. 1,100
Registrar, Supreme Court, T. F. Davies ... 708
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin..... 800
Commissioner of Public Health, E. Atkinson, M.D. 1,080
Govt. Printer, F. W. Simpson..... 804
Registrar-General, Govt. Statistician, Registrar of Friendly Societies, and Govt. Actuary, S. Bennett, F.I.A. 756
Director of Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A. 960
State Mining Engineer, and Chief Inspector of Mines, A. Montgomery, M.A., F.G.S... 804
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland, F.G.S. 804
Chief Harbour-Master, Capt. F. Winzar... 672
Commr. of Police, R. Connell 750
Com. for North-West, G. Drake-Brockman 804
Sec. for North-West and Chief Protector of Aborigines, A. O. Neville 528
Govt. Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis, B.A., F.R.A.S. 552

Royal Mint.

Deputy Master, Capt. J. Campbell £1,100

Railway and Tramway Department.

Commissioner, Col. H. Pope, C.B. £2,000
Secretary for Railways, H. S. Egan 600
Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord..... 1,000
Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. A. Evans 1,000
Chief Engr. Way and Works, H. A. Cresswell 900
Chief Accountant, L. H. Gwynne 750
Comptroller of Stores, C. S. Gallagher 750
General Manager, Tramways and Electricity Supply, Wm. H. Taylor 1,000

Agent-General in London.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir J. D. Connolly. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115–116 Strand, W.C. 2. 1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182) 636

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George Taylor 700

The Judicature.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan...£2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie, a modern school, and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1922, was £571,925 (including the University, £15,500).

It has been consistently the object of successive Governments to place within the reach of each child in the State every advantage of education, from the kindergarten to the university.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1918–1922, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1918	4,662,536	5,328,279	42,304,001
1919	4,944,850	5,596,865	43,637,076
1920	5,863,501	6,531,725	46,822,003
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,106	6,639,241	54,959,778

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 9 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1922, with total assets £15,835,268 and liabilities £12,823,460. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1922, was £5,736,318; in the School Savings Bank, £61,133; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1922, was £1,873,557.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10*s.* and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) about 1,901,500 acres were under crops in 1921–22, wheat for grain accounting for 1,336,228 acres; large areas of good wheat-growing soil exist in the southern districts. The live stock included 893,108 cattle, 6,506,177 sheep, 63,001 pigs, 30,352 goats, and 180,334 horses. There were about 3,000 acres of vineyards.

Land Settlement and Agriculture.—It is only a few years since the immense capabilities of the State as one of the world's potential great wheat-producers were more generally realised. In those few years the area under wheat for grain has increased annually by leaps and bounds, the acreage in 1908 being only 279,609, whilst in 1916 it was 1,734,117. From 1916, owing to the War, a temporary retrogression set in, the acreage in 1922 being 1,336,228. Fruit-growing, prior to the war, was rapidly creating a considerable export trade to foreign markets. Large numbers of English and other immigrants were then annually settled on the still unoccupied agricultural areas of the State. With the energetic policy of development now once more initiated by the Government, assisted therein by the British Emigration Scheme, land settlement is again progressing rapidly, and Western Australia is absorbing a constantly increasing stream of immigrants. A very large portion of the south-western division of the State, containing many millions of acres, is especially suitable for wheat-growing, whilst the hills of the Darling Range and many other portions of the State produce grapes and other excellent fruit in the greatest variety.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1920, a total of 998 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed by them was 17,977, as against 18,799 in 1914, the highest number previously reached. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £13,141,327.

Forestry.—The forests are among the most extensive within the Commonwealth, and contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 553,731 oz. in 1921, and 351,391 oz. in the first eight months of 1922. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to August 31, 1922, is 34,653,513 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 has afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The principal exports for the year ended June 30, 1922, were :—Wool, £3,202,145; timber, £1,141,047; sandalwood, pearl shell, pearls, hides and skins, £701,018; wheat, £3,037,976; and flour, £1,022,937.

During 1921–22 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £12,037,779, including £2,484,521 from the United Kingdom, and £7,729,638 from other States of Australia. The exports totalled £13,181,555, including £4,869,326 to the United Kingdom and £2,079,757 to other States of Australia.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1921) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 155,592.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 25,526), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 16,000), Bunbury (4,478), Claremont (5,508), Geraldton (4,176), Midland Junction (4,935), and Northam (3,583).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

Territories.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the Australian continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911.

The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles. The population on April 4, 1921, was 3,867 (exclusive of aboriginals).

Part of the country is desert, but large portions of land are suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief grasses are Mitchell and Flinders; also pigs thrive well, but sheep-raising has not proved the success it once promised to be. Many grants have been taken up, and a considerable area has been settled and improved. Extensive meat freezing works have been erected near Darwin, which, under normal conditions, will greatly enhance the value of locally bred cattle, which hitherto have been driven to other States for disposal. Owing to adverse circumstances, the meat works have been closed since 1921. For the months of April to September the climate is delightful. From October to December it is hot and humid; from January to March is the wet season, when travelling becomes extremely difficult. There are thousands of square miles of first-class pasturage which will one day carry millions of cattle. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important.

The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to the head of the Roper River (80 miles) will be proceeded with in the near future, the permanent survey having been completed. The policy of the present Government is to link up the Territory with the other States by means of a trans-continental railway.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin, one of the finest harbours in Australia, and contains the offices of the Administrator and officials of the Territory. The cable owned by the Eastern Extension Company lands at Darwin from Singapore. The town is healthy and free from malaria. The Darwin Botanical Gardens are about 1½ miles from the town.

Administrator of Northern Territory, Frederic Charles Urquhart.
Government Secretary, E. McGregor Christie.
Director of Lands and Mines Dept., E. C. Playford.
Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts.
Special Magistrate, E. Copley Playford.

PAPUA.

(British New Guinea.)

The total area of the island of Papua is about 215,000 sq. miles, with an estimated native population of 1,000,000. Of the total area in 1914, the S.E. portion (90,000 square miles, pop. 250,000) was a territory of the Commonwealth, and the N.E. portion (70,000 sq. miles, pop. 200,000) was the German Colony of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, while the W. portion (152,000 sq. miles, pop. 600,000) forms part of the Netherlands' E. Indies. An expedition of Imperial Australian troops took possession of the German territory (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land) in the north on September 24, 1914, and the former German possessions in Papua have been allocated to the Commonwealth. The area of Commonwealth Territory of Papua is thus increased to about 160,000 sq. miles; estimated native population 450,000.

The island is the second largest in the world, and lies some 80 miles to the north of Queensland, between 0° 0′ and 12° 0′ S. lat. and between 130° 50′ and 154° 30′ E. long. Its greatest length is 1,490 miles, with a maximum breadth of 430 miles. The islands lying near Papua, some 200 in number, form part of the Territory.

The island of Papua was discovered in 1511, and was first claimed by the Dutch. The British portion was annexed by Queensland to the Empire in 1883, but it was not then ratified by the Imperial Government. A Protectorate was, however, proclaimed in 1884, on the guarantee of the Australasian Governments of £15,000 annually, to cover the cost of administration, and "British New Guinea" was annexed by the Crown in 1888.

The two largest rivers of the Territory are the Fly and the Purari. The land is mountainous generally, the highest point reaching 13,150 feet, and a large portion of the country consists of forest. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The cultivated area is small. Tobacco is being cultivated and a factory is established at Moresby. Oil has been discovered, but hitherto not in payable quantity. The chief exports are copra, rubber, sisal hemp, gold and copper ore.

The ports of entry are PORT MORESBY, Samarai, Daru, and Bonagai.

There is an Executive Council of 6 members, who, with 3 non-official members, form also the Legislative Council.

Lieutenant-Governor of Papua, John Hubert Plunkett Murray, C.M.G., *born* 1861 .....(with allowance £450)	£1,250
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion	700
Commr. for Lands, Hon. M. S. C. Smith...	800
Treasurer, Hon. R. W. T. Kendrick.....	600
Chief Med. Officer (actg.), W. M. Strong, M. D.	625
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. B. W. Bramell	600
Chief Judicial Officer, H.E. the Lt.-Governor.	
Deputy do., Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,000

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1921, was 717.

Administrator, Lieut.-Gen. J. W. Parnell, C.M.G.
President Exec. Council, C. C. R. Nobbs.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets	44,130	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	224			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Samoan Islands (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	35,042
Maori Population	...	49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,910	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, Dec. 31, 1921:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,239,966; Maoris, 52,751; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,209; Samoa, 35,402—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,320,275.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1917	28,239	*15,649	43,889	10,528	*13,869	24,397	6,417
1918	25,860	*11,906	37,766	16,364	*11,660	28,024	6,227
1919	24,483	*20,931	45,414	10,808	*19,877	30,685	9,519
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635

* Excluding troops of Expeditionary Forces.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,415	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,992	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,008	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1916.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,093,024
Maoris	45,673	46,247
,, Half-caste	4,181	6,750
Chinese	2,630	2,147
Other race aliens	...	1,057

Religions.	1911.	1916.
Church of England	41·14	41·75
Presbyterians	23·32	23·71
Methodists	9·43	9·64
Roman Catholics	13·97	13·79

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length) Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159): South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand. His Excellency Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *born* 1859 (1922) £7,500

Private Sec., Capt. A. R. W. Curtis, M.C.

Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.B.E.

Military Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. P. R. M. Mundy, D.S.O., M.C.

A.D.C., Capt. R. G. Southey, M.C.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. C. W. Melville, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. H. Hart, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. R. Young, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. A. E. Stewart, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lieut-Col. Hugh Stewart, C.M.G. D.S.O.; Lieut.-Col. R.C. Allen, D.S.O.

Hon. Physician, Col. E. J. O'Neill, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B.

Hon. Surgeon, Brig.-Gen. Sir Donald J. McGavin, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, 1922.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, and Minister in Charge of Land and Income Tax, State guaranteed Advances, Valuation, Electoral, and Imperial Govt. Supplies Dept., Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. £1,800

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. Sir W. H. Herries, K.C.M.G.

Attorney-General and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Francis Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,170

Member of the Executive Council without Portfolio, Hon. Sir W. Fraser, K.C.V.O.

Minister of Railways, Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement, Scenery Preservation and Repatriation Depts., Hon. D. H. Guthrie 1,170

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Minister in charge of Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170

Minister of Public Works and Telegraphs, Minister of Native Affairs and Minister in charge of Public Trust, Native Trust, Roads, Public Buildings and Govt. Life and Accident Insurance Depts., and Postmaster-General, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. 1,170

Minister of Justice, External Affairs, Industries and Commerce, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. E. P. Lee 1,170

Minister of Education and Public Health, and Minister in Charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals Dept., Hon. C. J. Parr, C.M.G. 1,170

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in charge of War Pensions, Col. Hon. Sir R. H. Rhodes, K.B.E. £1,170
Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Printing and Stationery, Inspection of Machinery, Pensions and State Fire Insurance, and Friendly Societies Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170
Minister of Customs and of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar General, Census and Statistics, Advertising and Laboratory Depts., and the National Provident Fund, Hon. W. Downie Stewart 1,170
Representing the Native Race, and Minister of the Cook Islands, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. 990
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. D. Thomson, B.A., C.M.G. 590

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Public Service Commr., W. R. Morris, C.M.G., I.S.O. £1,350
Assistant do., P. D. N. Verschaffelt 1,092
Solicitor-General, W. C. MacGregor, K.C. 1,350
Controller & Auditor-Gen., G. F. C. Campbell, C.M.G. 1,170
Commissioner Govt. Insurance Dept., J. H. Richardson, C.M.G., F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S. 1,137
Public Trustee, J. W. Macdonald 1,137
Inspector-General Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B., C.M. 1,046
Director-General of Health, T. H. A. Valintine, C.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. ... 955

UNDER-SECRETARIES, &C.

Internal Affairs, James Hislop, O.B.E., M.V.O. £920
Treasury, J. J. Esson, C.M.G. 1,046
Customs, W. B. Montgomery, O.B.E. 1,137
Education, J. Caughley, M.A. 1,137
Justice (Including Prisons and Patents) C. E. Matthews 790
Police, A. H. Wright 975
Public Works, F. H. Furkert, A.M.I.C.E. 1,092
Mines, A. H. Kimbell 715
Lands, J. B. Thompson, M.N.Z., SOC.C.E. 920
Surveyor-General, W. T. Neill 765
Registrar-General, W. W. Cook 565
Census and Statistics, M. Fraser, O.B.E. ... 715
Printing and Stationery, W. A. G. Skinner 775
Inland Revenue, D. G. Clark, O.B.E. 1,137
Valuation, F. W. Flanagan 874
Railways, R. W. McVilly, M.V.O. 2,700
Gen. Post Office, R. B. Morris 1,137
Chief Telegraph Engineer, E. A. Shrimpton, M.I.E.E. 1,001
Museum, J. A. Thomson, M.A., D.SC., F.G.S. 765
Govt. Astronomer, C. E. Adams, D.SC., F.R.A.S., A.I.A. 665
Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.SC., F.C.S. 790
Agriculture, C.J. Reakes, C.B.E., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.SC. 1,092
Tourist and Health Resorts, B. M. Wilson 765
Labour, F. W. T. Rowley 765
Marine (Vacant) 837
Pensions, G. C. Fache, O.B.E. 765
External Affairs and Cook Islands, J. D. Gray 615
Industries and Commerce, J. W. Collins .. 615
State Forest Service, Capt. L. McIntosh Ellis, B.SC. £1,000
Law Drafting, J. Christie, LL.M. 837
Administrator, Western Samoa, Col. R. W. Tate, C.B.E.
Defence, Major-General Sir E. W. C. Chaytor, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. 1,092
Immigration, H. D. Thompson 665
Native, R. N. Jones 920
Native Trust, W. E. Rawson 920
Naval, Commodore A. G. Hotham, C.M.G., R.N. 2,390
Repatriation, J. R. Samson 313
State Advances, W. Waddel 840

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Capt. T. E. Donne 800

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 39 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross £720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Sir F. W. Lang 990

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system is similar to that of England, with magistrates' courts and quarter sessions, and a supreme court with a Chief Justice and 7 puisne judges.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, J. H. Hosking, A. L. Herdman, Sir J. W. Salmond, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., K.C., A. S. Adams, F. V. Frazer (*President of Arbitration Court*), each 2,000

In 1921, 39,013 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 37,124. In 1921 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were (Europeans) 424. Civil cases to number of 460 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £244,942.

POLICE.

On March 31. 1922, the strength of the Police Force was 1,009 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,289 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1921–22, 6*s.* 3¾*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1920–21 ..... £8,885,964
Indebtedness, March 31, 1920–21 28,138,025

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps and the New Zealand Army Pay Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 20 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period of not less than two years, members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Philomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. The *Philomel* was employed under the orders of the British Admiralty throughout the war and no opportunity was afforded for the commencement of a scheme of training. This vessel has now been placed in commission again, and also carries out the duty of depôt ship at Auckland. In 1919 Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., visited New Zealand in H.M.S. *New Zealand* and presented his report, making recommendations and suggestions for the Naval Defence of the Dominion. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was presented to New Zealand by the Imperial Government and was commissioned on 1st October with officers and men of the Royal Navy. The *Chatham* flies the broad pennant of Commodore Alan G. Hotham, C.M.G., R.N., appointed in command of that ship, as Commodore Commanding the New Zealand station, and as Naval Adviser to the New Zealand Government. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers, of whom about 150 have been entered to date. A Naval Board was constituted by Order-in-Council of the 14th March, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces: the Board to be composed of the Minister of Defence (President) and the following members: the Commodore Commanding New Zealand Station (1st Naval Member); the Chief Staff Officer to the Commodore (temporarily, as 2nd Naval Member); the Secretary to the Commodore Commanding (Secretary to the Board). By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in March, 1922, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England during the same month.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1918–1922:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1918	£20,206,222	£15,120,288	£150,840,055
1919	22,352,372	18,673,599	176,076,260
1920	26,081,340	23,781,924	201,170,755
1921	34,260,961	28,068,729	206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	...

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1922, was

£16,364,902, representing £13 5*s.* 5*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£5,554,334
Land-tax	1,637,816
Income-tax	6,002,987
Death Duties	1,504,532
Other taxes	1,665,233

Land Valuation.—

	Unimproved value of land	South Island.
Value of improvements	£198,432,556	£119,198,689
	133,762,883	67,190,190
Capital value	£332,195,439	£186,388,879

Banking.—At the end of 1921 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £68,701,282; liabilities, £58,809,439; value of notes in circulation, £7,569,319.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1920–21, 765,162 depositors, having £47,193,113 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1920) 2,437 public primary schools, with 5,755 teachers and 199,802 scholars; there are also 221 registered private primary schools, with 22,193 scholars, and, in addition, 135 schools for the Maoris. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 35 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 9 technical high schools. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 3,822 students in 1920) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed and outlying islands) is 66,101,760 acres, and 43,546,757 acres of this were in occupation in 1920, this acreage representing 84,076 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1920–21 was 219,985 acres, giving a yield of 6,872,262 bushels. An area of 147,559 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,225,115 bushels; while 410,059 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 46,802; rye-grass, 56,471; and potatoes, 22,068. An area of 551,190 acres was sown in turnips. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1921 numbered 3,139,223; sheep, 23,285,031; pigs, 349,892; and horses, 337,259. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1920 being 1,843,705 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1920 being 51,884,393 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1917–21:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1917...	£20,919,265	£30,587,547	£52,616,812
1918...	24,234,007	28,516,188	52,750,195
1919...	30,671,698	53,970,075	84,641,773
1920...	61,595,828	46,441,946	08,037,774
1921...	42,942,443	44,828,827	187,771,270

The principal articles of import and export in 1921 were:—

Imports.	
Apparel	£2,122,061
Books and Music	427,318
Boots and Shoes	531,135
Coal	1,321,040
Drugs and Chemicals	1,082,436
Hosiery	355,702
Hardware and Ironmongery	922,039
Iron and Steel	2,565,108
Machinery	2,970,394
Manures	367,074
Motor Vehicles	2,227,030
Oils	2,804,709
Paper and Stationery	1,614,116
Spirits	869,299
Sugar	2,066,683
Tea	338,853
Textile Piece Goods	4,854,881
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,048,633
Exports.	
Wool	£5,221,479
Frozen Meat	11,164,345
Butter and Cheese	19,368,713
Skins, Hides and Pelts	1,980,176
Gold	612,168
Phormium Fibre and Tow	319,604
Tallow	867,298

The external trade of 1921 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£21,448,817	£38,716,593
Australia	6,486,847	2,070,013
United States	7,746,457	2,702,104
Fiji	1,909,102	151,965
Canada	1,687,595	454,597
Japan	593,343	20,149
France	184,470	14,893

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1922, there were 3,021 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 137 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1921–22 was 14,262,440 (inclusive of 472,865 season ticket holders), while goods carried amounted to 6,329,834 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £6,643,591 and £6,237,727 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1921 the vessels entered inwards numbered 678 (tonnage, 1,940,236), and those entered outwards 678 (tonnage, 1,944,341), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1921) 260,315,786 letters and postcards, 38,680,982 newspapers, 53,635,951 books and packets, and 6,464,244 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,178 post-offices. There are 13,767 miles of telegraph line, with 52,177 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 12,934,465.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the urban Areas, at March 31, 1921, was as follows:—Wellington, 110,680; Auckland, 164,450; Dunedin, 73,470; Christchurch, 110,200; Invercargill, 19,590; Napier, 17,670; Gisborne, 14,920; Palmerston North, 17,510; Nelson, 10,880; Timaru, 16,040; Wanganui, 24,170; New Plymouth, 13,510; Grey Valley Boroughs, 8,400; Hamilton, 14,950; and Hastings, 13,530.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

NOTE.—The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Maua Niki, Rakahanga, Pukapura (or Danger), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1920) were valued at £94,697, and the imports at £177,911. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, J. G. L. Hewitt .....(and allowance £100) £1000
Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 750
Niue (or Savage) Island.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,050 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 35,402. The largest islands are *Savaii* (660 square miles) and *Upolu* (340 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1899 a disastrous tidal wave wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the "Eber" and "Adler" of the German Navy, *H.M.S. Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia), where also he is buried. The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands.

Nauru Island, just South of the Equator, was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914, and is administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand. The island has a population of about 1,000. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island.

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

The payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries are shown in the following table:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.*◊
Canada, $4,000 per session.*◊
France, 27,000 francs per annum.*†
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
Great Britain, £400 per annum.
Irish Free State, £360 per annum.*
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).*
New Zealand, Upper House £350, Lower House £500 per annum.*◊
South Africa, £400 per annum.*◊
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
United States, $7,500 per annum.*

* With allowances for travelling in addition.
† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.
§ Deductions for non-attendance.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921. White.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,066	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110.450	543.485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	795,289	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males, and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of White Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1916	41,196	14,385	11,834	1916	29·33	10·24	8·43
1917	40,722	14,665	12,350	1917	28·99	10·26	8·64
1918	41,582	*24,972	11,889	1918	28·59	*17·17	8·18
1919	39,724	*17,534	13,513	1919	26·85	11·85	9·14
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28·85	11·10	9·87
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·42	10·41	8·48

* Increase due to influenza epidemic.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (*Pretoria*), Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. .....(1920) £10,000
Secretary, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, M.V.O. 900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Capt. the Hon. C. A. J. Annesley 400
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. F. Wilkinson; Capt. E. J. Wilbraham, M.C.; Capt. Lord Francis Hill .....
Lady in Waiting to H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Lady Evelyn Farquhar

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (March 9, 1921).

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, General the Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts, C.H., K.C. £3,500

Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Patrick Duncan, C.M.G. 2,500

Minister of Defence, Col. the Hon. H. Mentz 2,500

Minister of Mines and Industries, Rt. Hon. F. S. Malan 2,500

Minister of Finance, Hon. H. Burton, K.C. 2,500

Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C. 2,500

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Watt, K.C.M.G. 2,500

Minister of Agriculture, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas William Smartt, K.C.M.G. 2,500

Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. John William Jagger 2,500

Minister of Lands, Col. Hon. Deneys Reitz 2,500

PERMANENT HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Prime Minister's Department :—

Secretary to the Prime Minister, E. F. C. Lane, C.M.G. £800

Clerk of the Executive Council, H. Gordon Watson, I.S.O. 900

Controller and Auditor-General, J. de Villiers Roos 1,800

Agriculture, P. J. du Toit 1,540

Interior, H. B. Shawe, I.S.O. 1,660

Mines, H. W. Smyth, C.M.G. 1,550

Finance, Edmund Hugh Farrer, C.M.G. ... 1,620

Commissioner for Customs and Excise, G. Owen-Smith 1,500

Lands, J. Sommerville, O.B.E. 1,430

Justice, W. E. Bok, LL.D. 1,580

Native Affairs, E. Barrett 1,460

Education, G. M. Hofmeyr 1,460

Postmaster-Gen., E. A. Sturman, C.B.E. ... 1,500

Mining Engineer, Sir R. N. Kotze 2,000

Defence, Brig.-Gen. A. J. Brink 1,500

Public Works, Charles Murray, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,550

Public Health, Dr. J. A. Mitchell 1,580

Director of Census, C. W. Cousins, M.A. ... 1,110

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G., South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.

Trade Commissioner, A. Canham.

Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Rotterdam), K. A. Spiltans.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight are nominated by the Governor-General in Council and 32 are elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy will be filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurs.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 134 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 49 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden £1,200

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Christman Joel Krige 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,500

Natal ...The Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. 2,000

Transvaal .....The Hon. A. G. Robertson 2,500

Orange Free State...The Hon. Sir C. H. Wessels 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape .....A. Weisbecker 1,300

Natal .....J. M. N. Hershensohnn 1,110

Transvaal.....D. E. van Velden 1,200

Orange Free State.....A. M. N. de Villiers 1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G. £3,000

Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir Henry Juta 2,750

Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, I. G. Horak 850

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. M. W. Searle 2,500

Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; and Hon. H. S. Van Zyl each 2,250

Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, R. G. Russouw 875

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500

Puisne Judges, Hon. F. A. Hutton and Hon. V. Sampson .....each 2,250

Registrar, A. M. Black 750

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir J. H. Lange 2,250

Assistant Registrar, T. O'Hagan 450

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels... 3,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir A. W. Mason, Hon. J. S. Curlewis, and Hon. C. G. Ward, each £3,000; Hon. R. Gregorowski, Hon. D. de Waal, and Hon. J. Stratford 2,250

Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. C. B. Juta 950

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C.	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C., Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C., and Hon. F. S. Tatham ..... each	2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister	850

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff	1,500
Judges, Hon. J. C. C. Chadwick; A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer ..... each	1,400
Registrar, W. H. D. Goss	675

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. E. R. de Villiers	2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. Ward; Hon. A. J. McGregor	2,250
Registrar, W. H. Fitchett	750

Masters of the Supreme Court.

Master (*Transvaal Provincial Division*), U. S. Barrett	1,200
Master (*Cape Provincial Division*), M. L. Neerhling	1,050
Master (*Natal Provincial Division*), R. J. Barry	950
Master (*O. F. S. Provincial Division*), R. N. Harley	925

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Secretary for Justice, Dr. W. E. Bok	£1,580
Under-Secretary for Justice, D. D. Keay	1,210
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,650; L. G. Nightingale; C. W. H. Lansdown ..... each	1,300
Attorney-General (*Transvaal*), C. W. de Villiers	1,800
Professional Assistant, Dr. A. A. Schoch	950
Crown Prosecutor (*Johannesburg*), A. S. Welsh	1,180
Attorney-General (*Cape*), E. W. Douglass	1,700
Professional Assistant, C. C. Jarvis	875
Solicitor-General (*Grahamstown*), W. S. Bigby	1,150
Attorney-General (*Natal*), J. Barclay Lloyd	1,400
Attorney-Gen. (*O. F. State*), S. J. de Jager	1,400

POLICE.

Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter, C.M.G.	£2,000
Deputy Commissioner, in charge Transvaal Div., and Secretary, H. C. Bredell	1,142

PATENTS OFFICE.

Registrar of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyrights (*also Registrar of Companies, Transvaal Provinces*), C. W. T. B. Juta	£1,050

Staff employed in Government Service (excluding Railways), 1920–21, 33,770.

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of:—
   (i) The South African Staff Corps.
   (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
   (iii) The South African Naval Service.
   (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
   (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.
   (vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
   (vii) The South African Engineer Corps.
   (viii) The South African Air Force.
   (ix) The South African Service Corps.
   (x) The South African Medical Corps.
   (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.
   (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.
   (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force.*
3. *The Citizen Force.*
4. *The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*
5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25, who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University

College, Grahamstown (1904). (*b*) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (*c*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*d*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (*g*) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1921 was 3,389. The State expenditure on higher education in 1921 was £277,470.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (50 matriculated students in 1921) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for 55 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1920.—For white scholars, 4,746; for coloured scholars, 3,129; total, 7,875.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1920.—White scholars, 303,255; coloured scholars, 238,137; total, 541,392. Teachers, 19,759.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1920.—Cape, £2,011,667; Natal, £566,319; Transvaal, £2,561,348; Orange Free State, £800,703; total, £5,940,037.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.
Supt. of Education, Natal, H. R. Dukes.
Director of Education, Transvaal, J. E. Adamson, M.A.
Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the four years ended March 31, 1921, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916–1917	18,408,615	17,845,377
1917–1918	19,657,597	18,959,198
1918–1919	21,911,029	21,322,142
1919–1920	26,885,957	24,425,531
1920–1921	29,676,186	30,075,716

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1921, was £178,607,938, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
3%	54,103,340	...
3½%	26,531,011	2,335,789
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	35,270,971	...
4¼%	...	10,200
4½%	13,114,465	3,932,950
4¾%	...	332,000
5%	26,339,754	8,304,532
5½%	...	2,332,926
6⅛%	...	1,000,000
7%	...	2,000,000
	£158,359,541	£20,248,397

At 31st March, 1922, the Funded Debt was £175,455,220 and the Floating Debt, £16,329,716.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Prior to the passing of the Provincial Relations Act the four Provincial Administrations (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange Free State) received no revenues beyond the amount voted by Parliament by way of subsidies for the performance of the services and duties assigned to them. On the passing of the Act (April 1, 1913) certain revenues were transferred and assigned to the various provinces, and, in addition, subsidies were voted by Parliament equal to half the normal or recurrent expenditure. The Cape Province receives an additional amount equal to one-half the expenditure by local bodies; Natal and Orange Free State Provinces receive additional grants of £100,000 each; and Natal receives a special grant in lieu of trading and liquor licences payable to local authorities.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the six years ended March 31, 1921, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned.	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1915–16	1,134,566	2,069,628	3,204,194	3,365,705
1916–17	1,423,666	2,345,517	3,769,183	3,708,684
1917–18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918–19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,710
1919–20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052
1920–21	3,596,766	4,453,998	8,050,764	8,417,058

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1921.

Capital and Reserve	£9,766,000
Liabilities	110,607,000
Liabilities to Public	106,425,000
Notes in Circulation	9,183,000
Bills under Discount	24,346,000
Advances	50,568,000
Deposits	90,998,000
Liquid Assets	96,409,000
Liquid Liabilities	68,508,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1921 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	230,421,915 lb.	£8,236,835
Mohair	17,127,915 lb.	583,643
Hides	14,295,679 lb.	362,269
Skins	31,439,750 lb.	845,816
Ostrich Feathers	296,711 lb.	461,533
Mealies	777,246,032 lb.	2,295,769
Fruit, fresh	...	411,431
Wattle Bark	159,884,477 lb.	457,318

Production of Crops, 1920–1.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations.
Wheat	339.445	773	42,874	56,317	17,394
Oats	174,127	303	8,014	6,638	2,153
Barley	46,057	64	3,139	950	1,850
Maize	115,826	246,141	819,681	773,005	714,704
Kaffir Corn	4,929	7,647	52,974	28,934	216,325
Rye	35,169	123	1,316	7,521	*
Peas and Beans	12,299	3,842	7,656	3,487	45,054
Potatoes	50,278	22,657	100,733	42,262	8,095
Sweet do.	43,180	9,165	11,109	285	*
Onions	17,184	688	4,404	1,018	*
Tobacco	5,008	911	8,462	625	1,614
Tea, Green Leaf	..	1,884	..	..	*
Cotton (Seed)	11	863	2,703	..	*
Monkey Nuts	69	1,438	7,390	35	5,309
Teff	9,012	19,826	238,368	83,272	*
Sugar	..	1,605,314	..	..	22,089

Agricultural Statistics, 1921.

Province.	Cultivated.	Irrigated.	Total Area of Farms.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.
Cape	2,972,055	478,270	136,071
Natal	1,029,228	23,730	10,089
Transvaal	2,987,463	227,437	46,447
O.F.S.	2,729,337	88,425	30,212

Live Stock, 1921.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations.
Cattle	1,720,852	877,898	1,897,929	1,702,004	2,355,678
Horses	292,275	62,434	144,364	265,170	155,853
Sheep	14,876,380	1,317,458	3,563,080	8,955,852	3,005,572
Goats	4,283,742	290,900	415,442	218,297	2,728,071
Pigs	227,934	69,751	167,694	94,518	353,988
Mules	71,131	6,101	18,541	19,187	1,619
Asses	367,541	40,575	144,976	45,778	123,220
Ostriches	255,661	1,468	2,840	1,859	*

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917–18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918–19, £70,934,098; 1919–20, £92,913,844; and 1920–21, £98,307,910. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1920–21 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1920–21.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	26,737,003 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	141,544
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	794,795
Wattle bark used	4,833 tons	40,045
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	100,200
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,555,317 lb.	490,470
Lard produced	484,576 lb.	30,800
lbs. of Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	11,798,552 lb.	—
Value of Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	—	461,382
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Butter Produced	11,517,533 lb.	1,308,963
Butter-fat used	9,633,659 lb.	938,764
Cheese produced	4,346,624 lb.	254,199
Milk used	4,980,371 lb.	185,337
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	170,951 tons	3,830,419
Imported wheat treated	81,381 ,,	2,310,328
Maize treated	561,157 ,,	4,583,677
Other grain treated	14,253 ,,	170,305
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	4,114,236
Value of materials used	—	1,460,427
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8,590,067 lb.	629,003
Cigars and cheroots made	11,447,880	31,154
Cigarettes made	1,704,387,510	1,698,117
South African leaf used	10,971,543 lb.	452,076
Imported leaf used	117,589 lb.	41,923
Rhodesian	1,877,266	160,879
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,074,991
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made	—	387,102

Industry—*contd.*	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	15,936 tons	1,123,584
Glycerine produced	378 ,,	26,420
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	8,996 tons	919,335
Paraffin wax used	8,220 ,,	600,969
Stearine used	927 ,,	96,200
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	8,594,822 gall.	1,685,336
Clothing Factories—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	332,854
Total value of materials used	—	163,515
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, and Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,816,320
Total value of materials used	—	1,306,752
Bakeries—		
Bread	90,932 tons	3,525,191
Biscuits	4,166 ,,	405,608
Cakes	5,027 ,,	621,640
Total value of materials used	—	3,350,858

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1921 was :—

	£		£
Gold	34,528,564	Lime	255,186
Diamonds	3,103,448	Silver	137,441
Coal	5,072,401	Salt	162,918
Copper	6,446	Asbestos	103,067
Tin	139,688	Soda	4,527

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows :—

Gold.

1918	8,418,379 fine oz.	£35,759,003
1919	8,331,651 ,,	35,390,609
1920	8,158,455 ,,	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710 ,,	34,528,564

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1921, Transvaal, was 21,566 whites and 187,864 coloured. 23,737 whites and 180,958 coloured were working in the Transvaal in January, 1920.

Diamonds.

1912		£10,061,489
1913		11,389,807
1914		5,487,194
1915		399,810
1916	2,346,330 carats	5,728,391
1917	2,902,416 ,,	7,713,810
1918	2,537,360 ,,	7,114,867
1919	2,588,017 ,,	11,734,495
1920	2,545,017 ,,	14,762,899
1921	806,643 ,,	3,103,448

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1921 : Transvaal, 2,722 whites, 6,012 coloured ; Cape, 3,143 whites, 9,833 coloured ; O.F.S., 301 whites, 1,091 coloured ; a total of 6,166 whites and 16,936 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A,

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1921.

Transvaal	6,947,362 tons	£2,296,025
Cape	5,778 ,,	4,524
O.F.S.	917,776 ,,	278,465
Natal	3,525,989 ,,	2,493,387
Totals	11,396,905 ,,	£5,072,401

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1921 was : Natal, 827 whites, 16,258 coloured ; Transvaal, 1,019 whites, 16,506 coloured ; Cape, 9 whites, 105 coloured ; O.F.S., 155 whites, 2,138 coloured ; a total of 2,010 whites and 35,007 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £137,441, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1921, 45 tons of matte and concentrates, valued at £1,420, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 113 tons of matte and ore, valued at £5,026, from the Cape. The figures for 1920 are 2,988 tons (£163,112) and 7,892 tons (£255,157) respectively.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1921, 1,416 tons of tin concentrates, valued at £138,670, were shipped from the Transvaal, and 9 tons, valued at £1,018, from the Cape. The Union figures for 1921 are 1,425 tons, valued at £139,688.

Other Minerals.

The value of the Union's production for 1920 of other base minerals, such as asbestos, graphite, magnesite, lead, &c., was £136,362, and of miscellaneous products, such as bricks, cement, pottery, &c., £1,144,486, compared with £95,071 and £1,076,364 respectively for 1919.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the seven years 1915-1921 (exclusive of specie) was as follows :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1915	31,810,717	34,817,983	66,628,700
1916	40,399,945	65,683,381	106,083,326
1917	36,476,238	91,574,835	128,051,073
1918	49,487,168	70,632,924	120,120,092
1919	50,791,205	102,513,646	153,304,851
1920	101,827,104	87,667,516	189,494,620
1921	57,800,316	65,819,139	123,619,455

Imports.	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Apparel	8,022,825	3,016,269
Arms and Ammunition	569,230	344,086
Bags	1,054,747	766,462
Cotton Manufactures	10,629,035	5,850,534
Drugs and Chemicals	1,551,860	1,093,674
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,813,005	2,220,274
Food and Drink	14,568,418	5,449,371
Furniture	1,332,779	664,400
Glycerine	538,361	435,822
Haberdashery	2,097,621	934,886
Hardware	4,626,566	2,306,863
Hats and Caps	837,845	477,061

Imports—*contd.*	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Implements: Agricultural	1,503,726	1,051,672
Iron and Steel	4,492,642	1,693,391
Leather Manufactures	3,885,345	975,106
Machinery	4,380,143	5,075,624
Oils	3,040,924	2,813,120
Tobacco	431,356	316,819
Wax (Candle)	813,966	249,934
Wood and Timber	3,603,763	1,663,581
Woollen Manufactures	2,982,851	1,613,563

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1920.	1921.
	£	£
Asbestos	171,752	106,511
Bark Wattle	986,484	570,127
Buchu Leaves	67,243	21,257
Coal	1,482,862	1,949,015
Copper	272,879	7,629
Diamonds	11,597,451	1,355,487
Dynamite	333,282	268,194
Feathers, Ostrich	547,358	461,551
Fish	314,714	246,618
Fodder	65,980	33,240
Fruit	371,122	678,522
Gold	35,547,079	34,453,586
Hides and Skins	4,209,200	1,227,056
Mohair	518,973	583,643
Oil: Whale	233,079	25,191
Sugar	595,735	2,120,452
Tin Ore	297,160	155,045
Tobacco	307,126	218,188
Wines	204,649	105,216
Wool	15,955,014	8,236,835

70·84 per cent. of the exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1921.

Imports from U.K. (1921) £33,829,762
Exports to U.K. (1921) 46,629,720

Imports from	1920. Value.	1920. Per cent.	1921. Value.	1921. Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	55,832,953	54·8	33,829,762	58·5
Australia	4,169,607	4·1	1,783,224	3·1
India	2,652,483	2·6	1,797,180	3·1
Canada	3,715,075	3·7	1,636,842	2·8
Other British Possessions	2,525,351	2·5	1,250,235	2·2
Total British Possessions	13,062,516	12·9	6,467,481	11·2
Total — British Empire	68,895,469	67·7	40,297,243	69·7
Foreign Countries				
Germany	955,426	0·9	1,162,045	2·0
United States	18,408,408	18·1	8,327,123	14·5
Belgium	853,256	0·8	586,177	1·0
Sweden	2,098,045	2·0	1,110,655	1·9
Holland	764,365	0·8	604,705	1·1
Brazil	1,097,779	1·1	564,913	0·9
France	1,298,042	1·3	796,427	1·4
Other Foreign Countries	7,456,314	7·3	4,351,028	7·5
Total Foreign Countries	32,931,635	32·3	17,503,073	30·3
Total Imports	101,827,104	100·0	57,800,316	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1921, was 9,559 miles (comprising Cape 4,254, Orange Free State 1,342, Transvaal 2,644, and Natal 1,319), of which 8,998 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 561 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1921, amounted to £99,821,886. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1921, were £23,618,457 and the net loss, after payment of interest, £1,272,972. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £17,039,091, or 72·1 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £13,651,836, or 71·2 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1921, there were in the Union 2,771 post and telegraph offices open. 319,699,640 letters and cards, 151,554,068 newspapers, books, and circulars, 9,404,616 parcels, 5,902,416 registered articles, 28,391,948 official letters and other articles, and 6,994,643 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1921. The number of money orders issued during the year ending March 31, 1921, was 433,078, while 412,813 were paid; 2,968,770 postal orders were issued, and 2,699,544 paid. The revenue of the post and telegraph department was £2,785,139, and the expenditure £3,345,475; the revenue of the telegraph and telephone service being £1,211,949, and the expenditure £1,371,235; 12,884 miles of telegraph line, carrying 44,183 miles of wire, were open, and 7,882 miles of telegraph-telephone wire. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1921, was 306,653, the amount to their credit being £7,025,169.

Shipping.—In 1921, 3,567 vessels (10,210,000 net tons) entered and 3,532 vessels (10,217,000

net tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board. The constitution of the Board at date is as follows :—

Chairman, Hon. J. W. Jagger, Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik, Sir A. Stockenstroom, Bart.

Secretary, G. W. Pilkington.

Chief Officers.

Gen. Manager, Johannesburg, Col. Sir William Wilson Hoy, K.C.B.

Asst. do., Johannesburg, R. B. Gettliffe.

Asst. do., Bloemfontein, P. E. Potter.

Asst. do., Cape Town, J. W. Carr, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Durban, J. R. More, M.I.C.E.

Chief Civil Engineer, Johannesburg, R. C. Wallace, M.I.C.E.

Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, F. R. Collins, D.S.O.

Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.

Chief Railway Storekeeper, Johannesburg, H. J. Lyddon.

Catering Manager, Johannesburg, A. H. Simmons.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, Esq., C.M.G.

Secretary, J. F. Herbst, Esq., C.B.E.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,440 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Cunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein in the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. Except by means of pumping, the waters of the Orange River are not available for agricultural purposes so far as South-West Africa is concerned, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. His scheme also embraced the Okavango, most of the waters of which at present drain away into the Zambesi, but which in former times ran into Lake N'gami and the Makalakari Lake, both situate in the Bechuanaland Protectorate. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Auas (6,500), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Molteblick (8,148 ft.), the Omatako in the North (8,790 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ¼ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable fillip to agricultural production. Apart from mining the staple

industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguella current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1920 the output was 606,423 carats, valued roughly at two and a half millions. About half of this goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway has been built to serve the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeeste and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of the Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country and is 5,590 ft. above sea level. The Territory is divided into 17 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The Territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South-West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. A regular service of steamers from Capetown to these two ports has now been in existence for some time, as also a monthly service direct from Rotterdam of passenger and cargo boats. The power of Legislation is vested in the Administrator under the authority delegated to him by the Governor-General of the Union. There is no Parliamentary representation in the country, but an Advisory Council has been appointed to assist the Administrator in his task of governing the country. It consists of nine members, representatives of all classes and interests in the country, and one is specially appointed on behalf of the natives. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of Cold Storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is under consideration. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connection should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises:—

3 feet 6 inches Standard Gauge (968 miles).

	Miles.
Main Line, Nakop (Union border) to Karibib	657
" " Karibib to Swakopmond	114
Branch Line, Seeheim to Luderitzbucht	197

From Swakopmond the line extends to Walvis Bay (20 miles), a Union port now serving the Northern portion of the Protectorate.

2 feet Narrow Gauge (339 miles).

	Miles.
Main Line, Karibib to Tsumeb	250
Branch Line, Otavi to Grootfontein	57
Outjo-Otjiwarongo Line	22
Branch Line, Kranzberg to Onguati	10

In addition, the Administration works 99 miles of privately owned lines.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460*), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,026*), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 1078*) and Luderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 1,003*).

* Rural population only.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long. from 16°25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
The Colony...	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand.	6,602	249,088	264,827
Tembuland	3,339	236,086	234,988
Transkei	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c.	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553	119,911
Cape Province .	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European	329,394	321,215	650,609
Colonial	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays, and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots. Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of these 954,403 were males and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments. The 1918 Census was of Europeans only, and the returns show, males 311,312, females 307,513, total 618,825.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1917	55,529	41,023	11,814
1918	55,862	88,024	11,512
1919	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165

Religion. — In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians—479,825 Dutch Churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland and Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians; 35,934 Muhammadans 24,189, Jews 16,744; "of no religion" 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Education.—The Province is divided into 123 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Municipal or Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1921, 4,682: enrolment 291,425, attendance 260,693. There are 135,708 European pupils and 155,689 non-European pupils. There are 10,764 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059; 1918–19, £1,435,385; 1919–20, £1,676,208; 1920–21, 2,003,567.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 24,725 in-patients were treated during 1921, and there were 122,101 out-patient attendances at Government-Aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 128 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 78 Village Management Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, Daniel Retief; S. A. Eddy; C. H. Geldenhuijs; L. J. Steytler.

Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,004.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1921. Males.	Females.
Europeans	136,838	70,477	66,361
Indians and Asiatics.....	141,649	80,314	61,335
Natives and other coloured	1,150,911	556,809	594,102
Total	1,429,398	707,600	721,798

In 1921 the European births registered numbered 3,370, the deaths 1,410, and the marriages 1,296. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—A University College has been founded at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 4 Government high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 346 primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school, There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 51 Asiatic schools, 507 native schools, and 21 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial

Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.
Administrator, Hon. G. T. Plowman, C.M.G.
Executive Committee, F. C. Hollander, J. Dyson, J. McAuslin, J. P. Whyte.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohnn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, the bar being no longer existent, for 1908 being 33 ft. 7 in.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,426 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females; the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1921 there were 21,270 births (16,582 European), 14,770 deaths (5,560 European), and 7,327 marriages (4,852 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1911 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,634
Anglican	89,805	51,355
Presbyterian	24,739	6,670
Methodists	27,938	92,969
Roman Catholics	22,312	6,439
Lutherans	6,618	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	...
Hindus, &c.	89	13,672
No Religion	2,460	943,616

Education.—There were 1,071 schools for white children in 1920, with an average enrolment of 110,390 and an average attendance of 99,539, 3 normal colleges, and 4 normal college preparatory classes. There were also 409 native schools, 2 Asiatic schools, and 21 coloured schools, with 33,065 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 36 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.
Administrator, Hon. A. G. Robertson.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, G. H. Kretzschmar, Dr. H. Reitz, T. C. Stoffberg.
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1921, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 50,389 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females; and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females.

Religion.—In 1911 the adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church numbered 175,311: Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No Religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1921 there were 877 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45,470 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.
Administrator, Hon. Sir Cornelis Hermanus Wessels.
Executive Committee, D. J. de Villiers, E. A. van de Walt, F. D. du Toit, D. J. Malan.
Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

The number of births registered in 1921 were 5,291, deaths 1,797, marriages 1,410 (white persons). The registration laws affecting births and deaths apply to white persons only.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately. The following list includes the British Dominions and Protectorates which have not yet received "Responsible Government."

ASCENSION,

an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Transit from London, about 14 days.

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1918 being valued at £107,622. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1920, £148,488. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	£204,296	£254,019
Expenditure	108,938	220,813
Public debt	65,962	36,111
Total imports	539,242	1,090,217
Total exports	382,140	300,407

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,100
Chief Justice, Sydney C. K. F. Nettleton	1,250
Colonial Sec., H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.	750
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Willoughby Bullock (*and fees*)	700
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	550
President, Legislative Council, Sir James P. Sands	150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	450
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller	700
Commandt. of Police, Maj. E. E. Turner	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrates (vacant) (and £85 travelling allowance)	550
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N.	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *vid* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and Harrison's College provides for higher education. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£420,136	£454,286	£340,814
Expenditure	351,851	508,391	409,055
Public debt	530,000	567,150	561,500
Total imports	3,893,458	5,145,537	2,645,730
Total exports	3,305,382	4,865,780	1,508,403
Imports from U.K.	739,861	1,559,498	948,066
Exports to U.K.	348,589	1,083,420	133,613

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1921-2, 2,373,602, of which 1,568,750 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. Richard Mackey O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ... £2,500
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant) 200
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G. 1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel.
Chief Judge, Sir. Wm. Herbert Greaves ... 1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G. .....
Clerk, do., J. B. Howell.
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G. 250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne 400
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Charles Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C.... *and fees* 250
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, O.B.E. 700
Auditor-General, S. S. Phillips 500
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrisson, C.M.G., O.B.E. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel 600
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Collymore, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. W. Gowdey 500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles ; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1921) of 21,987 (7,507 white, and 14,478 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527 ; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also commander-in-chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 6 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown ; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue.....	£119,091	£219,753	£201,382
Public expenditure	107,240	186,470	237,492
Public debt, Dec. 31	40,000	85,000	85,000
Total Imports	792,683	1,414,250	1,340,240
Total Exports.....	208,708	265,868	224,626
Imports from U.K.	59,990	271,708	351,289
Exports to U.K. ...	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. E. K. Chanter .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. M. M. Moore 800
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith. I.S.O. 800
Chief Justice, His Honour Sir Colin Rees-Davies, K.C. 1,150
Assistant Judges, C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck ..... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker..... 750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E. 800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir W. C. Pakenham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
King's Harbour Master, Comm. A. B. A. Baker, D.S.O., R.N.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. B. Harvey.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. J. W. H. Houghton, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles ; transit, 13 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 258,355, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
*Revenue	$2,852,378	$3,611,803	$3,156,381
Expenditure ...	1,530,873	1,844,774	2,021,249
Exports	12,462,763	12,049,471	7,908,136
Imports	7,930,583	11,009,471	7,720,013

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, sago, rice, gums, gutta-percha, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle produce. The country

* Exclusive of land sales.

is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

	1920.	1921.
Exports of Leaf Tobacco...	$1,638,590	$1,227,183
,, Rubber.....	5,908,352	2,482,468
,, Timber	1,328,985	1,459,324

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are wireless stations at Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, and Tawau. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 800 men under European officers, with one machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice-President, Edward Dent.
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); E. C. R. Stileman (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir William Henry Rycroft, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1922)	$17,136
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser	*8,591
Asst. do., E. A. Pearson	*4,920
Judicial Commr., Capt. D. T. J. Sherlock, M.B.E.	*7,543
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Finance Commissioner, C. H. Dunn	8,228
Director, Railways and Works, Capt. J. W. Watson	8,571
Residents:—	
Sandakan, H. W. L. Bunbury	*7,200
West Coast, G. C. Irving	*7,200
Kudat, W. C. Moores-Weedon	*6,120
East Coast, J. Maxwell Hall	*6,120
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	*7,200
Auditor, B. McEnroe	7,200
Principal Medical Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith	*7,080
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	*7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	*6,120
Gen. Manager of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke	7,680
Protector of Labour, C. F. C. Macaskie	*4,920

* Exclusive of Duty allowance.

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Sir Mohamed Jemal-ul-alam, K.C.M.G., *suc.* May 11, 1906.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 4,000 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly coal, cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, and sago. The revenue for 1921 was £18,400, and the expenditure £22,000; the debt (Dec. 31, 1920) is £50,100. Total imports 1920, £84,300; exports, £136,900.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, L. A. Allen.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan, and communication is now regularly maintained.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1921, was estimated at 298,188, of whom 124,900 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 172,000 acres (of which 63,420 acres are in sugar-cane and 55,911 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 74 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·8°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 94·4 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per

year ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1921 was 34·5, and the death-rate 30·9 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 76 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,104,144 in 1921), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, and rice. There are about 13,000 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,700 miles of post-office telephone wire and 556 of telegraph lines, with 74 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 55,490.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue.....	£862,491	£1,270,675	£968,947
Public expenditure	886,568	1,007,047	1,195,893
Total debt	1,169,094	1,144,896	1,170,238
Total imports ...	3,275,380	4,722,709	3,272,968
Domestic exports	3,665,094	5,476,201	3,219,026
Imports from U.K.	1,102,511	1,949,783	1,828,370
Exports to U.K....	1,331,547	1,830,677	1,952,825

Governor, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1922) £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000, and Customs Duty Allowance, £250.)
Colonial Secretary, C. Clementi, C.M.G.
£1,350 to £1,500
Asst. Col. Sec., G. Ball Greene 750
2nd Asst. do., O. W. Webber.....£525 to 575
Attorney-Gen., J. J. Nunan, K.C., LL.D.
£1,350 to 1,500
Colonial Auditor, A. G. Biden 750
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King 900
Colonial Treasurer (vacant)..... 900
Deputy do., H. A. N. Burrowes..... 600
Compt. of Customs, L. A. R. Davis 850
Chief Commissory, B. Gainfort 750
Comdg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. C. May 750
Insp. of Prisons, N. W. King..... 500
Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, and Engineer, Harbour Board, J. P. Auld .....£1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, J. G. Gray 750
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 700
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B.....£1,000 to 1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley... 1,000
Harbour Master, F. W. Kirby 500
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G., (*and* £450 *personal*) 750
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,600
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,350; Llewellyn C. Dalton, M.A. 1,100
Stipendiary Magistrate, J. P. Coghan .....

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coco-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 59 primary schools in the colony, and 4 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1921 was 479,447 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1921), 12,661.

	1919–20.	1920–21.	1921–22.
Public revenue	$1,065,622	$1,129,932	$1,105,207
Public expenditure	981,816	928,817	1,410,780

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public debt.....	874,800	874,800	665,334
Total imports.....	4,695,216	5,876,711	3,343,132
Total exports.....	4,448,809	5,045,671	3,045,459
Imports from U.K.	405,017	857,656	502,846
Exports to U.K....	667,880	750,606	491,381

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. $9,720
Private Sec., E. M. Tibbitt 1,458
Colonial Sec., Lt.-Col. Max Smith *and house* 5,000
Asst. Col. Sec., H. E. Phillips 2,500
Treasurer and Collector of Customs, V. Grey-Wilson (*acting*) 3,986
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, M. A. Murphy 3,888
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, T. W. F. Gann..... 4,374
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenangh 2,916
Colonial Postmaster, G. S. W. Smith 2,400
Supt., Radio Station, J. O. Hall 1,800
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000
Attorney-General, C. G. B. Francis..... 3,888
Registrar-General, H. Dunk 2,916
District Commissioners:—
Belize, E. J. S. Athawes 2,916
Corosal, D. Q Blakely.
Orange Walk, John Taylor.
Stann Creek, P. E. Matthews.
Toledo, T. V. Maccall.
The Cayo, R. Wyatt.
Clerk to Councils, E. A. Baber 1,700
Auditor (vacant) .....*and house* 2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

CAMEROON.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914–18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°–12° N. lat. and 8° 48′–19° E. long., and the area is about 295,000 square miles, containing a population estimated at 3,500,000. The coast line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The south-eastern boundary (as re-arranged in 1911) is the confluence of the Sanga with the Congo River; the extreme northern limit is the southern shore of Lake Chad, and the extreme eastern limit (1911) is the Ubangi River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. Access was obtained to the Congo and Ubangi Rivers by the Agadir compensation treaty with France (1911), under which the area of the colony was increased by 102,300 square miles. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports (valued at 23,336,000 marks in 1912) are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports (34,242,000 marks in 1912) are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions. There were 170 miles of railway open in 1912.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 28,000 sq. miles. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, are situated between the meridians 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W., parallels of 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., and consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,
H. H. Hutchings (house and fees) £600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50½′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,481 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,500,669, the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1507 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but five years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and dry grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coco-nut palm, rubber, plumbago, cocoa, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fourth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas in 1920, in acres, were:—Rice, 757,043; other grain, 154,900; tea, 502,645; coffee, 938; coco-nuts, 945,057; rubber, 412,000; cinnamon, 34,662; cocoa, 31,750; and tobacco, 19,720. The live stock in 1920 included 1,598,833 horned cattle, 57,497 sheep, 155,570 goats, 59,070 pigs, and 3,210 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 728 miles of railway open, 611 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and the post and telegraph offices numbered 727, there being 7,858 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council of 37 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 23 unofficial members 16 are elected and 7 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1919.	1920.
Public revenue	Rs. 70,070,941	Rs. 81,200,418
Public expenditure	70,843,680	84,883,269
Public debt	103,570,500	102,952,500
Total imports	242,719,690	360,927,179
Total exports	367,057,479	276,295,469
Imports from U.K.	33,890,842	77,460,996
Exports to U.K.	154,641,527	123,660,470

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 267,888).

Governor, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir William Henry Manning, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ..... Rs. 105,000
A.D.C., Capt. F. R. Sarsfield de la Cour £600
Priv. Sec., Hon. R. H. Trefusis 300
Commdg. Forces, Col.-Comdt. C. Coffin, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... Rs. 23,480
Colonial Secretary (vacant) £2,000
Principal Assistant do., W. T. Southorn 1,000
2nd do., M. A. Young 800
3rd do., C. H. Collins 700
4th do., F. C. Gimson 475
Controller of Revenue, Hon. Benjamin Horsburgh, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 18,000
Colonial Auditor, F. C. Morley £1,000
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Woods 1,450
Government Agents :—
Western Province, Hon. J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 20,250
Central, C. S. Vaughan 20,250
Northern, B. Constantine 18,000
North-West, F. G. Tyrrell 22,000
Southern, F. Bartlett 18,000
Eastern, C. V. Brayne £1,100
North Central, A. W. Seymour 1,000
Uva, R. N. Thaine 1,150
Sabaragamuwa, G. F. R. Browning ... 1,100
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles 1,200
Director Pub. Works, Hon. T. H. Chapman 1,400
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith ..... Rs. 18,000
Principal Collector of Customs, Hon. F. Bowes, C.M.G. 18,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Anton Bertram £2,250
Sen. Puisne Judge, Hon. G. F. M. Ennis... 1,400
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. de Sampayo, K.C. ; Hon. W. T. Porter ; Hon. G. Schneider, K.C. ..... each 1,400
District Judge, Colombo, H. A. Loos..... 1,200
Do. do. Kandy, M. S. Srashta 1,200
Do. do. Galle, T. B. Russell 1,200
Do. do. Jaffna, W. Wadsworth (*acting*) 900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Sir H. C. Gollan, C.B.E., K.C. 1,450
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. T. F. Garvin, K.C... ... 1,200
Registrar-General, G. F. Forrest..... 1,000
Director of Education, Hon. E. Evans..... 900
Principal Colonial Medical Officer, Hon. G. J. Rutherford 1,400
Police, H. L. Dowbiggin 1,200
Prisons, Major A. W. De Wilton..... 1,200
Manager Railways, Hon. G. P. Greene..... 1,400
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent (*actg.*) 850
Director of Irrigation, C. F. S. Baker 1,150

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 6,300 miles ; transit, 16 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 17′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor ; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad ; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,709, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, and salt. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial. In 1921 the wine export was 1,098,575 gals., and that of spirits 48,531 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills ; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 18 members, 6 being official and 12 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning one Muhammadan and three Christian members.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner ; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 191,98 in 1921 ; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (7,276), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphow (3,500).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£602,927	£658,519	£644,416
Expenditure	485,406	691,780	645,912

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£1,525,427	£2,068,756	£1,449,010
Total exports	1,371,580	1,200,449	917,609
Imports from U.K.	552,626	774,268	545,524
Exports to U.K...	313,861	257,449	207,796

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Malcolm Stevenson, C.M.G. (1920) (*and duty allowance* £600) £3,000
A.D.C., Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E. (*acting*) 150
Private Sec. (vacant) 150

Chief Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn £1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis £600 to 750
Commissioners, Maj. W. N. Bolton, O.B.E.; E. E. McDonald: C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; T. J. Greenwood; Capt. A. M. Fleury; Lieut.-Col. A. C. Tompkins..... £600 to 800
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring 1,080
Chief Collector of Customs, K. W. Stead £750 to 900
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor, E. du Boulay..... 800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher 1,500
Puisne Judge, A. L. C. Stuart 1,200
Presidents of District Courts, J. C. Macaskie; H. C. W. Grimshaw; B. Dickinson; E. D. Vergette; J. C. Howard; C. C. Gerahty £720 to 900
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell 1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. ..... £750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis... 750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham..... £550 to 650
Island Postmaster (vacant)..... 600 to 720
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan ... 600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.ŒC. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railways, G. Bert Day 800 to 900
Dir. Public Works, H. Simms, M.V.O. 800 to 950

Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

Dependencies of the Falklands.

The total area of the dependencies is over 3,000,000 square miles. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 5,247 whales in the 1920–1 season, the landed value of the oil belng £1,250,000.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is one of the dependencies. Among others are the *South Shetlands*; the *South Orkneys* (on which the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later); the *Sandwich Group*; and a part of the mainland of the *Antarctic*, known as *Graham's Land*.

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Public revenue ...	£46,365	£56,683	£71,558
Expenditure	26,270	26,911	53,575
Total imports	939,937	1,022,281	916,769
Total exports	2,054,286	2,178,433	3,132 909
Imports from U.K.	487,787	344,178	583,592
Exports to U.K. ...	1,891,409	2,038.418	2,978,001

The government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency John Middleton, C.M.G. (*and fees*) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., Hon. H. Henniker Heaton 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson..... 600
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 12 nominated

members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public income	£415,432	£488,753	£569,722
Public expenditure	442,128	611,944	752,038
Public debt	4,300	123,191	182,316
Total imports	1,060,314	1,673,121	1,509,732
Total exports	1,871,062	2,896,448	2,542,591
Imports from U.K.	151,626	240,757	368,129
Exports to U.K.....	76,346	23,765	164,234

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1918), (*and* £1,200 *as High Comm. of W. Pacific* and £300 *as Consul-General*) £3,000
Private Sec., Capt. R. W. Wesmacott ... 350
A.D.C., Maj. J. Hill 350
Chief Justice, (vacant).
(*and* £300 *as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000
Principal Asst. Do., D. R. Stewart 675
Asst. Col. Sec., H. G. Pilling 550
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie 800
Crown Solicitor (vacant) 600
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Montague. M.B. 825
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 550
Agent-General of Immigration (vacant) ... 600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton 1,000
Commissioner of Works, H. B. Lees 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Registrar-General and Public Trustee (vacant) ... 575
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. S. L. Golding 550
Inspector-General of Prisons (vacant) .....
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. (*and* £50 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 600
Colonial Postmaster, Hon. H. P. St. Julian 500
Chief Police Magistrate (vacant) 600

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 92 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 2 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£180,585	£268,789	£183,201
Public expenditure	143,451	171,160	225,461
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports.....	1,250,321	709,788	924,448
Total exports	1,553,521	2,466,145	793,435
Imports from U.K.	725,508	1,759,639	580,237
Exports to U.K. ...	1,124,674	1,961,178	607,977

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. £2,500
Private Secretary, Capt. P. Jeffs, R.A 500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman ... 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, S. S. Sawrey-Cookson..... 1,000
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn 960
Legal Adviser, E. M. Hoy .....£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett .....£630 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, T. F. G. Mayer £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £960; Capt. E. B. Leese, £720; Capt. R. H. H. Whitehead, M.C.; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.: Lt.-Col. G. E. Wannell, D.S.O., £600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Posts & Telegraphs, G. R. H. Frith .....£600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty

of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1921 4,916 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 7,333,648. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The civilian population (Census of June, 1921) was 18,061.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£239,397	£287,051	£249,134
Expenditure	136,432	372,994	289,393
Imports from U.K.	...	...	...
Exports to U.K.	...	...	...

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (with £1,500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500
Asst. Military Sec., Capt. C. G. B. Stevens .....
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. P. R. C. Cummings, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
In charge of Administration, Col. J. D. McLachlan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. J. D. Sherer, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Chief Engr., Col. E. H. Bland, C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. F. S. Penny, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.B. .....
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Command Paymr., Maj. R. W. Macfie ...
Vice-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Vice-Adm. H. B. Pelly, C.B., M.V.O. ....

Colonial Sec., Maj. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G., R.A. 1,500
Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, M.B.E. ... 684
Asst. Sec., Lt.-Col. H. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. 480
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood, O.B.E. 1,100
Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 800
Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton ..... £750 to 900
Director of Public Works, J. R. Crock, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....(and £120) £750 to 900
Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 750
Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones .....£600 to 750
Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. 798
Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. ... 1,350
Attorney-Gen., Capt. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe ..... £600 to 750
Auditor (vacant) ..... £700 to 750

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Colony comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14′ E. of Greenwich, with a protectorate extending inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude, bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The total area is estimated at 80,235 sq. miles. The population (Census of April 2, 1911) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 857,516; *Ashanti*, 287,814; *Northern Territories*, 357,519; total, 1,503,386, of whom about 1,000 are Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but the number of Muhammadans and Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry, and to develop the kola and sisal hemp plantations. The principal exports in 1920 were: cocoa, £10,056,298; gold and gold dust, £889,248; palm kernels, £222,468; and kola nuts, £452,245. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1920 was 2,358,254 (British 1,767,492). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarquah, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Anyinam (65 miles), and construction from Anyinam to Coomassie is proceeding rapidly from both ends.

The seat of government is Accra (population 19,588). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (11,269), Addah (1,572), Elmina (5,079), Seccondee (9,122), Tarkquah (2,426), Quittah (3,630), Axim (3,285), Coomassie (18 853), Saltpond (3,540), and Winnebah (5,840). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1920.	1921.
Total revenue	£3,721,772	...
Expenditure	2,856,347	...
Total imports	15,152,145	£6,814,631
Total exports	12,352,207	6,244,924
Imports from U.K.	11,826,294	...
Exports to U.K.	5,864,725	...

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) .....(and allowance, £1,500) £4,500
A.-D.-C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C. 500
Private Sec., V. Bassevi 500

Colonial Secretary £1,800
Chief Assist. Sec., A. C. Finlay, I.S.O.... 1,200
Senior Assistants, A. J. Cutfield, D. B. Strathairn, E. A. T. Taylor .....each 1,050
Secs. for Transportation, C. W. Pettit... 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly..... 2,000
Puisne Judges, Ewen R. Logan; Kenneth James Beatty (and 1 vacancy) each 1,040
Chief Registrar, A. White 960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson ... 1,500
Solicitor-General, G. Carnegie Brown 1,100
Treasurer, H. M. Lewis 1,350
Deputy Treasurer (vacant) 1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley 1,100
Lt.-Col. Comdg. G.C. Regt., R. A. de B. Rose, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,200
Prin. Medical Officer, D. Alexander 1,500
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. 1,500
Deputy do., J. D. Sharman 1,200
Special Railway Commissioner, Lt.-Col. F. D. Hammond, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.... 1,500
Gen. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-Hardy .....
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid 1,200
Deputy do., J. I. Lauder 1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. B. Popham, M.B.E. (and a vacancy) each 1,200
Secretary for Mines, Frank Cogill 1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs, J. T. Furley, C.M.G., O.B.E..... 1,350
Deputy do., C. W. Welman 1,050
Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson 960
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling..... 1,200
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace 1,000
Telegraph Engineer, Maj. J. J. F. O'Shaughnessy 1,000
Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O. 1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington 1,200
Director of Education. D. J. Oman 1,200
Organizer of Practical Education, D. H. Jones .....
Conservator of Forests, N. C. McLeod 1,200
Director of Agriculture, W. S. D. Tudhope 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200

Ashanti.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a English Resident was appointed to Coomassie. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Commissioners. The Eastern Province, with headquarters at Coomassie, and the Western Province, with headquarters at Sunyani. The population (census 1911) was 287,814. Coomassie, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Coomassie, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. Gold output (1918) £421,731. In the Western parts of the Gold Coast Colony and especially of Ashanti are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the Eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E. £1,600
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. C. E. D. O. Rew, O.B.E. .....
Provincial Commissioners, P. A. H. Pott; L. H. Wheatley .....each 1,200

Northern Territories.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navarro. By the census taken in 1911 the population was about 360,000. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there are Roman Catholic and other missions. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Arthur James Philbrick, LL.B. £1,600
Deputy do., Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh
Provincial Commissioners, Capt. S. D. Nash; H. J. Hobbs .....each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C. .....

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

Hong Kong.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200. The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200.

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing the mainland; and between the mainland and

the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1920) 20,061,264 tons; (1921) 21,710,485 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1921 there were 672 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 35,282 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls all sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1922), 340,000.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	$14,689,672	$17,728,132
Public expenditure	14,489,594	15,739,652
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£15,818,927	£8,457,269
Exports to U.K.	2,192,698	781,741

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., E. Rice	300
G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Claud Severn, C.M.G., LL.D.	2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.	1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. T. L. Perkins	£1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Wm. Rees Davies, K.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe	1,450
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,350
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson, F.R.C.S. (Ed.)	1,200
Director of Educatim, Hon. E. A. Irving	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,000
Harbour-Master, &c., Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.	1,000
Postmaster-General, S. B. C. Ross, O.B.E.	1,200

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *viâ* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *viâ* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′—18° 32′ North lat. and 76° 11′—78° 21′ W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,450 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 455,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,696; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 200 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages; the number of accounts open in the savings banks was 40,393 (1918). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches the highest price that is given in the London market. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), and of such other persons, not exceeding 10, as the King or the Governor may appoint, called Nominated Members, and 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1921): sugar, £509,902; fruit, £1,743,747; coffee, £161,447; cocoa, £97,439.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Public general revenue ...	£2,347,362	£1,198,545
Expenditure from income.	2,332,635	2,242,486
Public debt	4,011,561	4,063,124
	1920.	1921.
Total imports.....	10,313,282	5,473,790
Total exports	7,146,010	3,357,692

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (1918) (*duty allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, J. D. Lucie Smith .....
Comdg. Troops, Col. H. G. Pringle, D.S.O.
Colonial Secretary, Col. Hon. H. Bryan, C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... £1,350 to 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, R. Nosworthy ..... £600 to 800
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Hon. C. V. A. Espeut..... £1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley Hunt, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Collector-General, Hon. Robert Johnstone, C.M.G., I.S.O. ..... £800 to 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell 600
Director of Agriculture, Hon. H. H. Cousins, M.A. ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Col. W. E. Clarke 800
Director of Railways, Maj. Lewis Thomas, O.B.E. ..... £800 to 1,000
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. ..... £700 to 800
Treasurer, Hon. R. Nosworthy 900
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe ..... £650 to 750
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. Sir A. M. Coll..... 1,800
Puisne Judges, His Hon. A. de Freitas, O.B.E., £1,200; His Hon. H. J. C. Brown, K.C. 1,000
Judge of Kingston Court, R. T. Orpen £800 to 900
Registrar Supreme Court (vacant)..... 700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant ..... £1,350 to 1,500
Crown Solicitor, A. J. Corinaldi 800
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares (*acting*)..... 600
Registrar of Titles, F. T. Muirhead (*acting*) 600
Government Printer, C. J. Sanguinett, £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs (*acting*) 350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *East Africa Protectorate* include the whole of the coast from the Umba to the Juba River, as also the vast territories in the interior bounded in part by international conventional lines. The eastern boundary was defined along the Juba and northeast by an agreement with Italy (1891), and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,529,133. Its area is approximately 200,000 square miles.

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility on the coast, as well as in the interior. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into eight provinces, which are subdivided into districts and sub-districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Lumbwa, and Uasin Gishu. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped, and not yet included in any administrative district.

Kenya also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana. Witu is regarded for administrative purposes as part of *Tanaland*.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population, about 32,330, of whom 653 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions radiating from the main Uganda Railway telegraph system to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Southern Masai Reserve, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Machakos, Kisii and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 24,378, of whom 2,929 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

The principal exports are coffee, fibre, carbonate of soda, grain, and hides and skins; the principal imports are piece-goods, rice, grain and flour, building materials, European provisions, petroleum, &c.

The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations, and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked.

	1920-21.	1921.*
Revenue	£2,978,785	£1,291,679
Reimbursements	...	600,000
Expenditure	2,976,960	1,666,786
Imports	6,911,858	2,370,269
Exports	5,060,929	2,351,524

* Nine months only (April to December).

The Customs Departments of Kenya, East Africa Protectorate and Uganda are amalgamated, and the Imports and Exports shown are for the three Territories.

	1920-21.	1921.*
From U.K.	£3,516,075	£948,181
To U.K.	2,957,304	872,401

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) and £1,500 *duty allowance* 4,000
A.D.C., Capt. C. K. D. Palmer-Kerrison 300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 300
Colonial Secretary, Sir Charles C. Bowring, K.B.E., C.M.G. 1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote... £800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell 1,500
Senior Commrs., C. R. W. Lane, £950; W. T. McClellan, C.M.G., £1,000; F. W. Isaac, £950; H. R. Tate; F. S. F. Traill, £900; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G., and A. J. Maclean each 850
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, C.B.E. 2,000
Judges, Thos. Doveton Maxwell; G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan each 1,200
Commanding Troops, Col. G. F. Phillips, C.B.E., D.S.O. 1,200
Comdg. 3rd K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. O. Fitzgerald, M.C. 1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin 1,200
Treasurer, J. T. Gosling 1,200
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant 1,500
Administrator-General, J. W. H. Parkinson 750
Commissioner of Customs, F. W. Major, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,200
Port Captain, H. W. Turner 700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks 1,200
Commissioner of Police, (vacant) 1,000
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross 1,200
General Manager, Uganda Railway, S. Couper 1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm 1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald 1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe 1,000
Auditor, H. C. E. Barnes, C.B.E. 1,100
Commissioner of Prisons, R. Donald 820
Director of Chemical Research, V. H. Kirkham 700
Game Warden, A. B. Percival 700
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, B.A. 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. Kennedy, D.S.O. 1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 8 *ex-officio* and 8 elective members, with the Governor as President.

* Nine months only (April to December).

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes Bart. (1921) £3,000
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. C. F. O. Master 375
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour A. K. Young 1,200
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. T. R. St. Johnston 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour W. P. Michelin 800
Second Puisne Judge, Maj. K. E. Poyser, D.S.O. 700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits 400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacha 700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith 480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits 312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley 250
" " *Dominica*, Hon. T. C. Lartigue 250
Auditor-Gen. Hon. W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. 725
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C. £600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, M.B.E. 550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A. £375 to 480

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£198,019	£240,076	£304,199
Expenditure	202,054	220,578	274,524
Public debt	259,450	251,250	276,798
Imports	908,401	974,612	156,083
Exports	912,877	1,172,775	190,065

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£70,158	£106,711	£89,149
Expenditure	70,829	92,911	105,931
Public debt	115,900	115,700	115,500

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	318,579	554,742	381,311
Total exports	375,116	672,174	298,496

CAPITAL, St. John's, populatio (1911), 7,910.
President & Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).
Magistrate, R. H. K. Dyett £600
Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C. £450–500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and

afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Magistrate, Capt. G. Downing.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS
(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1921) 7,736, is a port of registry, and had 75 vessels of 1,436 tons in 1920.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1921), 1,158.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1921), 4,230. Cotton is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.
Public revenue.....	£64,491	£80,007	£91,428
Expenditure.....	64,081	73,492	106,593
Public debt	38,637	33,002	31,327
	1918.	1919.	1920.
Imports	306,309	364,090	510,000
Exports	344,633	425,450	770,000

Administrator, His Honour Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (*and Entertainment Allowance* .....£150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Counc., R. B. Skinne £344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson £450 *and fees*
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*) £681; *Nevis*, Hon. F. H. Watkins, I.S.O. £245; *Anguilla*, S. B. Jones £350
Supt. of Public Works, J. Laudreth Smith ... 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 37,000 on April 24, 1921; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population about 7,000, and Portsmouth, population about 1,000.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1920–22.
Public revenue.....	£56,097	£59,219	£57,809
Expenditure	52,095	58,567	63,414
Public debt	33,625	30,848	29,548
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Imports	203,360	286,168	211,821
Exports	256,789	231,640	207,783

Administrator, His Honour R. Walter, C.M.G. (with £100 allowance)..... ...£1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, T. E. P. Baynes 375
Treasurer, Hon. R. Sharpe..... 458
Colonial Engineer, (vacant) 625
Crown Attorney & Registrar, T. Cools-Lartigue 500
Postmaster, V. P. Blanchard 327
Magistrates, R. F. Garraway, £406; (two vacancies).
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G..... 600
Medical Officers, E. Sutcliffe, E. F. Gordon, E. B. Garrard (and one vacancy) ... each 400

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 41′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton seed, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£19,336	£19,622	£17,102
Expenditure	16,014	21,744	24,217
Public debt	11,100	11,100	11,100
	1919.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	59,145	111,643	43,090
Total exports	102,057	207,892	60,350

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O. £700
Assist. Treasurer, Jas. B. Bladen 313
Senior Medical Officer, W. G. Heath 375
Magistrate, A. K. Agar 437
Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pas-

turage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£14,880	£11,715	£12,554
Expenditure	8,149	9,826	7,319
Imports	19,706	43,413	32,562
Exports	13,362	24,102	20,376

Commissioner and Treasurer, (vacant) £375
Medical Officer, J. Y. McFadyen 312

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements* (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the *Federated Malay States* (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang), the *Non-Federated Malay States* (Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis or Palit, Band runei), and the Protected *State of Johore*. The total population of BRITISH MALAYA at the Census of 1921 was 3,358,054 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1921 total, 2,061,622 were males and 1,296,432 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population was 14,954 (Straits Settlements 8,149, Federated Malay States 5,686, Non-Federated Malay States 1,119).

MALAYAN TRADE WITH THE EMPIRE.

In the trade returns of the Straits Settlements for 1920 evidence is given of the growing importance of the Malayan ports as distributing centres. According to the Malay States Information Bureau, London, the total value of merchandise alone imported into these ports in 1920 was £124,216,437 (from the United Kingdom £18,334,391 and British Possessions £53,196,758), against £94,664,092 (from the United Kingdom £6,385,115 and British Possessions £43,845,202) in 1919; while exports were valued at £102,536,406 (to United Kingdom £12,564,622 and British Possessions £27,795,825) against £90,318,324 (to United Kingdom £15,845,845 and £23,873,621) in 1919. Owing to the world-wide slump in trade, it is not expected that the statistics for 1921 will make such a favourable showing, for the fall in the prices of tin and rubber, the principal products of British Malaya, is bound to reduce the aggregate value of exports with a corresponding falling off in the purchasing power of the territories served by the Malayan ports.

As illustrating the growth of trade between the Malay Peninsula and the United Kingdom, it may be added that the averages of the values of imports into the Peninsula and of exports therefrom for the five-year period 1911–1915 were £5,005,700 and £9,907,330 respectively.

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with a population (1921) of 883,769.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Council of 10 official and 7 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Two of the unofficial members are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang respectively. The Resident Councillor of Penang has a seat in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867 and since then by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The rainfall in 1914 amounted in Singapore to 85·84 inches, in Penang to 89·54 inches, and in Malacca to 84·17 inches.

The railway from Singapore to Bankok was opened for passenger traffic in July, 1918.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dyestuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 145,960 tons in 1919, 128,155 tons in 1920, and 146,781 tons in 1921. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	$42,469,620	$39,545,735
Public expenditure	39,260,318	35,430,898
Public Debt (Dec. 31)	£6,913,352*	£6,913,352*
	$80,401,500†	$100,664,500†
Imports	1,270,212,179	583,937,317
Exports	1,024,045,578	497,358,044
Imports from U.K.	£23,733,560	£7,821,665
Exports to U.K.	12,606,507	5,724,330

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B.	$60,000
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neil Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.O.	
Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G.	26,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, G. A. Hall	16,800
Do. Malacca, W. Langham Carter (*acting*)	14,400
Attorney-General, Sir J. W. Murison	19,200
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.B.E.	18,000
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E.	14,400
Chief Justice, Sir Walter Sydney Shaw	24,000
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule	15,600
Puisne Judges, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard; J. McCabe Reay; C. E. St. J. Branch	each 14,400
Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff	14,400
Controller of Labour, W. Peel	14,400
Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells (*acting*)	14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders	14,400
Under Secretary, F. M. Baddeley	14,400

* 3½ per cent. S.S. Inscribed Stock.
† 5½ per cent. S.S. War Loan Bonds of $65,373,900 and 5 per cent. do. $15,074,300.

Public Trustee, (Vacant)	$12,600
Auditor-Gen., C. H. G. Clarke (*acting*)	12,600
Collector of Land Revenue, S. J Lomie	12,600
District Judges (*Singapore*), R. D. Actor; P. F. David, each	12,600
District Judge (*Penang*), R. Scott (*acting*)	12,600
Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davis	12,600
Collector-General of Income Tax, G. C. Valpy	12,600
Senior District Officer (*Province Wellesley*), P. B. Nunn (*acting*)	12,600
Solicitor-General, G. G. Seth	12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty	12,600
Deputy Treasurer, E. L. Talma (*acting*)	12,600
Director of Political and Intelligence Bureau, A. S. Jelf (*acting*)	12,600
1st Asst. Colonial Secretaries, J. W. Simmons (*offg.*); A. F. Richards (*acting*)	8,400
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor	14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.	14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop, A.M., R.N.	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and a population (1921) of 418,358. It was first occupied, in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1921, exclusive of native craft, was 11,384, with a tonnage of 17,933,356. The total for the whole colony was 16,581, with a tonnage of 25,055,798. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 51,069 (tonnage, 2,296,268). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1921 (including inter-settlement trade), amounted to $934,380,693 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $41,713,413.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles; and its population is 5,908. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1921), $1,761,665; exports, $1,985,341.

Resident, H. S. Eley (*actg.*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The population is 863, and the island exports about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND, in the Indian Ocean, about 200 miles south-west of Java, and 700 miles east of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and a population of 783. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1921 was 86,505 tons.

PENANG is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (population, 1921, 162,144), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (population 1921, 130,341), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kĕdah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1921 (including intersettlement trade) amounted to $223,012,072; the export of tin from the port being $16,936,811 in 1921.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kĕdah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, population in 1921, 11,850) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pĕrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest

European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The population in 1921 was 153,522.

Aggregate trade, 1921.....$34,786,379
(Including para rubber, $17,580,203, exported in 1921.)

Singapore, distant 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days.
Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pêrak, Sêlângor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,022 miles of railway, all constructed from revenue, including the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government; there is metre gauge throughout. The West Coast Railway, through Kedah and Perlis, connects with the Southern Siamese Railways and affords direct communication with Bangkok. Through trains run between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok, the journey taking 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). There is also through communication to Siam from Kelantan, through which State and Pahang a line is being constructed to connect with the line from Singapore to Penang. There are 2,623 miles of metalled road, and 1,817 miles of unmetalled roads and bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1921 amounted to 14,681 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1919. tons.	1920. tons.	1921. tons.
Rubber	106,453	101,330	94,510
Tin and tin ore	49,364	47,081	46,238
Copra	26,650	24,999	36,211
Rice and padi	12,505	12,062	8,415
Tapioca	1,140	429	787
Areca nuts	1,168	640	710
Gambier	446	343	289
Wolfram and scheelite	585	288	110

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	$ 72,277,146	$54,449,568
Public expenditure	100,433,471	114,386,546
Public debt	15,000,000	40,799,203
Total imports	*175,916,712	103,012,606
Total exports	*289,112,016	135,485,376
Imports from U.K.	£3,675,402	£3,103,039
Exports to U.K.	5,436,860	1,645,069

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).

Chief Secretary to Government, William George Maxwell, C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) ..... †$26,400

British Residents:

Perak, Maj. C. W. C. Parr,, O.B.E. 17,400
Selangor, O. F. Stonor 16,800
Negri Sembilan, E. S. Hose 15,600
Pahang, F. A. S. McClelland (*acting*) 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; E. C. Watson; E. St. John Branch ..... each $14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, M. E. Sherwood, M.B.E. (*acting*) .....$9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, C. W. H. Cochrane (*acting*) 14,400

Legal Adviser, A. B. Voules (W. S. Gibson, *acting*) 14,400

Director of Public Works, W. E. Kenny 14,400

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony, C.M.G. 24,000

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood (C. S. Alexander, *acting*) 14,400

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay 14,400

Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff..... 14,400

Surveyor-General, W. A Lowinger (*acting*) 14,400

Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director of External Audit, W. A. White 12,600

Director, Posts and Tel., C. H. Allin 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (*acting*) 14,400

Commr. Trade and Customs, M. D. Daly (*acting*) 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman (*acting*) 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins (*acting*) 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden..... 14,400

Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes (*acting*) 12,600

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor .....$9,000 to 10,800

Director of Museums, H. C. Robinson ..... $7,200 to 8,400

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace$6,000 to 8,400

* Inclusive of coin and bullion.
† All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

Commissioner of Lands, E. A. Dickson (*acting*) $14,400
Public Trustee (vacant) 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 12,600

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*viâ* Penang).

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 9,000 square miles and a population (Census, 1921) of 282,244, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$11,838,975	$7,689,054
Expenditure	13,070,283	11,159,449
Public Debt	*Nil*	800,000
Imports	42,877,896	24,730,135
Exports	68,685,787	34,051,796

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, H. Marriott.
Chief Min., Dato Mohamed bin Mahbob, C.M.G.
Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$6,649,811	$5,235,450
Expenditure	4,305,173	5,348,756
Public Debt	2,720,953	2,720,953

Sultan, H.H. Tunku Abdulhamid, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G.
British Adviser, W. Peel (*acting*).

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 300 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$478,293	$332,508
Expenditure	316,482	336,728
Public Debt	495,395	495,394

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi.
British Adviser, T. W. Clayton.

KELANTAN lies between 4° 38′ – 6° 15′ N. and 101° 26′ – 102° 45′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and barren. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$1,328,955	$1,160,262
Expenditure	1,403,208	1,678,432
Public Debt	2,781,841	3,342,615

Sultan, H.H. Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, H. W. Thomson.

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 6,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1921 were dried fish ($1,001,733), tin ore para rubber and copra. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,991 inhabitants.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$970,541	$547,619
Expenditure	757,645	759,054
Public Debt	*Nil.*	*Nil*

Sultan, H.H. Suleiman, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, J. L. Humphreys.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of 24¾ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The estimated civil population of the whole group, on April 1, 1920, was 224,859. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility consisting of 29 families.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1919 (June, July, August and September) was 75·7°. In winter the range is from 50·6° to 58·8°. In 1919 the highest temperature in the shade was 95°, and the lowest 40°.

The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way

between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 436, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 9,474 inhabitants in 1926–27. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 102 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 39 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £44,885 in 1919–20; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The government is administered, as regards Imperial affairs, by a Governor, who is usually a distinguished General, assisted by an Executive Council. Under the Constitution of 1920 there is an elected Legislative Assembly for purely local affairs, which are controlled by a Ministry responsible to the Legislature.

In 1919–20 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,519 vessels (tonnage, 1,893,850).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1918), 24,189.

	1917–18.	1918–19.	1919–20.
Public revenue ...	£470,976	£615,225	£650,489
Expenditure	484,726	601,033	632,233
Imports	2,874,420	2,863,920	4,261,745
Exports	610,212	779,925	918,588
Imports from U.K.	1,092,830	1,071,263	2,292,809
Exports to U.K....	27,396	22,591	57,417

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (table allowance £500)	£4,500
A.M.S., Capt. M. N. T. Gubbins, O.B.E., M.C.	565
A.D.Cs., Maj. W. H. Brooke, O.B.E., M.C.; Capt. S. B. Rawlins, M.C.	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. Micallef, R.M.A.	300
In charge of Administration, Col. A. F. W. Green. C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Lt.-Col. R. F. Guy, C.M.G., D.S.O.	657
D.A.Q.M.G., Major J. B. L. Monteith, O.B.E.	£657
Comdg. R.A.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. R. F. Edwards. C.M.G.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. & T., Col. G. Vawdrey, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. G. S. McLoughlin, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Stores, Col. M. H. Egan, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,095
Vice-Pres. of the Council of Govt., His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.	
Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G. (and duty allowance £300)	1,300
Crown Advocate,	700
Public Works, Hon. L. Gatt, C.M.G.	620
Rector of the University, Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.	700
Asst. Sec. to Govt., Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	800
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa	620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Hon. L. Benjacar	620
Treasurer & Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber	620
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	
Auditor, H. E. C. Merrick	500
Supt. of Posts (vacant)	
Com. of Police,	500
Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Sir Michel Angelo Refalo, C.B.E., LL.D.	1,000
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. S. Micallef; Dr. G. Agius; Dr. A. Mercieca; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri...each	700

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3 days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 213,113 arpents (about 265,000 acres), 179,780 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 13,333 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour and frozen meat

from Australia, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1921, amounted to 896,482 tons, of which 72 per cent. was British. In 1921 there were 143½ miles of railway (119½ of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 61 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 673 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 162 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1920–21 amounted to Rs. 951,451. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.	1919–20.	1920–21.
Public revenue	Rs.18,132,808	Rs.39,683,931
Public expenditure	18,957,993	24,312,126
Public debt	£1,243,690	£1,273,024
Paper circulation ...	Rs.10,215,545	Rs.14,635,100
	1920.	1921.
Total imports.....	Rs.96,186,330	Rs.127,116,250
Total exports	127,507,305	157,899,822
Imports from U.K.	23,827,889	40,563,302
Exports to U.K.....	98,391,509	135,029,437

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1864, *apptd.* 1915)	Rs.75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. D. McKechnie, R.E. (*Acting*)	
Colonial Sec., E. B. Denham, C.M.G.	22,500
Assistant do., Leon Koenig	12,000
Procureur & Advocate-General, H. W. Prichard (*Acting*)	20,000
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G.	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, R. Lejeunne	15,000
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis	13,000
Director of Public Works & Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais, M.I.C.E.	17,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice	13,500
Local Auditor, J. Craig	10,000
Director, Medical & Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist (*Acting*)	Rs.13,500
Rector, Royal College, T. W. Eyre, B.A.	13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. W. Prichard; Hon. T. E. Roseby	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, E. Duvivier ..... Rs.9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and, as it possesses a good harbour, has been much used of late years as a coaling station. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

MESOPOTAMIA (IRAQ).

King of Iraq, Feisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.

President, Council of State, the Naquib of Baghdad, G.B.E.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan* on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914–18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (1920) Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set-up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilites of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayets of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and

* *Kurdistan.*—The mountainous tract inhabited by Kurdish tribes is to be formed into a separate autonomous province.

Basra. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under :—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyalah, Kut, Diwaniyah, Shamiyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of the Assyrian capital being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation :—

Financial Year.	Rupees.	£ sterling converted at 1s.4d.
1915–1916 ...	17,22,599 ...	114,839
1916–1917 ...	53,78,600 ...	358,573
1917–1918 ...	61,57,650 ...	410,510
1918–1919 ...	58,25,000 ...	388,333
1919–1920 ...	2,08,23,494 ...	1,388,233
1920–1921 ...	2,13,94,320 ...	1,426,288
1921–1922 ...	2,43,33,483 ...	1,622,232

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *vid* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. As this scheme was under German control the British Government (on account of the paramount interests in the Persian Gulf of British India) declined to be a party to it, and a new financial scheme was substituted in which 40 per cent. of the capital was to be German and 20 per cent. French, while the Basra section of the line was to be under British control. The first section, Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the War of 1914–18 about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles)were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Z. Cox, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Civil Secretary, C. C. Garbett, C.I.E.
Military Sec., Col. Gilbert R. Frith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Judicial Adviser, E. Drower.
Financial Adviser, S. H. Slater, C.I.E.

General Officer Commanding, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *vid* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadie, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service.

NIGERIA.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the

Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano, a distance of 705 miles. Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru. Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£6,819,274	£4,876,246
Expenditure	6,493,523	7,171,997
Total imports	25,216,000	10,765,812
Total exports	16,987,000	9,701,417
Imports from U.K.	20,766,036	8,668,486
Exports to U.K.	15,478,787	8,059,898

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., (1919)	£6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, D. C. Cameron, C.M.G	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, and Administrator of the Colony, Lt.-Col. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, W. F. Gowers, C.M.G.	2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Col. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe	2,000
Puisne Judges, A. R. Pennington, K.C.; A. F. C. Webber; J. E. Green; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E. ..... each	1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon	1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, T. E. Rice, C.M.G.	1,800
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor	1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.	1,400
Comptroller of Customs, J. D. Milne Stewart	1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. MacG. Grier	1,400
Senior Residents, Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; R. A. Roberts; E. J. Arnett; H. R. Palmer, C.M.G.; J. Watt; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino ..... each	1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland	£1,800
Deputy Do., Col. F. H. Greenhough, D.S.O.	
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet	1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson	1,200
Asst. do., T. H. Galbraith, M.C.	
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.	1,400
Auditor, B. E. Hanson	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley	1,200
Chief Engineer do., W. Cramer Bostock	

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,201,983, including 1,486 Europeans and 563 Asiatics, and it has a total area of 39,956 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. There are also steamers on the Zambesi and Shiré rivers plying between Chinde and the railway at Chindio. At Chinde, situated in Portuguese territory at the mouth of the Zambesi, is a piece of land leased from the Portuguese Government (known as the "British Concession") where goods intended for the Protectorate may be transhipped free of duty. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Mutarara (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vià* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *vià* Natal, and the British India Steam Navigation Co. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *vià* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives) and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1918 19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£187,645	£186,266	£267,970
Expenditure	150,198	217,696	261,813
Imports (excl. transit)	648,979	569,890	507,573
Exports (excl. transit)	511,193	429,086	670,072

	1918.	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£197,201	£328,902	332,384
Exports to U.K.	132,402	482,055	611,440

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (with allowance £500) £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Sub.-Lt. B. B. Bevan, R.N.R. 300
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,200
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. C. G. Phillips, D.S.O., M.C. 1,000
Judge of High Court, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E. 1,200
British Vice-Consul and Agent, Chinde G. H. V. Mercier .....(and £100) £500 to 600
First Assist. Sec., C. H. Wade..... 700 to 800
Second Assist. Sec., G. B. Anderson.....500 to 600
Attorney-Gen., C. F. Belcher, M.B.E. 1,000
Treasurer, L. Smith 900
Senior Med. Officer, Dr. F. E. Whitehead . 1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E. 900
Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colvile; .....800 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt 900
Comptroller of Customs, R. Macdonald, O.B.E. 700
Auditor, J. A. Cremer 700
Govt. Printer, P. W. Fyson..... £400 to 600
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander 700
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 700
Chief Transport Officer (Vacant).
Postmaster-General, G. H. Tuckett 700
Chief Forest Officer, J. M. Purves 700
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths ... 750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G.....£1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £300 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Roger Greene £650
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir C. S. Davson, K.C., LL.B. 350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanar, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1920–21 was £52,315, and the expenditure £41,662; exports, 1919–20, £212,542; imports, £181,162. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £50 allowance) £800 to 1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58′ W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0° 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1919), 200 Europeans, 300 Asiatics, and 33,500 natives. Revenue (1920–21), £54,079; expenditure, £45,379; imports (1919–20), £129,788; exports, £213,042. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.

Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure ... (and £50 allowance) £700 to 800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1919) of 376 Europeans, 250 half-castes, 22,689 Tongans, and 247 others—total 23,562. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present queen (Salote) succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1920–21, £90,764; expenditure £66,511: imports (1918), £177,152; exports, £169,757. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1917 was 47,180 tons, all of which was British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan ..... £800 (and entertainment allowance £100)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (April, 1907), 144, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Fred Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group* lies roughly 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia. In 1906 a Convention was signed under which the administration of the group was assumed by Great Britain and France. British and French Resident Commissioners were appointed in 1902. Nat. pop. about 58,700, European 946. Principal exports, maize, copra, cotton, and coffee. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia.

French High Commissioner, J. Repiquet (Governor of New Caledonia).
British Resident Commissioner, M. King, C.M.G. £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. d'Arboussier.
President of Joint Court, Count de Buena Esperanza £1,200
British Judge, R. S. de Vere.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes, in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.*

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918, and consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Jan. 1, 1922), of about 762,000, of whom 585,000 are Muhammadans, 88,000 Christians, 81,000 Jews, and 7,000 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 30,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country.

Palestine is divided into 7 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Jan., 1922, of 64,000. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the sacrificial stone of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 9,510 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (45,100), Gaza (14,981), Acre (4,100), and Haifa (34,100).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Semakh*, continuing beyond Semakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Ludd-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Afule-Tulkeram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Ludd, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Credit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. The imports in the year ending March 31, 1922, were valued at £E5,645,000 and the exports at £E935,000

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, P.C., G.B.E. (*b.* 1870) 1920.....£4,000
A.D.C., Capt. L. G. A. Cust.
Private Sec., R. F. P. Monkton.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
G. O. C. Palestine Command and Inspector-General of Police and Prisons, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Tudor, C.B., C.M.G.
Chief Secretary,
First Asst. do., E. Keith-Roach.
Assistant Sec., E. T. Richmond.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture, E. R. Sawer.
Director of Public Works, Maj.-Gen. P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Commerce and Industry, Lt.-Col. H. J. Solomon, O.B.E., M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Col. G.W. Heron, D.S.O.,O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Ports, J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, Maj. C. H. Ley, O.B.E., R.E.

Governors of Districts.

Northern District (*Haifa*), Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Samaria District (*Nablus*), Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Jerusalem and Jaffa District, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Southern District (*Gaza*), A Abramson, O.B.E.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66°

* *Transjordania* or *Kerak*.—The country beyond the Jordan is under the provisional government of the Emir Abdullah (brother of the Emir Feisal, King of Iraq), assisted by British advisers. It has been excluded by Proclamation (Sept. 1, 1922) from the application of the Palestine Order in Council, 1922.

in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1921) 40·5 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch coloused it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

The government is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£12,170	£13,123	£10,229
Expenditure	11,432	12,175	11,757
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	44,084	67,441	44,647
Total exports	30,878	41,857	14,334
Imports from U.K.	14,147	26,790	22,172
Exports to U.K.	29,387	39,657	12,321

Governor, His Excellency Col. Robert Francis Peel, C.M.G. £775
A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.....
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, Robert R. Bruce, M.B.E. 320
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands ...*and fees* 250
Police Magistrate, &c., (vacant)..... 440
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. Arnold, M.B..... 300

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.

Treasurer, G. C. Gillan	$10,800
Resident, 1st Division, A. B. Ward	12,000
District Officer, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner	6,720
Resident, 3rd Division, D. A. Owen	10,800
Resident, 4th Division, R. S. Douglas ...	11,400
Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult	9,600
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Capt. S. Cunynghame	7,020
Postmaster-General, F. G. Day.....	9,000
Superintendent Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe.....	£1,200
Do. Lands and Surveys, H. B. Crocker	$9,000
Do. Police, O. Lang.....	6,780
Princ. Medical Officer, W. E. le Gros Clark	7,200
Registrar, Supreme Court, H. A. Adams	6,720
Chief Health Officer, O. G. F. Luhn	$9,000
Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead	7,200
Manager, Wireless Telegraph and Telephone Dept., J. R. Barnes	7,200
Municipal Officer, K. H. Gillan	5,340
Auditor, H. Calvert	3,900

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
H. F. Deshon (late Resident, 1st Division).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 50, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. A large petroleum field has been discovered at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district, and is now a valuable asset. Gold exports, (1920) $612,000; (1921) $559,190. Oil exports, (1920) 98,926 tons; (1921) 170,271 tons.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Revenue	$2,531,240	$2,645,265	$2,840,171
Expenditure	1,721,908	2,352,300	2,331,605
Imports	20,265,281	19,858,700	15,248,749
Exports.....	23,957,953	22,388,074	18,454,592

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1911), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Kuching, Sadong, Sibu, and Miri are in wireless communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore every Tuesday in normal times, a temporary service being now maintained 3 times a month. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in

1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population of all the islands (Census 1921) was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,969, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795), an increase since the Census of 1911 of 1,832. Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4°S. of the Equator, the islands are very healthy, the death-rate in 1921 being 15·98 per 1,000. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, cocoanuts, coco-nut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Revenue	Rs. 573,643	Rs. 678,595	Rs. 619,753
Expenditure	626,844	640,045	618,883
Imports	1,125,376	1,716,408	1,348,063
Exports	2,101,377	1,910,015	1,668,615
Savings Bank Deposits	101,581	82,444	88,441
Debt (Sterling)	£9,265	£8,532	£7,779
,, (Currency)	...	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 50,000
Imports from U.K.	255,402	473,461	422,831
Exports to U.K.	705,422	962,951	493,879

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1874) 1922 ..... Rs. 18,000
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, G. S. Follows Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 4,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. P. B. Petrides Rs. 9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. J. L. Devaux Rs. 7,200
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. E. Taylor Rs. 6,000
Auditor, Capt. R. H. Marshall Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,250
Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. B. Addison, M.R.C.S. Rs. 6,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs. 5,000
Director of Education and Inspector of Schools, J. H. T. Ellis Rs. 4,500
Curator of Botanic Station, (vacant)... Rs. 3,900
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,800

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 10 District (and 14 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, and palm oil; but ginger, piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1921 reached £685,069. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. By the extension of the railway and the development of a system of roads in the Protectorate, it is estimated that the output of Sierra Leone products into the European market is capable of being more than doubled. There are 827 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council nominated by the Crown, and having full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£748,779	£999,381	£638,315
Public expenditure	740,383	843,403	982,031
Total imports	2,123,344	3,548,478	1,769,628
Total exports	2,101,569	2,949,380	1,625,128
Imports from U.K.	1,372,985	2,559,047	1,225,313
Exports to U.K.	1,374,510	1,569,300	1,053,836

Governor, His Excellency Alexander Ransford Slater, C.M.G., C.B.E. (1922) *£3,000
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell..... .....*1,600
Colonial Secretary, †(vacant).....*1,350
Senior Assist. do., G. C. Du Boulay .....
Attorney-Gen., †M. F. J. McDonnell..... *1,200
Treasurer, †P. F. Barton *1,100
Comptroller of Customs, †(vacant)..... *1,100
Circuit Judge, (vacant)..... *1,200
P.M.O., †W. I. Taylor, M.D. *1,350
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B. *960
Police Magistrate, W. Butler Lloyd *£720 to 960
Master and Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett *£600 to 840
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake *£1,000
General Manager (Railways), E. G. Barker *1,200

* Exclusive of allowances. † Members of Council.

P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, H. T. March *£960
Commissioner, Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe.
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. J. Walmsley, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 300,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1919-20.	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£503,213	£393,815	£349,003
Total exports	231,011	187,041	317,659

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. G. H. Summers, C.M.G. (1922) £1,800
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E. ..... £700 to 800
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O.; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C ..... *£500 to £700
Treasurer, C. Wilkins 700
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 700
Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Taylor, D.S.O., M.D. 800
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte 600
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 700
Commdt. Camel Corps, Lt.-Col. H. S. Pinder, M.C. 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, and Zeyla.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, Major-General H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, H. J. Stanley, C.M.G. 1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary, C. L. O'B. Dutton 900
Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales 830
Resident Commissioner, Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G. 1,800
Private Secretary, F. J. Rosselli.

* Inclusive of allowances.

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive holders of the office of Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland, and he exercises the control provided by Order in Council over the Administration of the British South Africa Company in Southern and Northern Rhodesia. The Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1898, and the Northern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1911, provide respectively for a control by the High Commissioner over legislation, important appointments, and Native Affairs in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and for the appointment of a Resident Commissioner, who is paid from Imperial funds and acts as the local representative of the High Commissioner and the Imperial Government.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 451 native schools, with over 31,511 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 6 white schools, with 121 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1921-22 was £35,301. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£199,885	£226,323	£209,802
Expenditure	202,441	252,953	243,078

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, K.C.M.G. £1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray 1,050
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith 950
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams 840

Assistant Commissioners :—

Mafeteng, E. H. Cole	£790
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond	790
Leribe, E. D'Urban Blyth	900
Quthing, J. H. Sims	710
Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner	790
Maseru, F. Foord	760
Berea, L. Griffith	790
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney	875
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	800
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	750
Prin. Med. Officer, Edward Charles Long, C.M.G.	950
Supt. Leper Settlement, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.	1,000
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	600
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher	510
Auditor, Alexander Warren	480
Chief Clerk in H.C. Office, Shirley Eales	830
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, E. G. Dutton	650
Accounting Clerk, R. E. Goodman	560
Staff Officer of Police, D. W. How	530

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(*The Bechuanaland Protectorate.*)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Khama (Bamangwato), of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Tshosa (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *vid* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Revenue	£80,282	£81,564	£101,855
Expenditure	76,716	91,611	111,953

Resident Commissioner, J. C. Macgregor, C.M.G. (*and allowance* £300) £1,350

Government Secretary and Asst. Commissioner, Southern Protectorate, Jules Ellenberger, I.S.O. (*and allowance* £100) 975

Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams 700

Assist. Commissioner and Magistrate in Northern Protectorate, Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*and allowance* £100) 850

Resident Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand (*and allowance* £200) 680

Do., Gaberones, E. O. Butler 680

P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D. 800

Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance* £100) 775

RHODESIA.

BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

Board of Directors:—P. Lyttelton Gell (*President*); Rochfort Maguire; Hon. Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; Sir Henry Birchenough, Bart., K.C.M.G.; The Marquess of Winchester; Sir Otto Beit, K.C.M.G.; Baron E. B. d'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; Brig.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.; The Duke of Abercorn; Maj. P. S. Inskipp, O.B.E.

Secretary, A. P. Millar.

Asst. Sec., G. C. Candler.

Registrar, R. C. Bolton.

Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird, A.C.A.

Head Office, 2 London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.

Emigration and Inf. Office, 138 Strand, W.C. 2.

Capetown Agency, Local Secretary, F. B. Philip, M.B.E., Rhodes Buildings, Cape Town.

Commercial Representative in South Africa (*Salisbury*), W. Olive.

Dir. of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury.

Administrator, Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury), *Northern Rhodesia* (Livingstone), Sir Drummond Chaplin, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Administrator, Northern Rhodesia, R. A. J. Goode, C.B.E.

Resident Commissioner for Southern and Northern Rhodesia, C. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G., Salisbury.

Commandant General Rhodesian Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. H. M. Edwards, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	149,000	899,187
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	291,000	983,539

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of

Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *vid* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. The line crosses the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls, traverses Northern Rhodesia, and, crossing the border (507 miles), extends a further 450 miles *vid* Kambove to Bukama, in the Belgian Congo State. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles).

Telegraphs.—*The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia.*

Area and Population.—The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Constitution.—Southern Rhodesia is administered by the Company under the Charter of 1889, amplified from time to time by Orders in Council. The Administrator is advised by an Executive Council consisting of the Resident Commissioner and not less than three members, appointed by the Company with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. There is a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner (*ex officio*), and 19 members, of whom six are nominated by the Company with approval of Secretary of State, and 13 are elected by the registered voters. A Supplemental Charter was issued on March 13, 1915, giving effect to the arrangement to which the Directors of the Company had agreed to render possible the establishment of Responsible Government in Southern Rhodesia, should the Legislative Council desire it, and should H.M. Government concur at some date other than that the Charter permits.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner and by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

Industrial Progress.—Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco and the indigenous products of the country. The local breeds of cattle are constantly being improved by importation of pedigree stock.

The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1921, was of the value of £51,501,615. The output for the year ended December 31, 1921, was valued at £3,217,275. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities.

Administrative revenue, 1921–22	£1,484,813
Administrative expenditure, 1921–22	1,349,790
Imports, 1921	5,243,123
Exports, 1921	4,298,912
Imports from U.K., 1921	2,510,633
Exports to U.K., 1921	2,981,854

Salisbury, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,134). Bulawayo, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921).

Northern Rhodesia.

This territory, a large portion of which was first opened to British influence by David Livingstone, is partly occupied by the native tribes living under their own chiefs, but large tracts are being opened up for European settlement. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers, whose operations are chiefly stock-raising; over 65,000 head of cattle are being grazed by them. Extensive mineral deposits, copper in particular, have been discovered. Indigenous rubber is found in large areas. The country is well timbered, and well watered by the Zambesi and Kafue rivers and their affluents. There are large herds of native cattle (257,000 in 1921). Game is also abundant.

The total area is about 291,000 sq. miles, and the population in 1921 was 983,539, of whom 3,634 were Europeans.

Administrative revenue, 1920–21	£235,403
Administrative expenditure, 1920–21 ...	363,518

Swaziland.
(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). By the Convention of 1894, Swaziland was placed under the administration of, but not incorporated with, the South African Republic; the British Government now controls the Territory. The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs

* In Oct., 1922, the people of Southern Rhodesia were invited to record their votes for Responsible Government or for incorporation in the Union of South Africa. The result of the plebiscite was *For Responsible Government*, 8,774 *For Incorporation*, 5,989: Majority *For Responsible Government*, 2,785.

continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandeni, of which many of the latter carried exemption from Customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered satisfactory government difficult. A Commission was therefore appointed under Proclamation to inquire into these concessions and monopolies, and those conferring exclusive rights have been expropriated, compensation being made out of loans raised for the purpose. The Commission also determined the validity and extent of all concessions, and the agricultural and grazing rights of the natives have been fully safeguarded. A general survey of the country took place in connexion with the work of the Concessions Commission and the Special Commissioner.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 230,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1922.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet, pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, 391 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £29,767, were exported; a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are eleven schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode, at which, until recently, the young Paramount Chief (Sobhuza) attended. There is also a school for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is a tri-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Carolina (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 14 post offices, and a telegraph office at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

	1919-20.	1920-21.	1921-22.
Revenue	£91,801	£88,372	£87,104
Expenditure	87,097	111,139	94,793

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern shore of the Albert Nyanza, 2° 19′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,400 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west the French Congo. The total area is about 1,014,600 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. Before 1894 the population was believed to be between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000, but by 1898 they had been reduced to about 1,500,000 by war, repression, and disease.

Northern Region.—The greater portion of the region between 16° N. and 22° N. consists of the Nubian Desert on the east and the Libyan Desert on the west, divided by the fertile valley of the Nile, which is nowhere of great width. The Nubian Desert is bounded on the south by the rivers Atbara and Gash, the latter of which looses its annual flood in a fertile delta north of the town of Kassala. It is traversed from south to north by the continuation of the Abyssinian highlands, which constitutes the Nile-Red Sea water parting, and forms a series of parallel rocky ranges rising to a height of 5,000 feet, the lower slopes and valleys of which are clothed in vegetation and comparatively well watered. The maritime plain lying between these mountains and the Red Sea is covered with low bush, and at *Tokar* the Baraka (a mountain torrent) waters sufficient of it to produce excellent cotton.

The Central Region, between 16° N. and 10° N., contains on the east the so-called "Island of Meroë," the ancient seat of civilisation in the Sudan, situated between the Atbara and the Blue Nile Rivers. It is now almost uninhabited save for the natives who visit it with their herds, and to raise a precarious crop after the annual rains. The districts bordering on the upper reaches of the Blue Nile are covered with forests of large trees.

Southern Region.—From 10° N. to the southern boundaries are extensive tracts of cultivable lands enclosed by a semi-circle of forests and swamps, through which a multitude of streams flow into the main river.

Darfur is mainly an elevated plateau about 3,000 feet above sea level, with occasional summits in the Jebel Marra and Jebel Medob of 6,000 feet, one peak (Jebel Marra) rising to a height of approximately 10,000 feet, with summer torrents in the *khors*, which flood much of the southern districts and vanish in the winter. The *Lado enclave*, which had been leased to Leopold II., King of the Belgians, reverted at his death to the Sudan administration, and now forms part of Mongalla. The total area of the *enclave* is estimated at 15,000 sq. miles, with a Negro population of about 250,000. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased

from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post.

Hydrography.—The Nile basin covers a total area of nearly 1,100,000 sq. miles, and while part of the basin lies in Abyssinia and Eritrea, its course from the Central African Lakes to the Mediterranean is within the British Protectorates of Uganda and Central Africa, and the Egyptian and Sudanese dominions. The main stream issues from the Victoria Nyanza at the Ripon Falls and flows through Lake Choga, whence it diverges to the Albert Nyanza and enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province of the Sudan, as the *Bahr el Jebel*. At Lake No the stream effects a confluence with the *Bahr el Ghazal*, from the South-west, and further east with the *Sobat*, from the south-western highlands of Abyssinia. From the Junction with the Bahr el Ghazal the stream is known as the Bahr el Abiad or *White Nile*. At Khartoum, 535 miles above the Sobat confluence, the river is reinforced by the Bahr el Azrak, or *Blue Nile*, from the south-east, and near El Damer, 200 miles further north, by a confluence with the *Atbara*, from Abyssinia. Thence the river flows north-west to Abu Hamed, and makes a great south-westerly bend, across the Nubian Desert, before resuming its northward course through the Dongolas to the northern frontier at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the Nile has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. From the Ripon Falls (on the northern shore of Victoria Nyanza) to Rosetta (on the Mediterranean) the length of the waterway is stated to be 3,475 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi-Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan. The sixth occurs at the Shabluka Gorge, below Khartoum; the fifth below Berber, at El Solimanieh; the fourth in the Nubian bend, between Monastir and Merowé; the third between New Dongola and the 20° N. lat.; the second ends just above Wadi Halfa; the first (in Upper Egypt) has been greatly diminished in vehemence by the construction of the dam and locks at Assuan.

Government.—After the reconquest of the Sudan an Agreement, signed on Jan. 19, 1899, between Egypt and Great Britain, defined the boundary between Egypt and the Sudan, and provided for its administration. The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. The Civil and Criminal Codes are based on those of India and Egypt. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt and duties on imports *viâ* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited.

Local Government.—The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*mudirs*), subdivided into *namurias*, or districts. In some provinces there are High Court or Provincial Judges; in others the Governor acts as Provincial Judge. District Judges have been appointed in many instances, and where no appointments have been made the Provincial Inspectors and District Officers act in their stead.

Defence.—A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum, under the command of the Governor-General, and there are also native regiments. The police and the locally recruited irregulars (*jehadia*) are under provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 6 *primary schools* at Khartoum, Omdurman, Wad Medani, El Obeid, Suakin and Atbara, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,100 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartum and Omdurman. The central authority is the Education Department.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum arabic and ivory. The Gezira Irrigation Project (by means of a dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton in a few years' time with unlimited scope for extension. Cotton area 1920, 59,026 Feddans; Crop 1920–1921 estimated at 93,000 Kantars. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins and gold. The principal grain crops are dura, a kind of millet used for making bread, and dukhn. Estimated yield of dura 1920, 472,000 tons. The Cattle Trade in the Sudan shows remarkable growth in recent years and the number exported is increasing yearly. For some years Egypt has depended very largely on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the river bank, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontiers of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, and the rubber creeper. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr el Ghazal. Gold is the only mineral at present being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait.

Railways, &c.—In 1915 about 1,500 miles of railways were open for traffic. A bridge has been constructed over the Blue Nile at Khartoum, and the railway now runs to El Obeid, the chief town of Kordofan Province, crossing the White Nile by another bridge near Hillet Abbas. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£E4,425,340	£E
Expenditure	3,564,848	
Total Imports.....	7,006,865	
Total Exports.....	4,712,652	
Imports from U.K.		
Exports to U.K. ...		

Governor-General, His Excellency Maj.-Gen. Sir L. O. F. Stack, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Private Sec., A. B. B. Howell, M.B.E.
Mil. Sec., Major C. C. Godwin.
Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.

Director of Intelligence (*Khartoum*), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary (*Minister of Justice*), W. Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General (vacant).
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Col. Sir E. E. Bernard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Major R. P. S. Elderton.
Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O B.E.
Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., E. S. Crispin, M.D., C.B.E.
Posts and Telegraphs, Lt.-Col. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Public Works, B. Burnett.
Stores and Prisons. Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Surveys, Lt.-Col. H. D. Pearson, D.S.O., R.E.
Veterinary Dept., Lt.-Col. J. J. B. Tapley, D.S.O.
Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Lt.-Col. W. E. Longfield.
Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Gen., Lt.-Col. S. M. Castle.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.
Chief Inspector, Repression of Slavery, F. J. L. Atterbury.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive government buildings. Popu'ation about 23,000. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile is Khartoum North (16,000), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (60,000), the former Mahdist capital. Other towns are Berber, El Damer, Atbara, Abu Hamed, Merowé, Dongola, Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Suakin, Sinkat, Kassala, Kamlin, Sennar, Singa, Makwar, Wad Medani, Roseires, Gallabat, Gedaref, El Obeid, El Dueim, El Fasher (Darfur), Kodok, Mongalla, Kosti and Rejaf.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 620 miles and an estimated area of 384,180 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,100,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule.

Education is not compulsory. In 1921 there were 50 Government schools, with 71 native teachers and 3,800 pupils. Protestant and Roman Catholic missionary societies are working in the Territory.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamum and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1921 were: Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain: the chief imports in 1921 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

*Estimated Revenue, 1921-22	£1,282,800
Estimated Expenditure, 1921-22	1,920,722

	1920.	1921.
Imports	£1,734,731	£1,426,125
Exports	1,721,412	1,015,443

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are two railway lines in the Protectorate—the Usambara railway from Tanga to New Moshi (220 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, and the Central railway (780 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 43 post offices and telegraph stations. Three Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1921, 641 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 1,040,684 tons and 7,648 vessels (dhows) of 144,277 tons entered the various ports from places beyond the territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G (and £1,000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	300
Chief Secretary, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,800
Assist. Chief Sec., A. E. Stack, O.B.E.	900
Chief Justice, Sir W. M. Carter, C.B.E.	2,000
Judges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker each	1,200
Land Officer, R. C. Allen, C.M.G.	1,200
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.	1,200
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone	1,500
Comptroller of Customs, C. H. Chambers	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, J. B. Davey	1,200
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne	1,000
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Maj. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant	1,000
Game Warden, C. F. M. Swynnerton	600
Custodian of Enemy Property, E. Adams	1,050

* Including grant in aid, £164,000, and excluding Loan of £750,000.

Auditor, W. E. Knollys 1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C. 1,000
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, O.B.E. 1,000

TOGOLAND.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914–18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the (British) Gold Coast Colony and (French) Dahomey, and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. long. and 6°–11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′–1° 38′ E. long.). The coast is fringed with lagoons, but for some 50 miles inland are undulating plains, which end in a plateau, about 1,000 feet in mean level, with Mount Agu (3,135 feet) and Mount Avaklu (3,250 feet) in the south-west. The country is watered by the Oti, which effects a confluence with the Volta at the western boundary of Togoland. The area is 33,659 English square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. The Christian element is small. Coffee, cocoa, cotton, maize, kola and other tropical products are abundantly cultivated; palm oil, palm kernels, rubber, cotton, maize, ground nuts, vegetable butter, fibre, indigo, kola nuts, ebony, and other forest products are exported (exports, 1919, £850,744). The imports (valued at £665,322 in 1919) are textiles, metals, hardware and spirits. The revenue exceeds the expenditure, and the colony is in a very flourishing condition. About 210 miles of railway are open, lines running from the capital to Anecho and to Misahöhe and Atakpame.

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The British Sphere consists of an area of about 10,200 sq. miles with an estimated population of 200,000. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′–10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′–62° 56′ W. long., and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (527,572 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 61,531), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 10,610), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 4,983), and Arima (pop. 4,260). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1921, 92,324 tons (£235,460) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1921) were cocoa £1,522,654; sugar £1,458,514; petroleum £729,023; and coco-nuts £114,284. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts of the island. The petroleum industry has made considerable advance, boring operations being carried on by 20 different companies. There are 124 miles of railway open, electric lighting and tramway service, and waterworks and sewage operations have been established. The island is crossed by the telegraph wire of the West India and Panama Company, by Government telegraph and private telephone wires. There is also wireless telegraphic communication between Trinidad and Tobago and between Trinidad and Demerara, Curaçao, Martinique, St. Thomas, &c. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£1,342,884	£1,917,743	£1,867,944
Expenditure	1,309,407	1,652,597	2,074,927
Public debt ...	2,208,593	3,207,763	3,205,901
Imports	6,217,234	9,498,166	7,413,682
Exports	7,256,594	9,416,545	5,193,976

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 773) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Col. Sir Samuel H. Wilson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.E. (1921) £5,500
Private Secretary, G. D. Owen .....
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. C.B.E. ..... £1,350 to 1,500
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs ..... £700 to 750
Attorney-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. ... 1,300
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. ... 1,000
Auditor-Gen., R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. ... 1,050
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith... 1,800
Director of Public Works, Arch. G. Bell, C.M.G., M.I.C.E. 1,400
Solicitor-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C. 750
First Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell, LL.D. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Second Puisne Judge, George Campbell Deane, M.A. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Crown Solicitor and Administrator General, A. D. O'Connor 850
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 1,000
Registrar, &c., Supreme Court, H. P. Ganteaume 750
Conservator of Forests, C. S. Rogers £500 to 700
Receiver-General, Denis Slyne, C.B.E. 1,000
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Boissiere 800
Postmaster-Gen., G. P. Lewis 700
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise 1,000

Director of Lands and Mines, R. R. Thompson £1,000 to 1,200
Director of Education, G. Mackay £800 to 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman £850 to 1,000
General Manager of Railways, J. Pewter £1,000 to 1,200
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low 700
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E. 500
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury 650
Harbour Master, W. G. Oldershaw 700
Registrar-General, A. C. Robinson... £600 to 650

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 61,532); transit, 14 days to U.K. : 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

Resident Chaplain, Rev. H. M. Rogers, M.A.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-west of which they are distant about 420 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The population in 1911 was 5,615, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1 681. Salt is the principal industry of the islands, and Sisal hemp and sponges are exported.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£11,164	£11,294	£11,733
Expenditure	9,263	10,780	11,000
Total imports	38,343	59,748	55,937
Total exports	33,554	46,865	3,033

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith £700
Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bukedi, Teso, Lango, Karamoja, and Lobor.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (the last named being, at present, under military occupation).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Aukole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubendi, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has been taken in hand as a result of experiments, and natives and their cattle are being repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an

appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyassaland and Zanzibar. In 1921 there were 2,517 criminal cases tried. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December 1921) is given as 3,066,327, composed as follows: Natives, 3,059,583; Asiatics, 5,464; Europeans, 1,280 (including 412 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Educational work is undertaken by the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting to £3,025 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1921 total exports, £1,539,538; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya. The export trade is mainly in cotton (£1,281,357), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1919–20.	1920*	1921.
Revenue	£495,548	£777,084	£803,173
Expenditure	465,117	616,151	1,014,271

In 1921 the poll-tax amounted to £381,572 and Customs to £157,980.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight day's march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans. The length of telegraph line in the Protectorate is (1921) 1,187 miles, with 23 telegraph offices.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Francis Archer, K.C.M.G. (1922) .....(and £1,000 *duty*) £3,000
Chief Secretary, †E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G. 1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; A. H. Watson; J. C. R. Sturrock ..... £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Charles James Griffin, K.C. 1,500
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,200
Attorney-General, †A. Hogg 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, †C. A. Wiggins 1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. C. Eliot.....£800 to 900
Treasurer, †A. E. Booty..... 1,100
Dir. of Public Works, G. N. Loggin, A.M.I.C.E. £1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, E. Richardson 1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson..... 1,100
Director of Transport (vacant) 900
Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E 1,000
Geologist, E. J. Wayland 800
Chief Veterinary Officer, E. Hutchins 900
Chief Forestry Officer, R. Fyffe 800

CAPITAL (Administrative Headquarters), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37·30 N., longitude 122·10 E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1911 of 147,177, in which are included 3,000 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 121·40—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, A. P. Blunt.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, H. Jowett.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, S. L. Burdett.
Senior Medical Officer, W. M. Muat, M.B.
Financial Assistant & Chief Clerk (vacant).
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings, A. G. Gunn.

* Nine months only.

† Members of Executive Council.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir G. B. Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Secretary & A.D.C. (vacant) 300
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan ..... £440 to 550
Staff Officer (vacant) .....
Transit, about 14 days.

GRENADA

(AND THE GRENADINES).

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–12° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 14 members, seven of whom are officials.

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£134,128	£99,932
Expenditure	148,175	136,969
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	630,803	258,711
Total exports	603,697	279,217

Colonial Sec., Herbert Ferguson ..... £700 to 840
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. ..... £600 to 720
Chief Justice, G. O'D. Walton 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Colonial Surgeon, G. W. Paterson 800
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *E. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* ..... £350 to 420
Postmaster, C. L. Wilson ..... £350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam (and quarters) £385 to 440

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles with a population (Dec. 31, 1921) of 52,250. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1921) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1921, 177 steamers (tonnage 385,384) entered Port Castries.

	1919.	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£88,974	£99,147	£74,177
Expenditure	85,947	94,353	102,928
Public debt	155,480	158,580	155,780
Total imports	322,769	528,004	217,507
Total exports	431,259	455,412	228,882

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £360) £1,200
Chief Justice, (vacant) £840
Attorney-General, J. Stanley Rae 600
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie ..... £350 to 480
Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards, M.C. ..... £600 to 700
Colonial Engineer, (vacant) 600
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 650
Magistrates, H. W. Steele, £480; P. A. McElwaine 360

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	£59,221	£53,806
Expenditure	52,305	56,221
Total imports	257,230	144,543
Total exports	299,650	137,718

Administrator and Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and £120 allowance) £960
Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, Samuel Joyce Thomas 72
Attorney-General, L. C. Levy 500

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa, together with the port of Kismayu, with a radius of 10 miles. As far as the mouth of the Juba, the Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the East Africa Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £817,000 in 1921) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1921 £333,500). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1910) was 198,914, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

The number of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1921 was—British 249, Italian 25, Portuguese 5, French 18, Netherlands 13, Norwegian 2, others 9, the total tonnage being 627,409; and 5,126 dhows (95,056 tons) entered the port in 1921.

Trade of the *Port of Zanzibar* in 1921:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
British India	699,000	422,000
Great Britain	320,000	364,000
France	10,000	227,000
South Africa	70,000	118,000
Netherlands	69,000	99,000
U.S.A.	57,000	120,000
Kenya	180,000	179,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports.....	£1,825,000	£2,149,000
Exports	716,000	2,164,000

British High Commissioner, Sir Robert Thorne Coryndon, K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Governor of Kenya*) £500
Sec. to High Commissioner, Maj. E. A. T. Dutton 150
British Resident, John Houston Sinclair, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £300) 1,500
Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E. 1,200
Judge of H.B.M. Court, T. S. Tomlinson... 1,300
Treasurer, R. H. Crofton 900
Attorney-General, S. S. Abrahams 900
Director of Agriculture, F. C. McClellan, C.B.E. 900
Director of Education, ... 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days.

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population. Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	*a*62,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	*b*7,635,426	*d*10,314,310
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	*a*7,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	*c*27,086	*e*26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912; *b* 1903; *c* 1911; *d* 1918; *e* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population. White.	Coloured.	Total.	Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

IMMIGRATION.

From 1820–1920 33,630,104 alien passengers arrived in the U.S. The following figures (from the *Statistical Abstract*) show the number of arrivals at certain periods from 1820–1921:—

Year.	Immigrants.	Year.	Immigrants.
1820	8,385	1911	878,587
1840	84,066	1912	838,172
1850	369,980	1913	1,197,892
1860	133,143	1914	1,218,480
1870	387,203	1915	326,700
1880	457,257	1916	298,826
1890	455,302	1917	295,403
1900	448,572	1918	110,618
1905	1,026,499	1919	141,132
1910	1,041,570	1920	430,001

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Births and Deaths are reported only in the "Registration Area," which covers about 73 per cent. of the United States. The Births in the *Registration Area* for 1917 numbered 1,353,792, of which 1,280,288 were white and 73,504 coloured; in 1919 the total number of Births in the Area was 1,373,438. Deaths recorded in the *Registration Area* for the decade 1908–1917:—

Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area).	Year.	Deaths (Reg. Area.)
1908	691,574	1913	890,843
1909	732,538	1914	898,059
1910	805,412	1915	909,155
1911	839,284	1916	1,001,921
1912	838,251	1917	1,068,932

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages. Total.	Divorces Granted. To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1904	781,145	44,010	22,189	66,199
1905	804,787	45,756	22,220	67,976
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,778	74,893	33,809	112,036

Religion.—The *Year-book of the Churches* gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 75,099,489; Roman Catholic, 17,885,646; Eastern Orthodox 411,054; Latter-Day Saints, 587,918; Jewish, 1,600,000.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.))	78,962
Other.....	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	Yugo Slavia...	169,439
China.....	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Other Countries	158,295
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535		
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania.....	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118,659		

SUMMARY : *Europe*, 11,882,053 ; *Asia*, 237,950 ; *America*, 1,727,017 ; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah ; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows :—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles ; to the Atlantic, 488,877 ; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads ; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut ; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium ; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver) ; while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

HISTORY.

Early Colonisation.—A natural factor, the great expanse of ocean which divides the American continent from Asia, has saved America from *Asiatic* domination, and it required many centuries of progress before the *European* adventurer dared to attempt the passage of the narrower Atlantic. The aboriginal inhabitants were comparatively few in number, and being generally backward in development, except in Mexico, have left few permanent traces of their presence.

Although *Columbus* discovered America in the 15th century (Oct. 12, 1492), American history may be said to commence with the colonising expeditions from Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. No definite European settlement was attempted until the last quarter of the 16th century, when England, Holland, Sweden, France, and Spain made determined efforts to bring into account the potential wealth of the newly discovered continent. Of these nationalities the English secured a paramount

influence, through their natural aptitude for colonisation, which continues to distinguish that race (and in a greater degree the Scots) amongst the nations of Europe. In the 17th century a chartered company founded *Jamestown* (1607), and many Royalist settlements were established in the district which had been named *Virginia*, after Queen Elizabeth, in the previous century. But step by step with the Church and Royalist foundations in the South a similar series of Puritan and Separatist centres was established in the North. The small band of "Pilgrim Fathers" in their 180-ton *Mayflower*, from Southampton, England, to Plymouth, Massachusetts (1620), was soon followed by a stream of well-to-do merchants from Boston, Lincolnshire and other east coast English towns, and *New England* became rapidly prosperous. Between these two settlements the Dutch had established themselves in *New Netherland* (1621), and the Swedes in *New Sweden* (1638). Other English foundations were *Maryland* (1632), *Carolina* (1663), *New York* (1664), *New Jersey* (1665), and *Pennsylvania* (1681). From that date Continental enterprise may be said to have ceased for half a century, and *Georgia* (1732) was the last of the English settlements.

Anglo-French Wars.—A continuous struggle was waged between the English and French settlements in America, but until the *War* of 1754–1763 little part was taken by Great Britain in the actual campaigns. The issue of this war decided the fate of America. It secured the possession of the Pacific coast for the inhabitants of the Atlantic slope, and roused the interests of the British Government in the possibilities of its American colonies. The Home Government endeavoured to recover from the colonies part of the cost of the war by which their existence had been secured, but "taxation without representation" was bitterly resented. In December, 1773, some English ships laden with tea arrived in the harbour of Boston, where a non-importation agreement was strictly enforced. A band of colonists, disguised as Indians, boarded the vessels and threw their contents into the sea. This *Boston Tea Party* of December 16, 1773, remains as an outstanding incident in the quarrel between America and Great Britain.

The War of Independence.—In spite of the counsels of Chatham, the King persisted in repressive measures. The colonists resisted in arms, and bloodshed ensued at the first engagement at *Lexington*, April 19, 1775, and continued until the *Capitulation of Yorktown*, October 19, 1781, when *Lord Cornwallis* surrendered with the whole of his forces to *General Washington*. When peace was concluded between America and Great Britain (Sept. 3, 1783), no vestige of territory over which the dispute had raged remained under British rule.

The Declaration of Independence.—On July 4, 1776, the delegates of the various American colonies adopted the Declaration of Independence.* "*We, the representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States.*" This Declaration was at length acknowledged by Great Britain, and the United States of America from this beginning has become one of the greatest Powers of the world. The Declaration of Independence was followed by the framing of a *Constitution*, which was ratified in 1787 to 1790 by the 13 *Original States* (Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island). This Constitution established a legislature of two houses, and vested the executive power in an elective President, and on April 30, 1789, *George Washington* entered office as the first of a line of Presidents of the United States of America.

War of 1812.—The maritime war of Britain and France led to the outbreak of hostilities between the former and the United States, owing mainly to the rival interpretation of the law of allegiance in connexion with impressment of British subjects from American ships to serve in the British Navy. On June 18, 1812, the United States declared war against Britain, in which the latter was generally successful on land and the United States almost invariably victorious on the sea. A land engagement at *Chateauguay* on October 26, 1813, gained lasting glory for the troops of Canada, and earlier in the same year—June 1, 1813—a duel at sea between the *Chesapeake* and the *Shannon* did much to restore the prestige of the British Navy. Peace was concluded by the *Treaty of Ghent* on December 24, 1814, after a purposeless war, which Canada alone has reason to remember with satisfaction.

* On April 30, 1819, the Raleigh (N.C.) Register published the following document, said to have been adopted by the Committee of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, on May 20, 1775, the day after the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. "In the third session of the Second Continental Congress, Richard Henry Lee proposed, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, seconded, a resolution declaring the United Colonies free and independent States; and Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Roger Sherman, and Robert Livingston were appointed a committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence. This famous document, composed almost entirely by Jefferson, was adopted unanimously on July 4, 1776."

The Gold Rush.—In 1846 a dispute arose between the United States and Mexico in connexion with the boundaries of *Texas*, recently (1845) admitted as a State of the Union, and after hostilities of several months the war ended in the *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* (1847). Under this treaty Mexico surrendered the disputed portions of Texas and New Mexico, part of Arizona, and *California*. In 1848 a great rush of goldseekers entered the newly acquired territory, which remains the principal gold-producing State of the Union.

The Civil War.—Among the industrial classes of America in 1860 nearly 4,000,000 were negro slaves, descendants of those planted in the Colonies by Britain. The question of their emancipation led to a bitter dispute between the Northern and Southern States of America, the latter seceding from the Union in 1861. Two years earlier *John Brown*, an advocate of emancipation, had embittered the relations between the North and South by a raid upon the Government arsenal of *Harper's Ferry*, which he captured and held until forced to surrender; and although he was hanged by the State of Virginia his object was eventually achieved by President Lincoln's *Emancipation Proclamation* of January 1, 1863. The *Secession of the Southern States* was followed by hostilities, which included many pitched battles, fought with astounding tenacity and prolific slaughter on both sides. Hostilities ceased soon after the surrender of *General Lee* at *Appomattox* on April 9, 1865, and the bitterness engendered by the war was buried in a lasting peace. By a careless observance of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Britain permitted the departure from Liverpool of the *Alabama*, which committed depredations upon United States shipping, and was also guilty of other acts of negligence, for which, under the *Treaty of Washington*, May 8, 1871, Britain was called upon to pay £3,250,000 damages to the United States. In the four years' war the Confederate (Southern) States lost over 200,000 men by death and disease, while the victorious Federal (Northern) States lost close on 350,000 from the same causes.

War with Spain.—The continuous misgovernment of the neighbouring island of *Cuba* brought America into conflict with Spain in 1898. A succession of revolts, which the Spanish forces were unable to suppress, left Cuba the prey to anarchy, and induced the United States to despatch to Havana the warship *Maine*. By accident or design that vessel was destroyed by an explosion (Feb. 15), and the United States declared war against Spain on April 25, 1898. The outcome of the hostilities was the freedom of Cuba and the acquisition by the United States of the Spanish possessions in the *Philippine Islands*, in addition to *Guam* (Pacific) and *Porto Rico* in the West Indies.

The Panama Canal.—On June 28, 1902, Congress appropriated the sum of $40,000,000 for the purchase of all outstanding rights in the work inaugurated on the *Panama Canal*, and on April 28, 1904, a further sum was granted for the purchase of a strip of territory on each side of the proposed waterway from the Republic of Panama. Operations were immediately undertaken, and the Canal was completed in 1913, and was opened to traffic with no inaugural ceremony on August 1, 1914.

Anglo-American Arbitration.—A Treaty of Arbitration between the United Kingdom and the United States was signed at Washington, August 3, 1911. The Treaty contained seven Articles (*see* 1912 Edition of Whitaker's Almanack). An Anglo-American Peace Commission Treaty was signed by Mr. Bryan and the British Ambassador on Sept. 15, 1914.

The World War.—On April 6, 1917, the United States, after fruitless endeavours to obtain guarantees from Germany that the rights of neutrals on land and sea would be observed, entered the World War on the side of France, Great Britain and the Allied and Associated Powers. The first shot by U.S. troops (Oct. 27, 1917) was followed by a full participation in the campaigns of the Allies, and the Armies of the United States contributed very largely to the defeat of the Central Powers. At the date of the *Armistice* (Nov. 11, 1918) 3,670,888 troops had been placed under arms, and 77,459 were numbered amongst the killed or died of disease, accident or other causes. U.S. troops also figured amongst the armies sent to the assistance of Russia against the Bolshevik *régime*, but these were withdrawn, in accordance with the plans of the Allies, in 1919.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

The Constitution.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Warren Gamaliel Harding, of Ohio (*born* at Blooming Grove, Morrow County, Ohio, Nov., 1865; student at Ohio Central College, 1879-1882; newspaper editor and publisher from 1884; member Ohio Senate 1899-1903; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio 1904-5; United States Senator 1915-1921); elected Nov. 2, 1920, and came into office March 4, 1921, until March 4, 1925. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President of the United States* (*and ex-officio President of the Senate*), Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts (*born* July 4, 1872, Governor of Massachusetts 1919-1920).

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Charles Evans Hughes, of New York (*born* 1862), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, John Wingate Weeks, of Massachusetts (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
5. *Attorney-General*, Harry M. Daugherty, of Ohio (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 4, 1922.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Edwin Denby, of Michigan ((*born* 1870), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Albert Bacon Fall, of New Mexico (*born* 1861), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, of Iowa (*born* 1866), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

(New York and Pennsylvania Aves., Washington, D.C.)

The *Department of State* has cognisance of all matters appertaining to Foreign Affairs, including correspondence with Representatives of the U.S., both diplomatic and consular, and with accredited Representatives of Foreign States in the U.S. The *Secretary of State* is the custodian of the Seal of the U.S., which is affixed by him to all proclamations, to various commissions, and to warrants of extradition; he is also the Custodian of the Laws of the U.S. and of Treaties made with Foreign Powers. He grants and issues Passports, and communicates to Congress reports made by Diplomatic and Consular officers of the U.S. He is the medium of correspondence between the President and the chief executives of the States of the Union.

Sec. of State, Charles E. Hughes, *N.Y.* ... $12,000
Under Secretary, William Phillips, *Mass.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, Leland Harrison, *Ill.* 5,000
Second do., A. A. Adee, *D.C.* 4,500
Third do., Robert W. Bliss, *N.Y.* 4,500
Director of Consular Service, Wilbur Carr, *N.Y.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis, *Neb.* 3,000
Solicitor, (vacant) 5,000
Chief, Division of Western European Affairs, William R. Castle, *D.C.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Russian Affairs (*acting*), De Witt C. Poole (*Consular Service*)...
Chief, Division of Current Information, Edward Bell (*Diplomatic Service*)..... 3,500
Chief, Division of Latin American Affairs, Francis White (*Diplomatic Service*)...
Chief, Division of Political and Economic Information, Prentiss B. Gilbert, *N.Y.* 4,000
Chief, Division of Mexican Affairs, Matthew E. Hanna (*Diplomatic Service*) 4,500
Chief, Division of Far Eastern Affairs, John Van A. MacMurray, *D.C.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs, (*acting*) Allen W. Dulles (*Diplomatic Service*) .....
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, (*acting*) Worthington E. Stewart, *Ohio* 2,500
Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler, *Ohio*..... 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Appointments, Miles M. Shand, *N.J.* 3,000
Chief, Division of Publications, Gaillard Hunt, *Va.* 4,500
Chief, Division of Passport Control, (*acting*) George L. Brist, *Iowa* 3,000
Chief, Bureau of Indexes and Archives, David A. Salmon, *Conn.* 3,500
Chief, Bureau of Accounts, William McNeir, *Mich.* 3,500
Chief, Visa Office, J. Preston Doughten (*Consular Service*) .....

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

(15th Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Treasury* is charged by law with the management of the national finances. He prepares plans for the improvement of the revenue and for the support of the public credit; superintends the collection of the revenue, and directs the forms of keeping and rendering public accounts and of making returns; grants warrants for all moneys drawn from the Treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law, and for the payment of moneys into the Treasury; and annually submits to Congress estimates of the probable revenues and disbursements of the Government. He controls the construction and maintenance of public buildings; the coinage and printing of money; the administration of the Coast Guard and the Public Health branches of the public service, and furnishes generally such information as may be required by either branch of Congress on all matters pertaining to the foregoing. He is *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, created by Act approved December 23, 1913, known as the Federal Reserve Act; *ex-officio* chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board, created by Act approved July 17, 1916, known as the Federal Farm Loan Act; and president of the central executive council of the International High Commission, and chairman of the United States section of that Commission.

Secretary of the Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon, *Pa.* $12,000
Under Secretary, S. P. Gilbert, jr., *N.J.* 10,000
Private Secretary, John Kieley.....
Assistant Secretaries, Eliot Wadsworth, *Mass.*; Edward Clifford, *Ill.*; (and one vacancy) .....each 5,000
Commissioner of the Public Debt, William S. Broughton, *Ill.* 6,000
Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits, Robert G. Hand, *Miss.* 6,000
Chief Clerk, Wilmer G. Platt, *Ind.* 4,000
Supervising Architect (vacant) 5,000
Director of the Mint, F. E. Scobey 5,000
Director, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Louis A. Hill, *Pa.* 6,000
Register, Harley V. Speelman, *Ohio.* 4,000
Treas. of the U.S., Frank White, *N. Dak.* 8,000
Comptroller of the Currency, D. R. Crissinger, *Ohio*..... 5,000
Director, Bureau of the Budget, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, *Me.* 10,000
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, David H. Blair, *N.C.* 10,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, C. A. Mapes, *Mich.* 5,000
Captain Commandant, Coast Guard of the U.S., W. E. Reynolds, *Cal.* 5,000
Chief of the Secret Service, W. Herman Moran, *D.C.* 4,500
Surgeon-General Public Health Service, Hugh S. Cumming, *D.C.* 6,000
General Appraisers of Merchandise, Byron S. Waite, *Mich.*; Israel F. Fischer, *N.Y.*; Eugene G. Hay, *Minn.*; Wm. B. Howell, *N.J.*; Charles P. McClelland, *N.Y.*; George Stewart Brown, *Md.*; Jerry B. Sullivan, *Iowa*; William C. Adamson, *Ga.*; and George E. Weller, *N.Y.* .....each 9,000

Federal Reserve Board.

Governor, (vacant); *Vice-Governor*, Edmund Platt, *N.Y.*, term expires 1928; A. C. Miller, *Cal.*, term expires 1924; Charles S. Hamlin, *Mass.*, term expires 1926; John R. Mitchell, *Minn.*, term expires 1931 .....each $12,000
The Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, *ex officio*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

(17th Street and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of War* prepares estimates of the expenses of the Department of War, and supervises the expenditure of all appropriations made by Congress for that Department. He also supervises the Military Academy at West Point, the National Cemeteries, the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, the improvement of rivers and harbours, and matters appertaining to navigation. He also approves the planning and construction of bridges over navigable waters as authorised by Congress.

Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, *Mass.* $12,000
Private Sec., John W. Martyn, *Mass.* ... 2,500
Asst. Secretary, J. Mayhew Wainwright, *N.Y.* ... 10,000
Assistant and Chief Clerk, J. C. Scofield, *Ga.* ... 4,000
Chief of Staff, Gen. John J. Pershing, *Mo.* 13,500
Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. Robert C. Davis, *Pa.* ... 8,000
Inspector-General, Maj.-Gen. Eli A. Helmick, *Kans.* ... 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, *Mo.* ... 8,000
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. William H. Hart, *Dak.* ... 8,000
Surgeon-General, Maj.-Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, *Ind.* ... 8,000
Chief of Engineers, Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach, *Iowa* ... 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. Clarence C. Williams, *Ga.* ... 8,000
Chief Signal Officer, Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier, *Mich.* ... 8,000
Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, Maj.-Gen. Frank McIntyre, *Ala.* ... 8,000
Chief of Coast Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Frank W. Coe, *Kans.* ... 8,000
Chief of Militia Bureau, Maj.-Gen. Geo. C. Rickards, *Pa.* ... 8,000
Chief of Field Artillery, Maj.-Gen. William J. Snow, *N.J.* ... 8,000
Chief of Infantry, Maj.-Gen Charles S. Farnsworth, *Pa.* ... 8,000
Chief of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. Willard A. Holbrook, *Wis.* ... 8,000
Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Brig.-Gen. Amos A. Fries, *Ore.* ... 6,000
Chief of the Air Service, Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, *W. Va.* ... 8,000
Chief of Finance, Brig.-Gen. Kenzie W. Walker, *Tex.* ... 6,000
Chief of Inland and Coastwise Waterways and of Transportation Service, Brig.-Gen. Geo. F. Downey, *Utah* ... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

(K Street and Vt. Ave., N. W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Attorney-General* is the chief law officer of the Government and head of the Department of Justice. He advises the President and the chief executive officers on legal questions arising out of their administration, and generally supervises the U.S. attorneys and marshals in judicial districts. He provides special counsel when required to do so by a department of the Government of the U.S.

Attorney-General, Harry M. Daugherty, *Ohio* ... $12,000
Private Sec., K. M. Carroll, *Ohio* ... 3,600
Special Assistant to Attorney-General, Warren F. Martin, *Pa.* ... 6,000
Solicitor-General, James M. Beck, *N.J.* $10,000
Assistant to Attorney-General, Guy D. Goff, *Wis.* ... 9,000
Assistant Attorneys-General, Robert H. Lovett, *Ill.*; Wm. D. Riter, *Utah*; Rush L. Holland, *Colo.*; Albert Ottinger, *N.Y.*; Mrs. Mabel W. Willebrandt, *Cal.*; John W. H. Crim, *N.J.* each 7,500
Solicitor, State Department, Fred K. Nielson, *Neb.* ... 5,000
Solicitor, Post Office Dept., John H. Edwards, *Ind.* ... 5,000
Solicitor, Interior Dept., Edwin S. Booth, *Mont.* ... 5,000
Assistant A.G., Court of Customs Appeals, Wm. L. Hoppin, *N.Y.* ... 8,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Richard R. McMahon, *Va.* ... 5,000
Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Carl A. Mapes, *Mich.* ... 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Commerce, (vacant) ... 5,000
Solicitor, Dept. of Labour, Theodore G. Risley, *Ill.* ... 5,000
Chief Clerk and Administrative Assistant, Sims Ely, *Ariz.* ... 4,000
Attorney in charge of Titles, Horace H. Smith, *Utah* ... 4,500
Director, Division of Investigation, Wm. J. Burns, *N.Y.* ... 7,500
Chief, Division of Investigation, (vacant) 4,000
Chief, Division of Accounts, H. J. McClure, *N.Y.* ... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, Don C. Fees, *Neb.* ... 2,750
Attorney in charge of Pardons, James A Finch, *N.Y.* ... 4,200
Supt. of Prisons and Prisoners, Heber H. Votaw, *Ohio* ... 4,000
Appointment Clerk, (acting) C. B. Sornborger, *Vt.* ... 2,500

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Postmaster-General.

Postmaster-General, Hubert Work, *Col.* .. $12,000
Private Sec., Ebert K. Burlew, *Pa.* ... 2,500
Chief Clerk, William M. Mooney, *Ohio* ... 4,000
Asst. Chief Clerk, Thomas J. Howell, *Mass.* 3,000
Confidential Clerk to Postmaster-General, Lemuel A. Fugitt, *Ill.* ... 2,000
Special Assistant to Attorney-General, Joseph Stewart, *Miss.* ... 6,000
Purchasing Agent, Thomas L. Degnan, *Pa.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Alfred H. Keim, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Chief Insp., Rush. D. Simmons, *Wis.* ... 4,000
Chief Clerk, Daniel S. Shook, *Kans.* ... 2,000
Personnel Officer, Robert S. Regar, *Pa.* ... 3,200
Disbursing Clerk, Louis A. Delano, *Mass.* 2,250
Solicitor, John H. Edwards, *Ind.* ... 5,000
Assistant Attorneys, Horace J. Donnelly, *D.C.*, $4,500; E. L. Porterfield, *Ohio*, $3,500; Walter E. Kelly, *Ohio*, $2,750; Edwin A. Niess, *Pa.*, $2,750; Direlle Chaney, *Ind.*, $2,500; Will. L. Rhoads, *Pa.* ... 2,000
Bond Examiner, Calvin W. Hassell, *N.C.* 2,500
Chairman Board of Inspection, Michael K. Campbell, *Ill.* ... 2,000

Office of the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

First Assistant P.M.G., John H. Bartlett, *N.H.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, George B. Corey, *N.Y.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Post Office Service, William R. Spilman, *Kans.* ... 4,000

Asst. Superintendents, Charles F. Trotter, *Colo.*, $3,000; John R. Tullis, *Ohio* ... $2,750
Superintendent, Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Lorel N. Morgan, *W. Va.* ... 3,000
Asst. Supts., Division of Postmasters' Appointments, Raymond T. Bouton, *Mich.*; Simon E. Sullivan, *Md.* ...each 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Dead Letters, Charles N. Dalzell, *N.Y.* ... 2,500

Office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

Second Assistant P.M.G., Paul Henderson, *Ill.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, Chase C. Gove, *Neb.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Railway Adjustments, William E. Triem, *Ohio* ... 3,000
Asst. do., George H. Grayson, *N.C.*, $2,250; Albert E. Barr, *W. Va.* ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Foreign Mails, Edwin Sands, *N.Y.* ... 3,000
Asst. do., Stewart M. Weber, *Pa.* ... 2,000
General Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Walter H. Riddell, *Ill.* ... 4,000
Assist. do., George F. Stone, *N.Y.* ... 3,500
Chief Clerk, Railway Mail Service, Henry A. Shore, *N.C.* ... 2,000

Office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

Third Asst. P.M.G. Warren Irving Glover, *N.J.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, Harvey Lovejoy, *Mo.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Stamps, Michael L. Eidsness, jr., *Iowa* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Finance, Paul Freeman, *Ohio.* ... 2,250
Director, Division of Postal Savings, William E. Buffington, *Pa.* ... 4,800
Asst. Director, Charles L. Gable, *Pa.* ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, William T. S. Rollins, *Md.* 2,500
Clerk-in-charge, Administrative Section, William O. Firoved, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Classification, William C. Wood, *Kansas* ... 2,750
Superintendent, Division of Registered Mails, Clarence H. Buckler, *Md.* ... 2,500
Superintendent, Division of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews, *Oklahoma* ... 2,750
Chief Clerk, Division of Money Orders, Miss Juliette Ford, *D.C.* ... 2,250

Office of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

Fourth Assistant P.M.G., Harry H. Billany, *Del.* ... $5,000
Chief Clerk, Lansing M. Dow, *N.H.* ... 2,500
General Superintendent, Division of Rural Mails, George L. Wood, *Md.* ... 3,700
Asst. Superintendent, Charles L. Davison, *Iowa* ... 2,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Rural Mails, Albert G. Ruff, *D.C.* ... 2,000
Superintendent, Division of Equipment and Supplies, George Landick, jr., *Ind.* ... 3,000
Chief Clerk, Division of Equipment and Supplies, Joseph H. McAllister, *Md.* .. 2,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.
(19th and B. Streets, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Navy* superintends the construction, manning, equipment, armament, and employment of all vessels of the U.S. Navy, and executes such duties as may be assigned to him by the President of the U.S.

Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby, *Mich.* $12,000
Assistant Sec., Theodore Roosevelt, *N.Y.* 5,000
Special Assistant, Joseph A. Carey, *Mich.* 4,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis ... 3,000
Chief of Naval Operations, Adm. R. E. Coontz ... 10,000
Chief, Bureau of Navigation, Rear-Adm. Thomas Washington ... 8,000
Chief of Steam Engineering, Rear-Adm. J. K. Robison ... 8,000
Chief of Med. and Surg., Rear-Adm. E. R. Stitt ... 8,000
Chief of Construction and Repair, Rear-Adm. J. D. Buret ... 8,000
Chief of Yards and Docks, Rear-Adm. L. W. Gregory ... 8,000
Chief of Supplies and Accounts, Rear-Adm. D. Potter ... 8,000
Chief of Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Charles B. McVay ... 8,000
Judge-Advocate-General, Rear-Adm. J. L. Latimer ... 8,000
Director of Naval Intelligence, Capt. Luke McNamee ... 8,000
Commandant of Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune ... 8,000

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.
(F. Street, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of the Interior* deals with all business relating to the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and to education, mines and mining, irrigation, patents for inventions, pensions, public lands and surveys, Indians, Reclamation Service, and the National Parks and Monuments, also certain eleemosynary institutions in D.C.

Secretary of the Interior, Albert Bacon Fall, *N. Mex.* ... $12,000
First Assistant Secretary, Edward C. Finney, *Kan.* ... 5,000
Assistant Secretary, Francis M. Goodwin, *Wash.* ... 4,500
Administrative Assistant, Charles V. Safford, *N. Mex.* ... 4,000
Solicitor, Edwin S. Booth, *Mont.* ... 5,000
Chief Clerk, John Harvey, *Tex.* ... 4,000
Commissioners:—
Land Office, William Spry, *Utah* ... 5,000
Asst. do., George R. Wickham, *Cal.* ... 3,500
Pensions, Washington Gardner, *Mich.* ... 5,000
Deputy do., Hamlin M. Vandervort, *Ill.* 3,600
Education, John J. Tigert, *Ky.* ... 5,000
Indian Affairs, Charles H. Burke, *S. Dak.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Edgar B. Meritt, *Ark.* ... 3,500
Patents, Thomas E. Robertson, *Md.* ... 6,000
1st Asst. do., Wm. A. Kinnan, *Mich.* ... 5,000
Asst. do., Karl Fenning, *Ohio* ... 5,000
Director of Geological Survey, George Otis Smith, *Me.* ... 6,000
Director, Reclamation Service, Arthur P. Davis, *Kans.* ... 7,500
Asst. do., Morris Bien, *Cal.* ... 4,800
Director, Bureau of Mines, H. Foster Bain, *Cal.* ... 6,000
Assistant do., Arthur W. Ambrose, *Cal.* 5,500
Director, National Park Service, Stephen T. Mather, *Ill.* ... 4,500
Assistant do., Arno B. Cammerer, *Wis.* 2,500
Superintendent, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Wm. A. White, M.D., *N.Y.* ... 7,000
President, Howard University, J. Stanley Durkee, D.D., *D.C.* ... 4,050

Chairman, Board of Indian Commissioners, George Vaux, jr., *Pa.* .....
Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmen's Hospital, Wm. A. Warfield, M.D., *Md.* $4,000
Chairman and Chief Engineer, Alaskan Engineering Commission, Col. Frederick Mears, *Neb.* 15,000
Asst. Chief Engineer, Wm. C. Gerig, *Tenn.* 8,000
Commissioner, War Minerals Relief, Ira E. Robinson, *W. Va.* 10,000
Asst. do., John Briar, *Va.* 5,000

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

(The Mall, Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Agriculture* is charged with the work of promoting Agriculture in its broadest sense, and exercises general supervision of public business in relation to agriculture, forestry, and home economics. Included in these matters are quarantine regulations, meat, food and drug inspection, the inspection of cattle boats, and the observance of the Game Laws, together with the administration and maintenance of the National Forests.

Secretary of Agriculture, H. C. Wallace, *Iowa* $12,000
Assistant to the Secretary, Chester Morrill, *Tenn.* 6,500
Assistant Secretary, C. W. Pugsley, *Neb.*... 5,000
Director of Scientific Work, E. D. Ball, *Iowa* 5,000
Administrative Assistant, W. A. Jump, *Md.* 4,250
Chief Clerk, Robert M. Reese, *D.C.* 3,500
Solicitor, R. W. Williams. *Fla.* 5,000
Division of Publications, John L. Cobbs, *Ala.* (*Chief*) 3,500
Librarian, Claribel R. Barnett, *N.Y.* 2,000
Division of Accounts, A. Zappone, *D.C.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Weather Bureau, C. F. Marvin, *Ohio* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Animal Industry, John R. Mohler, *Pa.* (*Chief*)..... 5,000
Bureau of Chemistry, W. G. Campbell, *Ky.* (*Acting Chief*) 4,500
States Relations Service, A. C. True, *Conn.* (*Director*) 4,500
Bureau of Entomology, L. O. Howard, *N.Y.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Biological Survey, E. W. Nelson, *Ariz.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Forest Service, W. B. Greeley, *Cal.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Plant Industry, William A. Taylor, *Mich.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Bureau of Soils, M. Whitney, *Md.* (*Chief*) 4,000
Bureau of Public Roads, Thomas H. MacDonald, *Iowa* (*Chief*)..... 6,000
Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Henry C. Taylor, *Wis.* (*Chief*) 5,000
Federal Horticultural Board, C. L. Marlatt, *Kans.* (*Chairman*)..... 4,500
Insecticide and Fungicide Board, J. K. Haywood, *N.Y.* (*Chairman*) 4,500
Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, F. C. Cottrell, *Cal.* (*Director*)..... 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

(19th Street and Pennsylvania Avé., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Commerce* is charged with the work of promoting the commerce of the United States and its mining, manufacturing, shipping, fishery, and transportation interests; the administration of the lighthouse service and the aid and protection to shipping thereby; the taking of the census, and the collection and publication of statistical information connected therewith; the making of coast and geodetic surveys; the collecting of statistics relating to foreign and domestic commerce; the inspection of steamboats, and the enforcement of laws relating thereto for the protection of life and property; the supervision of the fisheries as administered by the Federal Government; the supervision and control of the Alaskan fur-seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the jurisdiction over merchant vessels, their registry, licensing, measurement, entry, clearance, transfers, movement of their cargoes and passengers, and laws relating thereto, and to seamen of the United States; the regulation of the enforcement and execution of the Act of Congress relating to the equipment of ocean steamers with apparatus and operators for wireless communication; the custody, construction, maintenance, and application of standards of weights and measurements; the gathering and supplying of information regarding industries and markets for the fostering of manufactures; and the formulation (in conjunction with the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Treasury) of regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 and the Insecticide Act of 1910. The Secretary of Commerce is also a member of the Federal Board for vocational education.

Sec. of Commerce, Herbert Hoover. *Cal.*...$12,000
Private Secretary, Richard S. Emmet, *N.Y.* 2,500
Assistant to Secretary, David W. Mulvane, *Kans.* 2,750
Assist. Sec., Claudius H. Huston, *Tenn.* ... 5,000
Private Sec., Alfred E. Wild, jr., *D.C.*... 2,100
Ch. Clerk and Supt., E. W. Libbey, *D.C.* ... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, C. E. Molster, *Ohio*..... 3,000
Ch. of Appointment Div., C. Hastings, *Wash.* 2,500
Ch., Div. of Publications, T. F. McKeon, *N.Y.* 2,500
Ch., Div. of Supplies, Francis M. Shore, *Ohio* 2,100
Director of the Census, William M. Steuart, *Mich.* 6,000
Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Julius Klein, *Mass.* 6,000
Dir. Bureau of Standards, S. W. Stratton, *Ill.* 6,000
Comm. of Fisheries, Henry O'Malley, *Wash.* 5,000
Comm. of Lighthouses, G. R. Putnam, *Iowa* 5,000
Director, Coast and Geodetic Survey, E. Lester Jones, *Virginia.*
Comm. of Navigation, David B. Carson, *Tenn.* 4,000
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, George Uhler, *Penn.* 5,000

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Commercial Attachés.

London, England—Walter S. Tower.
Paris, France—Chester L. Jones.
Petrograd, Russia—(vacant).
Peking, China, and Manchuria—Julean H. Arnold.
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil—William L. Schurz.
Japan—James F. Abbott.
Madrid, Spain—Charles H. Cunningham.
Buenos Aires, Argentine, Uruguay, and Paraguay—Edward F. Feely.
Rome, Italy—Henry C. MacLean.
Norway, Sweden and Denmark—(vacant).
Mexico City—(vacant).
Santiago, Chile—Charles A. McQueen.
Berlin, Germany—Charles E. Herring.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR.

(1712 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.)

The *Secretary of Labour* is appointed to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage-earners of the U.S.; to improve their working conditions and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment; to administer the immigration and naturalisation laws, mediate in labour disputes, and investigate matters pertaining to the welfare of women and children.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, *Pa.* $12,000
Assist. Sec., Edward J. Henning, *Cal.* 5,000
2nd Asst. Sec., Robe Carl White, *Ind.* 5,000
Solicitor, Theodore G. Risley, *Ill.* 5,000
Chief Clerk, Samuel J. Gompers, *N.Y.* 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George W. Love, *Ill.* ... 3,000
Comm.-Gen. of Immigration, William W. Husband, *Vt.* 5,000
Comm. of Naturalisatn., R. K. Campbell, *Va.* 4,000
Commr. of Labour Statistics, Ethelbert Stewart, *Ill.* 5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, Grace Abbott, *Neb.* 5,000
Director Gen., U.S. Employment Service, Francis I. Jones, *N.J.* 5,000
Director of Conciliation, Hugh L. Kerwin, *Penn.* 5,000
Direc., Women's Bureau, Mary Anderson, *Ill.* 5,000
Director, Industrial Housing and Transportation, Robert Watson, *Mass.* 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,

Washington, D.C.

The Board of Indian Commissioners is appointed by the President, and its members serve without salary. The Board inspects all branches of the Indian Service and makes recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior as to policies and needs of administration of Indian Affairs. In 1921 the Indian population of the U.S., exclusive of Alaska, was 314,751 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,494, Arizona 43,519, New Mexico 23,287, S. Dakota 23,159, California 12,725, Montana 12,587, North Carolina 11,824, Nevada 10,940, Minnesota 12,968, Wisconsin 10,404, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1922, for Indian Service were $12,748,476, including $2,716,921 from Indian tribal funds. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1921, amounted to $716,705,501, of which $190,600,152 was tribal, and $526,105,349 individual.

Members, George Vaux, jr., *Pa* (*Chairman*); Warren K. Moorehead, *Mass.*; Samuel A. Eliot, *Mass.*; Frank Knox, *N.H.*; Daniel Smiley, *N.Y.*; Hugh L. Scott, *N.J.*; Alfred E. Smith, *N.Y.*; Clement S. Ucker, *Ga.*; Malcolm McDowell, *Ill.* (*Secretary*).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Washington, D.C.

The Civil Service Commission holds frequent examinations for the general public service in various parts of the country for more than 60 per cent. of the 560,000 positions in the Executive Civil Service.

President (vacant) $5,000
Commissioners, George R. Wales, *Vt.*; Helen H. Gardener, *Va.* .....each 5,000
Chief Examiner, Herbert A. Filer, *Md.* 3,500
Secretary, John T. Doyle, *N.Y.* 2,500

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS,

1729, New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, John Russell Pope, *N.Y.*
Members, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*; James E. Fraser, *N.Y.*; Henry Bacon, *N.Y.*; Louis Ayres, *N.Y.*; H. Siddons Mowbray, *Conn.*
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD,

Washington, D.C.

By Executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board and its duties enlarged. The Board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determines, changes, and fixes place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority.

Chairman, Dr. C. Hart Merriam.
Secretary, Charles S. Sloane.

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE.

Director, Arthur P. Davis, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 75; Field, 3,000 to 5,000. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Reclamation Service was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising 2,825,000 acres, and three Indian projects (384,000 acres) are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from oil-leasing and other mineral operations, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers, usually in twenty annual instalments without interest, in accordance with the Reclamation Extension Act of August 13, 1914.

The Service has built about 13,600 miles o canals, ditches and drains (including 117,00 canal structures), involving the excavation o 200,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In con nexion with this work there have been con structed 100 storage and diversion dams wit

an aggregate volume of 14,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Service has built 101 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone line, a dozen power plants and 840 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured 1,676,000 barrels of cement and sand cement. The net construction cost to June 30, 1922, was $135,000,000.

Over 450,000 persons are living on the 33,000 farms irrigated by the Service, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 2,825,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1921 to 1,227,500 acres, and of this area 1,157,900 acres were harvested in 1921, producing crops worth nearly $50,000,000, or an average of about $43 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $45,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Director, U.S. Reclamation Service, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Service issues the "Reclamation Record," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Service. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $6,300,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $12,000,000. There are 4,100 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly wage roll of more than $6,000,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes nearly all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 98 linotype machines, 100 monotype key-boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced a total of 2,354,450,000 ems of type in 1921. The 160 presses of the office are credited with 2,099,470,000 chargeable impressions During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs.

In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, including 1,000,000,000 postal cards, and 13,000,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, the office manufactures its own printing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa* . $6,000
Deputy do., John Greene, *Mass.* 4,500
Chief Clerk, Henry H. Wright, *N.Y.* 2,750
Secretary, Mary A. Tate, *Tenn.* 2,500
Foreman of Printing, Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 3,000
Foreman of Binding, Martin R. Speelman, *Mo.* 3,000
Foreman of Press Work, Bert E. Bair, *Mich.* 3,000
Foreman of Platemaking, Edward G. Whall, *Mass.* 2,500
Supt. of Buildings, Walter R. Metz, *N.Y.* 3,600
Supt. of Documents, Alton P. Tisdel, *Ohio* 3,500
Purchasing Agent, Ernest E. Emerson, *Md.* 3,600
Superintendent of Accounts, James K. Wallace, *Ohio* 3,000

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has supervision over all common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, when both are used under common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment, including express, sleeping and parlor car companies, telephone, cable, telegraph and wireless companies, also pipe lines.

Chairman, Charles C. McChord.....$12,000
Commissioners, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels, Clyde B. Aitchison, Joseph B. Eastman, Mark W. Potter, John J. Esch, Johnston B. Campbell, Ernest I. Lewis, Frederick I. Cox .. ..each 12,000
Secretary, George B. McGinty, *Ga.* 7,500
Assistant Secretary, Alfred Holmead, *D.C.*
Chief Clerk and Purchasing Agent, T. Leo Haden.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $98,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. It comprises 3,000,410 printed books and pamphlets, the floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) being 544,000 square feet, and the capacity of the book stacks 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers, the shelving extending to nearly 103 miles. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1922 being $711,745.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D..... $7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 4,500
Chief Clerk, Allen R. Boyd 2,500
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum..... 1,800

U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N.Y.

The United States Military Academy for training cadets for commissions in the U.S. Army was founded at West Point, on the west bank of the Hudson River, in 1802.
Superintendent, Brig.-Gen. Fred W. Sladen, U.S. Army.

U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY,
Annapolis, Maryland.

The United States Naval Academy was founded in 1845 for the education of officers for the Navy. Students are called midshipmen, and must be citizens of the U.S. The course of instruction comprises four years at the Academy.
Superintendent, Rear-Adm. Henry B. Wilson, U.S. Navy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $7,500 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Pres of the Senate, Calvin Coolidge, *Mass.*	$12,000
President (pro tempore), Albert B. Cummins, *Iowa*	
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Frederick H. Gillett, *Mass.*	12,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT
(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn., born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500.)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Joseph McKenna, *Cal.*	1843	1898
Oliver W. Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
William R. Day, *Ohio*	1849	1903
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
Mahlon Pitney, *N.J.*	1858	1912
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Eng.*	1862	1922

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.*	$6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R. Stansbury, *Md.*, C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.*	
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.*	4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.*	8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726; however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 12,000. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on August 31, 1922, included 12,947 commissioned officers, 1,105 warrant officers, and approximately, 127,000 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775–1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790–1795	8,983
War with France, 1798–1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801–1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812–1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813–1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817–1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833–1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835–1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836–1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846–1848	107,631
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849–1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851–1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861–1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898–1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899–1903	140,038
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900–1901	6,913
World War, 1917–1918	4,650,500

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll. Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	Total Payments.
				$
1916	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1917	369,936	303,175	673,111	160,895,054
1918	340,318	306,582	646,895	179,835,329
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $6,343,344,121, of which $5,985,181,699 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1922, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $1,816,973.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War subsequent to Oct. 6, 1917, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veteran's Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters.

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction :—

	1916	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel Ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *California* and *Maryland* were completed, and the *Colorado*, *Washington* and *West Virginia* were launched during 1921. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons ; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. The remaining six battleships still building (*Massachusetts-Iowa* class) were designed to carry 12 16-in. guns (and 14 6-in.) ; these vessels are 684 ft. long, 105 ft. wide, and displace 43,200 tons, and are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 60,000 h.p.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered :—12 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. As a result of the small sum appropriated for the construction of vessels during the fiscal year 1922 it has become necessary to retard the progress of work on vessels now under construction. On July 1, 1921, the following vessels were under construction :—11 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 4 destroyers, 4 fleet submarines, 37 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 6 auxiliaries. Pending final action on the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1922 :—2 battleships, 1 destroyer, 1 fleet submarine, 2 submarines, 2 auxiliaries. Since July 1, 1922, the last 3 destroyers have been completed and commissioned, thus entirely completing the destroyer programme. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction :—2 battleships, 2 battle cruisers (to be completed as aircraft carriers), 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 35 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

All information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the Ships' Data Book.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1919–1920.

In 1919–20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,747,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161·9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121·2 days. In 1919–20, 679,533 teachers (95,666 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was $2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $1,155,506,640. Of this amount, $26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, $758,896,551 from local tax or appropriation, $2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and $233,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $36,752,316 ; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, $590,119,516 ; text-books and other instruction supplies, $42,435,820 ; instruction in evening schools, $3,276,593 ; miscellaneous current expenses, $210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, $115,707,229 ; maintenance of school plant, $30,432,039 ; auxiliary agencies, $36,387,302 ; fixed charges, $9,285,711 ; and interest on indebtedness, $18,211,831) ; and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, $153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1919–20.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-three States. All States have officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919–20.

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was

42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743; in civil engineering, 8,859; in electrical engineering, 9,469; in mechanical engineering, 11,789; and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919–20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women); altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women); 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates; law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates; schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions; 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 33 are city normal schools; 95 are county normal schools; and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrolment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were $31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919–20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 41 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 56 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under $100, and 60 per cent. pay from $100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,647 (34,396 men and 63,251 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 259 senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 49,826 pupils (22,033 boys and 27,783 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919–20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919–20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors

in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,698 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-eighth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls. In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7·1. The average number of students to a school was 88·0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12·3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36·1 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 26·8 per cent.; in the third year, 20·5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 16·6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45·7 per cent. were boys and 54·3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys; 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919–1920.

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis; (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled; stenographic, 126,055; combined courses, 53,430; telegraphic (wire), 2,804; (wireless), 2,384; accountancy, 11,889; secretarial, 23,073; and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand; 27 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 64,131 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917–18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.*
	$	$
1919	5,152,257,136	18,522,894,705
1920	6,694,565,389	6,482,090,191
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923 (est.)	3,098,825,311	3,771,258,542

* Including such public debt expenditures as are chargeable against ordinary receipts, amounting to $8,014,750 in 1919; $78,746,350 in 1920; $422,281,500 in 1921; $422,694,600 in 1922; and $330,300,000 (estimated) in 1923.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.*	1921.	1922.
Ordinary—	$	$
Customs	308,564,391	356,443,387
Internal Revenue	4,596,426,981	3,213,253,257
Miscellaneous	707,666,847	527,660,415
Panama Canal, tolls, &c.	12,280,742	11,747,092
Total ordinary	5,624,932,961	4,109,104,151
Public Debt	8,864,998,323	6,017,157,653
Total ordinary and public debt receipts	14,489,931,284	10,126,261,804

* Exclusive of postal receipts.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1921 AND 1922.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.*	1921.	1922.
	$	$
Ordinary—		
Legislative Establishment	18,982,565	17,088,113
Executive proper	210,057	218,690
State Dept.	8,780,797	9,666,572
Treasury Dept.	488,636,833	294,414,390
War Dept.	1,101,615,013	454,730,718
Dept. of Justice	17,206,418	17,888,829
Post Office Dept.	135,359,108	67,730,362
Navy Dept.	650,373,836	476,775,194
Interior Dept.	357,814,893	341,097,166
Dept. of Agriculture	119,837,759	142,695,844
Dept. of Commerce	30,828,762	21,688,015
Dept. of Labour	8,502,510	6,227,472
Veterans' Bureau†	—	400,691,610
U.S. Shipping Board	130,723,268	87,205,732
Federal Control of Transportation Systems and Transportation Act, 1920	730,711,670	*ac*139,469,451
War Finance Corporation	*a*22,028,452	94,428,001
Grain Corporation	90,353,411	*d*32,000,000
Sugar Equalization Board	—	*a*15,279,637
Other Independent Offices and Commissions	119,942,517	43,871,656
District of Columbia	22,715,159	23,962,521
Interest on Public Debt	999,144,731	991,000,759
	5,009,710,855	3,368,632,556
Deduct unclassified Repayments	922,593	*b*232,089
Total	5,008,788,262	3,368,864,645
Panama Canal	16,461,409	3,025,421
Purchase of Obligations of Foreign Governments	73,896,697	717,834
Purchase of Federal Farm Loan Bonds	16,781,321	—
Total Ordinary	5,115,927,689	3,372,607,900
Public Debt Expenditures chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	422,281,500	422,694,600
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	5,538,209,189	3,795,302,500
Other Public Debt Expenditures (Redemption and Retirements)	8,759,745,671	6,608,531,897
Total Expenditures.	14,297,954,860	10,403,834,397

* Exclusive of postal expenditures.

† Payments on account of Veterans' relief made prior to August. 11, 1921, by the War Risk Insurance Bureau are included under Treasury Department, while similar payments made prior to that date by the Federal Board for Vocational Education are included under other independent offices and commissions. During the fiscal year 1922, allotments for Veterans' relief have been made to the Treasury Department in the amount of $26,350,668·66, to the War Department in the amount of $4,866,383·40, and to the Navy Department in the amount of $529,237·84, but expenditures under these allotments appear as expenditures of the respective departments and not of the Veterans' Bureau.

a Deduct, excess of credits.

b Add.

c The railroad expenditures have been reduced by $266,636,606·26 up to June 30, 1922, on account of deposits by the Railroad Administration representing proceeds of sale of equipment trust notes acquired under the Federal-Control Act approved March 21, 1918, as amended, and the Act approved November 19, 1919, and have been further reduced by $123,783,487·75 up to June 30, 1922, on account of deposits of the proceeds of sale or collection of other securities acquired under the Federal-control Act or Transportation Act, 1920.

d $25,000,000 of this amount represents reduction in capital stock of United States Grain Corporation effected October 17, 1921, and is reflected in an increase of receipts in an equal amount.

NOTE.—Because of legislation establishing revolving funds and providing for the reimbursement of appropriations, commented upon in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year 1919, p. 126 ff., the gross expenditures in the case of some departments and agencies, notably the War Department, the Railroad Administration, and the Shipping Board, have been considerably larger than above stated. This statement does not include expenditures on account of the Postal Service other than salaries and expenses of the Post Office Department in Washington, postal deficiencies, and items appropriated by Congress payable from the general fund of the Treasury.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. from 1913-1922 was as follows:

Fiscal Year ending June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1916	$971,562,590	$22,900,869
1917	2,712,549,477	24,742,702
1918	11,985,882,436	189,743,277
1919	25,234,496,274	619,215,569
1920	24,061,095,361	1,020,251,622
1921	23,737,352,080	999,144,731
1922	22,711,035,587	991,000,759

The Public Debt on June 30, 1922, was as follows:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent.	$674,625,630
2½ per cent.	11,830,440
3 per cent.	78,894,500
4 per cent.	118,489,900
Liberty Loans	15,081,612,550
Notes	2,246,596,350
Certificates	1,828,787,500
Saving Certificates	679,015,317
Total Interest-bearing Debt	22,711,035,587
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	25,250,880
Debt bearing no interest	227,792,723
Total Gross Debt	22,964,079,190
Matured Interest	296,463,860
	23,260,543,050
Less Cash in Treasury	264,126,936
Net Debt of U.S.A.	$22,996,416,114

FOREIGN ASSETS.

The debts owing to the U.S. Treasury by Europe, Cuba and Liberia, with interest to July, 1921, are stated as under :—

Armenia	$11,959,917
Austria	24,055,709
Belgium	409,280,147
Cuba	9,025,500
Czecho-Slovakia	97,179,589
Esthonia	13,999,146
Finland	8,281,926
France	3,634,762,938
Great Britain	4,573,318,358
Greece	15,000,000
Hungary	1,685,836
Italy	1,809,034,051
Latvia	5,132,287
Liberia	26,000
Lithuania	4,981,628
Poland	135,661,661
Rumania	38,628,495
Russia	211,601,297
Yugo-Slavia	54,653,160
Total	$11,084,767,585

STOCK OF GOLD IN U.S.A.

According to the Federal Reserve Bulletin for April, 1922, the United States Treasury states that on Jan. 1, 1922, the total stock of gold came to $3,657,000,000. Of this amount $380,000,000 were held in the Treasury as assets of the Government, $2,641,000,000 by the Federal Reserve system, and $636,000,000 outside these institutions. The last figure is an estimate, and most of it is held by the public in small hoards, although part is in the vaults of member and non-member banks. The amount of gold actually in daily use is small, which represents economy in use of a metal which wastes by constant handling. The gold stocks of the U.S.A. are really held in central reservoirs, and the internal movement takes place through a gold settlement fund. Inter-district balances are settled in this way, and the gold itself does not move, but the title to it is transferred through this gold settlement fund. In Oct., 1920, the reserves of the Federal Reserve banks were just over $2,000,000,000, but by March, 1922, the holdings had increased by $973,383,000, bringing up the total to $2,976,703,000. Of this 36 per cent. is now held by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and 16 per cent. by Chicago, the principal centres to benefit by the influx of metal.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was $21,425,623,614—a decrease of $12,931,393,307 compared with 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at $14,755,364,894, and animals in 1920 (domestic animals), $7,623,089,398, and in 1919 animal products at $2,667,072,273.

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 26,438,145, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1921 was estimated at $657,540,000 (pig iron, $394,000,000; copper, $65,221,000; gold, $50,067,300), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $3,395,460,000 (bituminous coal, $1,237,000,000; Pennsylvania anthracite $452,304,903; petroleum, $753,300,000; in 1921 the production of oil was 469,639,000 barrels, an increase of 26,327,000 over 1920 and the greatest ever recorded. The world's output in 1921 was 750,000,000 barrels); clay products (1920) $373,670,102; stone, $92,500,000; natural gas, $200,302,000; cement, $178,981,533; and mineral paints (lead and zinc pigments), $14,801,032. The exports of coal sent across the Atlantic amounted to 24,829,048 tons (of 2,240 lb.) in 1921, while 15,996,419 tons went to Canada.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the five-year Census of 1919 numbered 290,105, the value of their products being $62,418,078,773, as compared with a value in 1914 of $24,246,435,000. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are New York (clothing, printing and publishing, slaughtering and meat packing, foundry and machine-shop products, tobacco, sugar-refining, textiles); Chicago (meat, clothing, iron and steel); Philadelphia (sugar refining, textiles, foundry products and machinery, leather, clothing, printing and publishing); Boston (boots and shoes, foundry and machine shop products, printing and publishing); Pittsburg (iron and steel); Detroit (automobiles); St. Louis (meat, tobacco, shoes); Cleveland (iron and steel, automobiles, clothing); Baltimore (clothing, slaughtering and meat packing, fertilizers); Cincinnati (foundry products and machinery, meat, clothing); Buffalo (iron and steel, meat, flour); Minneapolis (flour mills, lumber, printing); San Francisco (ship-building, meat, printing).

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION, 1922.

The Sixty-Eighth Congress will be constituted as under, following the November elections :—

THE SENATE.

Republicans	53
Democrats	42
Farmer-Labour	1
Republican Majority	10

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans	225
Democrats	207
Socialist	1
Farmer-Labour	1
Independent	1
Republican Majority	15

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1922. [Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 8, 1922.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1922. Total.	Acreage, 1922. Per cent. of 1921.	Production. Average yield per acre.	Production. 1922, indications September 1.	Country Prices Sept. 1.
Corn ..... bushels	103,234,000	99·4	27·8	2,874,759,000	$0·627
Winter wheat ..... do.	38,131,000	89·3	14·2	541,809,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	18,639,000	94·6	14·8	276,665,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	56,770,000	91·0	14·4	818,474,000	·881
Oats ..... do.	41,822,000	93·3	30·0	1,255,004,000	·322
Barley ..... do.	7,550,000	104·3	25·7	193,850,000	·457
Rye ..... do.	5,148,000	121·8	15·5	79,623,000	·633
Buckwheat ..... do.	707,000	105·4	19·1	13,511,000	·863
Potatoes ..... do.	4,228,000	110·8	103·7	438,398,000	·880
Sweet potatoes ... . do.	1,128,000	105·8	96·1	108,372,000	1·076
Flaxseed ..... do.	1,341,000	115·1	8·7	11,729,000	1·901
Rice ..... do.	1,009,000	110·8	38·5	38,810,000	...
Tobacco..... pounds	1,763,000	122·9	767·2	1,352,637,000	...
Hay, tame ..... tons	61,006,000	103·9	1·52	92,886,000	11·17
Hay, wild..... do.	15,774,000	101·9	1·00	15,850,000	*a*7·76
All hay ..... do.	76,780,000	103·4	1·42	108,736,000	10·58
Cotton ..... bales	34,852,000	110·0	*b*145·2	10,575,000	*c*·211
Clover seed .....bushels	1,087,000	125·1	1·8	1,905,000	9·88
Apples, total crop..... do.	...	...	...	206,567,000	1·098
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	32,583,000	*a*3·08
Cranberries..... do.	25,900	103·6	19·7	511,000	...
Peaches..... bushels	...	...	...	55,615,000	*a*1·557
Pears..... do.	...	...	...	16,382,000	1·471
Peanuts..... pounds	1,028,000	84·8	672·0	690,860,000	*a*3·97
Beans, dry (7 States)... do.	1,093,000	141·8	11·4	12,514,000	*a*.877
Grain sorghums (7 States) do.	5,057,000	110·0	19·0	96,036,000	...
Sugar beets ..... tons	606,000	74·4	8·69	5,265,000	...
Broom corn (7 States) do.	229,800	110·8	*d*321·2	36,900	*a*122·35
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	469,000	90·5	82·0	38,464,000	...
Hops ..... pounds	26,000	96·3	1,249·3	32,481,000	...

a Price Aug. 15, 1922; California not included in peaches. *b* Pounds of lint. *c* Price per pound. *d* Pounds

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1920 was $2,232,927,678, of parts and accessories, $725,136,942, and of tyres and tubes, $636,750,000. The number of cars produced was 1,883,158, of lorries, 322,039. The capital invested in automobile factories was $1,204,378,642, giving employment to 325,000 persons, who received $482,950,000 in 1920. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1920 in the U.S.A. was 9,211,295, including 3,000,000 automobiles on farms and 900,000 commercial vehicles. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons, while 32,400,000 tyres were manufactured in 1920. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to $316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1920 was 170,765.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30:—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	6,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,672,096	1,406,909
1922	...	1,810,490	2,874,785	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

*Year.	Imports of Merchandise. Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	*Year.	Exports of Merchandise. Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1914	1,127,502,699	766,422,958	1,893,925,657	1914	2,329,684,025	34,895,123	2,364,579,148
1915	1,033,526,675	640,643,065	1,674,169,740	1915	2,716,178,465	52,410,875	2,768,589,340
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,525	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,818,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,009,008	1922	3,699,867,062	71,314,535	3,771,181,597

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

Trade of the United States, 1921-22.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Europe—		
United Kingdom	270,353,653	843,897,314
England & Wales	213,910,230	771,201,137
Scotland	28,563,555	47,054,920
Ireland	27,879,868	25,641,257
Austria	2,603,807	1,317,628
Belgium	42,792,800	103,449,034
Czecho Slovakia	12,501,554	824,789
Denmark	3,988,645	36,453,208
Finland	5,226,130	8,550,155
France	139,588,185	230,939,597
Germany	95,592,004	350,442,438
Greece	18,566,134	11,066,880
Italy	61,346,780	138,174,639
Netherlands	53,120,972	129,789,054
Norway	11,739,624	29,789,272
Poland	1,204,679	9,475,560
Portugal	4,368,174	7,219,158
Russia	22,153	*13,830,070
Spain	27,626,411	66,408,756
Sweden	23,203,575	30,082,053
Switzerland	41,556,266	5,016,246
Turkey	8,627,489	19,216,628
North America—		
Canada	307,984,319	545,445,332
Newfoundland	1,921,151	5,874,984
West Indies	236,478,111	163,300,796
Central States	31,094,032	44,396,822
Cuba	210,585,780	114,799,891
South America—		
Argentina	60,767,964	80,495,060
Brazil	100,435,733	38,330,449
Chile	38,912,591	16,716,462
Colombia	41,049,460	15,988,805
Peru	14,442,775	12,496,799
Uruguay	11,588,604	9,702,557
Venezuela	12,409,583	7,585,267
Asia—		
British India	78,560,413	35,723,466
Straits Setts.	71,819,493	4,545,796
Hong Kong	11,036,422	19,569,408
China	109,410,796	100,853,052
Japan	307,514,995	248,716,339
Netherlands' Ind	11,841,361	5,107,280
Philippines	59,353,870	39,011,907
Turkey	1,372,201	760,269
Australasia—		
Australia	19,193,614	64,776,548
New Zealand	9,896,813	17,419,616
Africa—		
Brit. W. Africa	9,838,098	6,077,715
Brit. S. Africa	5,282,140	18,059,700
Egypt	32,161,501	9,454,116

Trade by Continents, 1921-22.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe	$830,473,712	$2,067,027,605
Asia	704,556,280	480,856,406
Africa	52,101,238	51,715,549
North America	700,739,286	896,951,012
South America	288,897,069	190,827,828
Australasia	31,241,423	83,803,197
The World	$2,608,009,008	$3,771,181,597

* Including Relief Supplies.

Principal Domestic Exports.

Articles.	1921.*	1922.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	600,185,629	596,378,864
Iron and Steel, manufactures of	608,541,550	181,798,042
Machinery and Vehicles	863,561,855	345,724,639
Grains and preparations of	1,082,270,325	591,295,498
Copper, and manufactures of	102,589,991	101,152,264
Mineral Oils	535,149,567	320,594,871
Wood, and manufactures of	141,441,754	89,113,985
Animals and animal products except wool and hair	575,552,788	429,906,984
Coal	352,594,687	100,116,264
Cotton, manufactures of	240,359,362	122,938,127
Tobacco, and manufactures of	268,405,167	180,832,737
Fruits and Nuts	67,129,286	66,628,364
Oil Cake and Oil Cake Meal	19,512,826	22,770,978
Vegetable Oil	37,018,987	13,454,912
Naval Stores	22,020,149	15,231,991
Chemicals	102,364,612	50,259,886

Principal Imports.

Articles.	1921.*	1922.*
	$	$
Coffee	176,988,079	148,502,658
Sugar, Cane	660,110,123	200,772,997
India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, crude	118,400,109	88,839,362
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	105,998,798	78,899,320
Chemicals, Drugs, and Dyes	156,076,377	97,480,862
Wool, unmanufactured	77,902,393	45,648,860
Silk, unmanufactured	190,320,202	307,282,883
Cotton, manufactures of	97,550,315	88,196,434
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., manufactures of	110,324,289	87,228,783
Wood, and manufactures of	178,919,863	127,737,366
Tin in Bars, Blocks, Pigs, &c.	42,026,562	28,979,660
Fruits and Nuts	84,374,669	89,864,888
Diamonds and other precious Stones	42,527,748	47,232,364
Tobacco, and manufactures of	81,123,973	63,248,919
Art Works	23,132,319	22,341,098
Copper, and manfctrs of	62,079,971	45,017,868
Fibres, Vegetable, &c., unmanufactured	57,024,841	27,831,159
Oils	139,374,826	146,768,562
Silk, manufactures of	55,348,266	40,337,844
Iron and Steel, and manufactures of	44,236,077	29,660,540
Furs, and manufactures of	45,660,842	52,960,412
Seeds	54,944,056	39,896,160
Cotton, unmanufactured	44,666,171	43,957,891
Breadstuffs	134,112,144	28,365,516
Cocoa, crude	30,931,397	27,348,879

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Year ended June 30.	Exports to U.K.			Imports from U.K.				Excess of exports to U.K.
	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	Per-cent. free.	
	$	$	$	$	$	$		$
1901	624,216,404	6,960,753	631,177,157	50,858,704	92,529,797	143,388,501	35·47	487,788,656
1902	542,001,128	6,547,349	548,548,477	55,792,250	109,954,310	165,746,560	33·67	382,801,917
1903	516,986,416	7,276,246	524,262,656	58,727,562	131,294,096	190,021,658	30·91	334,240,998
1904	530,849,224	6,491,375	537,340,599	57,109,521	108,675,847	165,785,368	34·45	371,555,231
1905	518,105,398	5,291,454	523,396,852	61,705,743	114,106,175	175,811,918	35·10	347,584,934
1906	578,023,505	5,066,618	583,090,123	77,073,161	132,956,276	210,029,437	36·70	373,060,686
1907	602,132,813	5,650,442	607,783,255	90,846,161	155,265,886	246,112,047	36·91	361,671,208
1908	574,439,726	6,223,796	580,663,522	65,609,474	124,746,001	190,355,475	34·47	390 308,047
1909	509,676,577	4,950,788	514,627,365	74,070,752	134,542,006	208,612,758	35·51	306,014,607
1910	495,077,726	9,475,145	505,552,871	116,533,119	154,496,653	271,029,772	43·00	234,523,099
1911	567,813,119	8,800,855	576,613,974	122,726,434	138,562,672	261,289,106	46·97	315,324,868
1912	558,964,832	5,407,354	564,372,186	137,132,816	135,807,884	272,940,700	50·24	291,431,486
1913	542,554,127	4,443,784	546,997,911	147,625,214	104,844,023	252,469,237	58·47	294,528,674
1914	545,060,138	3,581,261	548,641,399	161,488,084	132,173,220	293,661,304	54·99	254,980,095
1915	901,963,649	9,831,305	911,794,954	142,687,565	113,664,110	256,351,675	55 66	655,443,279
1916	1,520,930,516	5,754,585	1,526,685,102	181,674,395	126,768,828	308,443,223	58·90	1,218,211,879
1917	2,041,165,774	5,646,904	2,046,812,678	170,704,005	136,970,848	307,674,853	55·48	1,860,461,769
1918	1,989,812,491	6,050,806	1,995 863,297	79,948,478	110,133 978	190,082,456	42·06	1,805,780,841
1919	2,135,874,304	13,375,452	2,149,249,756	.....	.....	157,107,578	...	1,992,142,178
1920	2,125,783,013	25,332,415	2,151,115,428	.....	.....	525,400,493	...	1,625,714,935
1921	1,296,913,562	29,474,255	1,326,387,817	.....	.....	327,786,474	...	998,601,343
1922	830,684,726	13,212,588	843,897,314	.....	.....	270,353,653	...	.....

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries :—

	1920.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$8,843,100,218
Funded Debt actually outstanding	11,254,946,156
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	20,098,046,374
Dividends declared	331,154,013
Interest accrued	553,590,003
Total dividends and interest	884,744,016
Railway operating revenues	6,309,833,299
Railway operating expenses	5,957,423,139
Number of passengers carried earning revenue	1,269,912,881
Number of tons carried earning revenue	2,367,561,580
Number of passenger-train cars in service	55,994
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,403,082
Number of cars in company service	107,084
Total cars in service	2,566,160

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1901	197,237	1911	254,732
1902	202,471	1912	258,033
1903	207,977	1913	261,036
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—In 1919 the total length of public roads was 2,478,552 miles, the cost of their upkeep in 1919 being $389,455,932, or $157·12 per mile, or $3·68 per head of the inhabitants of the U.S.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1922, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 8,398 sailing vessels of 2,480,867 gross tons; 18,960 steam vessels of 15,982,100 gross tons, a total of 27,358 vessels of 18,462,967 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1922, sailing and steam vessels of 61,232,543 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 29,920,203 tons were American and 31,312,340 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 61,683,228, of which 29,836,283 tons were American and 31,846,945 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1922, there were 51,947 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 22,578,894,140 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 440. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1922 will be found on p. 439.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population. 1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	006,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland Geddes, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (1920) £20,000

Counsellor of Embassy, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G. .....

1st Secs., R. L. Craigie; Hon. H. W. Brooks .....

3rd Secs., G. H. Thompson; A. H. Hamilton Gordon .....

Hon. Attaché, Capt. C. J. Henry .....

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N. .....

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A. Brown, R.N. .....

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. .....

Asst. Mil. Attaché, Major C. E. D. Bridge, D.S.O., M.C., R.A. .....

Air Attaché, Wing Commander M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. .....

Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick .....

Commercial Secretary, Capt. E. C. Buxton

Sec. to Ambassador, H. V. Tennant .....

Vice-Consul, S. C. Lawrence .....

Registrar, G. D. Baker .....

Asst. in Registry, G. E. Ferris .....

Asst. Registrar, Miss E. Baker .....

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Baltimore, Md.—Cons.-Gen., H. A. Ford...
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. Guthrie .....
Newport News—V.-Cons., R.C. Thompson
Norfolk, Va.—Consul, Barton Myers .....
Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. E. F. Gray .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Arthur H. Marlow
,, ,, James A. Brannen
Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating .....
Providence, R.I.—V.-Cons., H. J. Dubois
Chicago, Ill.—Consul-General, H. D. Nugent, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, John G. Lomax, M.C.
,, ,, R. K. Jopson (*acting*)
Detroit—Consul, H. G. Meredith .....
Duluth—Vice-Consul, Colin Thomson ...
Minneapolis—Vice-Cons., F. L. Wright
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall .....

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population. 1920, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.) ...		1,248	684,397
Connecticut (Conn.) ...		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.).		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)...		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Galveston, Tex.—Cons., J. E. Bell
Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes
El Paso, Tex., Vice-Cons., Osborne W. Borrett
Laredo, Tex.—V.-C., Thomas O'Connor
Port Arthur, Tex. — Vice.-Cons., W. Crossland
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds...
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington ...
Vice-Cons., A. R. Owens (*acting*) ...
Pro-Cons., Clive Kingcome
Cebu—Vice-Consul, G. McPherson.....,
Iloilo—Vice-Cons., G. W. Sinclair (*actg.*)
Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. J. Adam (*acting*)
New Orleans, La.—Consul General Major Charles Braithwaite Wallis
Vice-Cons., A. H. W. King
,, ,, W. E. Belton
Pro-Consul, W. P. T. Nurse
Birmingham (Ala.)—V.-C., Cyrus P. Orr
Jacksonville, Fla.—Con., W. Mucklow...
Key West, Fla.—V.-C., Wm. J. H. Taylor
Miami, Fla.—V.-Cons., Lt.-Col. F. H. Jenkins, O.B.E., M.C.
Mobile, Ala.—V.-Con., T. M. Ross (*actg.*)
Pensacola, Fla.—V.-Con., W. D. Howe
Tampa, Fla.—Vice.-Con., Peter Taylor
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Henry Gloster Armstrong
Consuls, F. Watson, L. E. Bernays...
Vice-Cons., J. Bowering, L. A. H. Parish, F. E. Evans (*acting*), H. E. Beard (*acting*), J. S. Goodreds (*acting*)
Pro-Consuls, Walter F. James and R. B. Yorke
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.....
Hartford (Conn.)—Vice-Consul, W. L. Urquhart
Philadelphia, Pa.—Consul-Gen., W. H. M. Sinclair
Vice.-Con., J. M. Vibert
,, ,, E. W. Wilson
,, ,, Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*)
Pro-Cons., Samuel R. Manley.....
Cincinnati—Vice-Consul, (vacant).....
Cleveland—Vice-Consul, Maj. H. F. Chisholm
Pittsburg—Consul, C. E. E. Childers ...
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. P. Trant .....
Vice-Con., (vacant)
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly
Skagway (Alas.)—V.-Cons., G. Herman Miller
Tacoma, Washington—V.-Con., J. F. Lyon
Porto Rico (San Juan) — Consul, A. H. Noble
Vice-Cons., T. G. I. Waymouth
Arecibo—Vice-Consul, W. H. A. Denton
Humacao, Naguabo and Fajardo—Vice-Consul, Antonio Roig
Mayaguez—V.-Con., T. Boothby, jr.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., G. E. P. Hertslet...
,, ,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Snall, M.B.E.
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, R. T. Davidson
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Cons., C. B. Stewart.
,, *Pro-Cons.*, G. P. Recke.
Frederiksted—V.-Cons., R. L. Merwin

San Francisco, Cal. — Consul-General, Gerald Campbell .....
,, *Vice-Consuls,* C. H. Cane, Donald C. C. Grant.....
,, *Pro-Consul,* T. E. K. Cormac...
Douglas, Ariz., Vice-Consul, Alexander Baird .....
Los Angeles, Cal.—V.-Con., Major T. A. Osborne .....
San Diego, Cal.—V.-Con., J. A. Heap
Savannah, Ga.—C., Col. A. M. Brookfield
,, *Vice-Cons.,* Joseph T. Roche ...
Brunswick, Ga.—V.-C., A. M. Ross .....
Charleston, S.C.—V.-Cons., James. C. Roach, Commr. S. H. Ray, R.N. (*temp.*) .....
Darien—Vice-Consul, R. Manson .....
Wilmington (N.C.), Vice-Cons. (vacant)

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City.

U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Hon. George Harvey (1921) $17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Post Wheeler 4,000
1st Secretaries, Oliver B. Harriman; Herbert S. Goold; Walter C. Thurston 3,625
3rd Secretary, Frederick D. K. Le Clercq 2,500
Special Attaché, Boyleston A. Beal .....
Commercial Attaché, Walter S. Tower.....
Asst. do., Candler Cobb.....
Naval Attaché, Capt. Chas. L. Hussey, U.S.N.
Assistants to Naval Attaché, Capt. William Norris, U.S.N.; Commr. Edward C. Hamner, jr., U.S.N.; Commr. Thaddeus A. Thomson, U.S.N.; Lieut.-Commr. Newton H. White, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. H. Kyger, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. O. N. Solbert, U.S.A.
Assistants to Military Attaché, Maj. Douglas H. Gillette, U.S.A.; Maj. Hamilton E. Maguire, U.S.A.
Treasury Attaché, C. Bernard Wait, 11 Haymarket, S.W. 1.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Office of the Consulate-General, 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England:—
Birmingham—Consul, John F. Jewell... $5,000
Bradford—Consul, Wallace J. Young ... 4,500
Bristol—Consul, R. Honey 3,500
Hull—Consul, John H. Grout..... 4,000
Leeds—Consul, Percival Gassett 3,500
Liverpool—Consul, H. L. Washington ... 8,000
London—Consul-Gen., Robert P. Skinner 12,000
,, *Consuls,* Irving N. Linnell; Leslie E. Reed (each $4,000); Maurice C. Pierce 3,500
,, *Vice-Consuls,* Eliot B. Coulter ($2,750); Charles L. de Vault; Howard Donovan .....each 2,500
,, *Consular Office,* 18 Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday... $6,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, (vacant) ... 3,000
Nottingham—Consul; Calvin M. Hitch... 5,000
Plymouth—Consul, Ralph C. Busser ... 4,500
Sheffield—Consul, W. J. Grace $3,500
Southampton—Consul, John M. Savage 4,000
Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, William F. Doty 3,500
Wales:—
Cardiff—Consul, John R. Bradley..... 3,000
Swansea—Consul, A. B. Cooke 3,500
Scotland:—
Dundee—Consul, Henry A. Johnson ... 3,000
Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant 3,000
Edinburgh—Consul, Hunter Sharp 5,000
Glasgow—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin..... 5,000
Ireland:—
Belfast—Consul, William P. Kent..... 5,000
Dublin—Consul, Charles M. Hathaway 4,500
*Queenstown—*John A. Gamon..... 4,500
Channel Islands:—
Jersey—Agent, A. E. Ereaut.
Europe:—
Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague 3,500
Malta—Consul, Mason Mitchell 4,000
Asia:—
Aden—Consul, Raymond Davie..... 3,000
Bombay—Consul, North Winship..... 5,000
Calcutta—Consul-General, A. W. Weddell 6,000
Colombo—Consul, M. M. Vance 3,000
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., W. H. Gale..... 5,500
Karachi—Consul, A. M. Warren 3,500
Madras—Consul, T. M. Wilson 3,500
Penang—Consul, R. S. McNeice 3,000
Rangoon—Consul, James P. Moffit 3,500
Singapore—Cons.-Gen., E. L. Harris ... 5,500
Africa:—
Cape Town—Consul-Gen., Alfred A. Winslow 5,500
Durban—Consul, Lewis V. Boyle 3,000
Johannesburg—Consul, Geo. K. Donald 4,000
Nairobi—Consul, W. L. Jenkins 4,000
Port Elizabeth—Consul, Monnett B. Davis 3,000
North America:—
Canada—
Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat 3,500
Campbellton, N.B.—Consul, G. C. Woodward 3,000
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.—*George J. Crosby 3,000
Cornwall, Ont.—Cons., Thos. D. Edwards 2,500
Fernie, B.C.—Cons., N. F. Brand 2,500
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, D. E. Dwyre 3,000
Halifax, N.S.—C.-Gen., E. N. Gunsaulus 6,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, J. de Olivares. 4,500
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson 3,000
London, Ont.—Consul, C. R. Taggart ... 3,500
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, B. M. Rasmusen 4,000
Montreal—Cons.-Gen., Albert Halstead 8,000
,, *Consul,* H. Merle Cochran ... 3,000
Niagara Falls—Consul, James B. Milner 3,000
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster... 8,000
,, *Vice Consul,* Horace M. Sanford
,, ,, W. C. Vyse.
Prescott—Consul, Frank C. Denison..... 2,500
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., E. A. Wakefield 3,500
Quebec—Consul, E. H. Dennison 5,000
Regina, Sask.—Consul, J. H. Johnson... 2,500
Riviere du Loup, Quebec—Consul, L. P. Briggs 3,500
St. John, N.B.—Consul, H. S. Culver ... 5,000
St. John's, Newfoundland—Consul, Jas. S. Benedict 3,000
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, Alonzo B. Garrett 2,500
Sarnia—Consul, Henry Diederich..... 3,000

Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, (vacant)	
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, E. L. Adams	$4,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, C. M. Freeman	4,500
Toronto—Consul, Chester W. Martin	5,000
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-General., F. M. Ryder	5,500
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, R. B. Mosher	4,500
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, (vacant)	4,000
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., J. I. Brittain	5,500
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., John N. McCunn	4,500
West Indies :—	
Barbados—Consul, J. J. C. Watson	3,500
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., A. W. Swalm	4,500
Kingston—Consul, Charles L. Latham	$4,000
Nassau—Consul, L. A. Lathrop	3,500
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker	3,500
South America :—	
Belize—Consul, W. W. Early	3,000
Georgetown—Consul, C. W. Davis	3,500
Oceania :—	
Adelaide—Consul, H. Balch	4,500
Melbourne—Cons.-Gen., Thos. Sammons	8,000
Newcastle—Consul, Romeyn Wormuth	3,000
Sydney — Consul-General, Henry P. Starrett	4,500
Wellington—Cons.-Gen., D. F. Wilber	6,000

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′–21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′–126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,350,730, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom nearly 9,500,000 were Christians (Roman Catholics), about 275,000 were Muhammadans; about 725,000 are pagans. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the U.S.A. (8,200 in 1903).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion was at its height under Aguinaldo, a native leader, whose assistance was secured by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

In 1920 the Philippine Scouts consisted of 234 officers and 8,360 enlisted men; there were also in the Islands on April 1, 1920, 538 officers and 13,223 enlisted men of the regular and emergency forces of the U.S. The Philippine constabulary consists of 374 officers and 6,352 enlisted men. All the enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary (and almost all the officers) are natives of the Islands.

The income of the Philippine Government was $40,500,000 in 1920, the bonded Debt being $22,000,000. The expenditure on Education in 1920 amounted to $6,869,655; the University had an enrolment of 4,130 students, and there were 935,678 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, cocoanut oil, sugar, and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. The trade in 1920 was valued at $151,000,000 for exports and at $149,500,000 for imports, 62 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 70 per cent. of the exports being taken by U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1920, being valued at $49,620,000, Manila hemp $36,000,000, coconut oil $23,270,000, and tobacco $12,720,000.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26 N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1920, of 14,724, of whom 13,698 are classed as native, 478 of the naval station, and 548 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.
Governor, Capt. I. C. Wettengel, U.S.N.

PUERTO RICO.

Puerto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,606 square miles and a population of 1,297,772 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 340 miles of railroad were in operation in 1919, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 70,707 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,561), Mayaguez (19,069), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and

Caguas (12,154). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

Governor, E. Mont. Reiley $10,000

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuw, Ofu, Olosenga, Tau, and Rose Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1920.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

Governor, Captain Edwin Taylor Pollock, U.S.N.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°–53° N. lat. and 172° E.–163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton. In St. Thomas there are 10 public and 1 parochial school, 1,850 pupils and 52 teachers; in St. Croix, 9 public and 4 parochial schools, 2,000 pupils and 48 teachers; in St. John, 5 public schools, 182 pupils and 9 teachers.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1921, Francs 721,816. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refueling station.

Governor of the Virgin Islands, Rear-Adm. Sumner E. W. Kittelle, U.S.N.

Secretary, Lieut.-Comm. J. J. Gaffney (S.C.), U.S.N.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

The interest of the United States in a canal across the Isthmus dates from 1825, and surveys under the auspices of that Government, or of companies organised in the United States, have been made at every available point between the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Atrato River. Actual construction, by an American company, of a canal across Nicaragua was begun in 1890, and abandoned in 1893, when the company failed for lack of funds. The failure of this company influenced the United States Government to take an active interest, and a commission was appointed in 1895 to make further studies and investigations. As a result of these investigations, the Congress of the United States authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company in Panama for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1922, were $452,157,414. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1922, amounted to $58,117,186. During the past two years they have averaged approximately $11,860,000 a year, or about $988,400 a month.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

There are three essential parts: a lake formed by damming the Chagres River, and two channels leading from the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans to this lake. The surface of the lake is normally at 85 feet above sea-level, and the channels connecting it with the sea are at sea-level. Ships are lifted from the sea-level channels to the lake, or lowered from the lake to sea-level in locks. These locks have a usable length of 1,000 feet, width of 110 feet; least depth of water over the sills when lake is at normal level, 41½ feet. These dimensions limit the size of ships using the canal. The dam which forms the lake is situated at Gatun, about seven miles inland from the Atlantic. It is built of earth, with an impermeable core of fine sand and clay, and is 1½ miles long, half a mile wide at bottom, and 100 feet at the top, which is 105 feet above sea-level. The lake is known as Gatun Lake, and is 164 square miles in area. At its southern end is Culebra Cut, the channel through the continental divide. This is the most extensive excavation ever made. The French canal builders dug about 18,600,000 cubic yards out of this section of the canal, and the Americans have completed an excavation that amounts to over 130,000,000 yards. The total excavation for the whole canal is about 266,000,000 cubic yards, about 130,000,000 yards of which have been excavated in the dry and the balance by dredges. The amount of concrete used in the locks is 4,500,000 cubic yards.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Jay J. Morrow, U.S.A., retired) at its head. The Governor reports to the President, who has delegated the Secretary of War to have supervision over the canal for him. The Governor of the Panama Canal is President of the Panama Railroad.

In connexion with the construction and operation of the canal, extensive terminal and supply facilities have been constructed at both the Atlantic and Pacific entrances. These include marine and general repair shops, foundries, dry docks, five 1,000-foot steel and concrete piers, and a number of wharves, slaughter-houses, cold storage plants, ice plants, laundries, hospitals, coaling plants, fuel oil tanks and delivery plants, waterworks, commissary stores, storehouses of spare materials and ships' chandlery stores, and other accessories of great modern ports. An extensive transfer of cargo goes on at the Atlantic terminus of the canal, between ships plying the Atlantic and the Caribbean and ships which pass through the canal to or from Pacific ports. The 1,000-foot dry dock, with adjacent repair shops, at Balboa is an important assistance to shipping throughout the American tropics as well as a base for repairs for vessels of the Navy.

Health conditions are excellent, while the scenery is varied and attractive, with ruins of old Spanish towns and fortifications. Gatun Lake is studded with islands and surrounded by mountains. Shooting and tarpon fishing are excellent. The U.S. Government operates hotels at Colon and Ancon.

The number of commercial vessels passing through the canal in both directions in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, was 2,736, with a cargo tonnage of 10,884,910 tons, of 2,240 pounds. The total of commercial ships passing through the canal in the first seven years of its operation, from August 15, 1914, to June 30, 1922, was 15,835, of 56,065,733 net tons, Panama Canal measurement, carrying 61,348,406 tons of cargo.

From Liverpool to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*b*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	12,036	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*f*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

(*a*) *Vid* Jamaica. (*b*) *Vid* New York. (*c*) *Vid* Tahiti. (*d*) *Vid* Wellington. (*e*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*f*) *Vid* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *vid* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

Foreign Countries.

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–700
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	200–700
2nd Secretaries	300–600	150–550	150–400
3rd Secretaries			
Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		400	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600–800	100	100–200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	100–150	100–200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *elected* Sept. 27th, 1916.
Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress).

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a total population of 7,000,000, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it suffered severely during 1921 from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1921) £54,207
Exports to U.K. (1921) 4,800

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. F. W. Russell (1920) £3,400
Vice-Consul & Oriental Secretary, Ph. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.
Secretary to Minister, J. Lawson Johnston.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Addis Ababa—Consul, Maj. J. H. H. Dodds, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Kane (*acting*).
Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman.
N.W. Ethiopia (*Dangila*)—*Consul*, A. D. Home.
Southern Ethiopia (*Mega*)—*Consul*, Capt. Arnold W. Hodson.
Western Ethiopia (*Gore*)—*Consul*, C. H. Walker, M.B.E.
S.W. Ethiopia (*Magi*)—*Consul*, Maj. E. B. Hawkins, D.S.O.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* p. 629).

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

Regents, Refik Toptani (*Sunni Moslem*); Sotir Peci (*Orthodox Catholic*).

President of the Council of Ministers (Dec. 22, 1921), Djafer Ypi.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pandeli Evangheli.

Minister in London, H.E. Mehmed Konitza, 8 Onslow Gardens, S.W. 7.
Consul-General, Capt. H. Lyon Thomson, 34, St. James's Street, S.W. 1.

Albania (the former Turkish Provinces of Scutari and Yanina, and parts of Kossovo and Monastir) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. The principal towns are Tirana (the capital), (pop. 12,000); Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000). Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Harry Charles Augustus Eyres (1922), Durazzo. (*And local allowance*, £300) ..... £1,200.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000.

The organization of the Native States of Arabia is to be developed under British auspices, the principal rulers (the King of the Hejaz and the Imam of Yemen) being subsidised under certain conditions (control of foreign relations by British advisers and maintenance of internal peace by native rulers). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, El Hussein ibn Ali.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. In concert with the British Imperial forces under General Allenby, the armies of the King of the Hejaz (under the leadership of the Emir Feisal) penetrated northward, through the districts E. of the Jordan, to Damascus, and the territories of the new kingdom extend from Asir (*see* below) in S. to Palestine and Syria in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wijh, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S. through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo. The total area under the rule of the King of the Hejaz is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE EMIRATE OF NEJD AND HASA.

Emir, Abd-el-Aziz es Saud, K.C.I.E.

This former vilayet was in the 18th century an independent Empire of the Wahabites, and has reasserted its autonomy under a representative

of the former dynasty. It is known as "the true home of the Arab," and extends across the oases of Central Arabia, from the eastern boundary of Hejaz to the Persian Gulf. During military operations in 1913, the Emir of Nejd captured Hufuf (the capital of El Hasa), and extended his rule over the former Turkish province of El Hasa. The capital, Riyadh, is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from El Hasa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabi Moslems. The principal trading centre is Anaiza, in the central province of Qasim (Nedj). The principal port on the Persian Gulf is El Katif, on Bahrein Bay (El Hasa).

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KOWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Salim ibn Mubarak, C.S.I.

Koweit has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Koweit, the capital (pop. 25,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, dates, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal, *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1916–17 to £408,046, and in 1917–18 to £323,915, a decrease owing to interior disturbances due to the war. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat, has an estimated population of 24,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Maj. M. E. Rae.....*per mensem* Rs. 2,250

THE EMIRATE OF JEBEL SHAMMAR.

Emir, Abdullah ibn Mitab er Rashid.

Jebel Shammar is a Bedouin community of Central Arabia, extending across the oases from Hejaz on the west to Koweit on the east, with Nejd as a southern neighbour. Its boundaries are indeterminate, and the total population in allegiance to the Emir is believed to be about 200,000. The capital is Hail, between the two Shammar ranges (Jebel Aja and Jebel Salma) with a population of about 12,000.

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibâm (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shakr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922-28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1922.....$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922-28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.
Finance, Dr. Rafael Herrera Vegas.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Celestino Marco.
Agriculture, Dr. Tomás A. Lebreton.
War, Col. Agustin P. Justo.
Marine, Adm. M. D. Garcia.
Public Works, Dr. Eufrasio S. Loza.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 26 Park Lane, W. 1.
First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation (and Chargé d'Affaires ad interim), Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
First Secretary and Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Luis Dominguez.
Second Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Migueus.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Diego G. Garcia.
Financial Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Dominguez.
Consul-General, Dr. Sergio Garcia Uriburu, 7 Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Asst. Consul, Don Horacio Fernandez Beschtedt.

There are also Consulates at *Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport*, and *Glasgow;* and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol*, and *Hull*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, and in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes. The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 8,462,030 in 1919. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 Spanish rule was overthrown, and in 1818 the independence of Argentina was complete, although not acknowledged by Spain until 1842. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $9,000 *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. The yield of the harvest of 1921-22 was 4,600,000 tons of wheat, 910,000 tons of linseed, and 478,600 tons of oats; there were in 1914 25,866,763 cattle, 43,225,452 sheep, 8,323,815 horses, 565,069 mules, 4,325,280 goats and 2,900,585 pigs, the total value being placed at £130,000,000. The export of frozen beef and mutton is an important industry. The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1920, there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased.

Communications.—There were (1919) 22,141 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000* of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. The number of steam and sailing merchant vessels from oversea ports which entered Argentine ports in 1921 was 1,308 of a total tonnage of 4,381,200.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 5,000 men. There is a naval post at Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

* A total of about £400,000,000 British capital is invested in the Argentine.

Education.—Primary Education is secular, free and nominally compulsory from the ages of 6 to 14, but only some 45 per cent. of attendances are secured. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the Federal Government in lyceums and normal schools, with an average attendance of 6,000. There are also *Special Government Schools* —1 naval, 1 military, 1 mining, and 1 agricultural. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba and Buenos Aires, and *Provincial Universities* at La Plata, Santa Fé, and Paraná.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue	£41,868,000	£38,068,182
Expenditure	42,154,000	48,816,593
Internal debt* (Jan. 1)...	57,659,000	52,118,311
External debt (Jan. 1)...	54,586,000	57,701,242
Paper and nickel in circulation† (June 30) ...	119,000,000	119,001,221

Converted at £1 = $11·45 paper.

	1920.	1921.
Total Imports	£170,820,000	£155,301,000
Total Exports	201,360,000	132,936,000
Exports to U.K.	128,046,279	68,260,656
Imports from U.K. ...	43,841,651	27,622,024

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1922), 1,721,500.

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(314, Reconquista, Buenos Aires.)

British Minister, Sir Beilby Francis Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922)..... £5,000
1st Secretary, E. J. Hope Vere .....
3rd Secretary, Henry Dobinson, M.C. ...
Commercial Sec., H. O. Chalkley .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.....
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N. .....
V.-Cons. and Translator, (with rank of 2nd Sec.), C. F. A. Bristow .....
Clerk and Archivist, Edward Lamb .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, H. W. Wilson, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. E. Bowle; L. Pearle Cross (*acting*); R. J. Knox .....
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. D. Macdonald .....
Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., M. M. Venter.....
Gallegos — Cons. Agent, Duncan M. Aichison .....
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston .....
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, William S. Mayne.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt.
Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.....
Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. W. Migotti.
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.....
Santa-Fé—V.-Cons., R. H. Smiles.....
Villa Constitucion—V.-Con., F. W. Darch

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 22 days.

ARMENIA.
(Hyastan.)

President of the Armenian Soviet Republic, M. Myasnikov.
Foreign Affairs Commissar, M. Mravyan.

Armenian Representative in London, Maj.-Gen. Bagratuni.

Armenia occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea and the Republic of Georgia on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by the Republic of Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkish Asia Minor on the W., and until the outbreak of the War of 1914-18 it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The country possesses great historical interest as the reputed seat of the oldest civilised people in the world. The inhabitants have always possessed definite racial characteristics, but have seldom been politically independent, the country having been held successively by the Medes, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, and Turcoman-Tartars until 1514-1538, when the greater part became a province of the Ottoman Empire. The Eastern part remained under Persian rule, but in 1828 Russia obtained the larger share of non-Turkish Armenia. The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy). The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently been organised with a view to extermination. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918, during the Russian Revolution, an independent "Republic of Trans-Caucasia" was formed by the union of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan, and on the dissolution of the union (June 1, 1918) the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia* (area, 20,587 sq. miles, population 2,000,000). Under the Treaty of Peace

* There is also a debt of some £50,000,000 consisting of short-term loans, etc.

† Secured by $466,476,974 gold and Bonds for $4,123,158 gold (the gold itself being deposited with the Argentine Legations abroad), together equivalent to £93,737,600, held by the Conversion Office, and some $10,000,000 gold held by the Bank of the Nation.

with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government. The United States Government was requested by the Allies to accept a mandate for Armenia, but the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has declined the mandate.

CAPITAL, Erivan.

AUSTRIA.
(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1920), Dr. Michael Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alfred Grünberger.
Vice-Chancellor and Interior, Dr. Felix Frank.
Education, Walter Breisky.
Finance, Dr. August Segur.
Justice, Dr. Leopold Waber.
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.
Social Welfare, Richard Schmitz.
Commerce, Emil Kraft.
War, Karl Vaugoin.
Communications, Dr. Franz Odehnal.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
First Secretary, Adolph Kunz.
Attaché, Walter Braünl.
Press Attaché, Dr. Maxmilian Bach.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary by the identity of sovereigns, was the largest Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′–26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vovarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as 'administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Serajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czecho-Slovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich and, on the other side, for a close alliance with Hungary.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. In 1915 the prevailing religion of the German-speaking people was Roman Catholic.

Finance.—Before the War Austria had a total indebtedness of about 14,400,000,000 crowns (£600,000,000), towards the annual cost of which (489,000,000 crowns) Hungary made a contribution of 61,000,000 crowns (24=£1 sterling). The indebtedness was increased by War credits (up to June 30, 1918) to £2,280,000,000, requiring an annual service of 4,335,000,000 crowns. The pre-war revenue was about 3,600,000,000 crowns (£150,000,000). The State finances have been going from bad to worse ever since the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Commerce.—The Commerce of the "Common Customs Territory" of the Dual Monarchy of Austria and Hungary amounted in 1913 to £140,000,000 for Imports and £115,000,000 for Exports, of which totals £5,000,000 (Imports from) and £7,000,000 (Exports to) represented the exchange with Great Britain. In 1921 Austrian imports were valued at £62,000,000 (£1,728,177 from Great Britain), and the exports at £35,000,000 (£700,000 to Great Britain). There is also a large entrepôt and transit trade at Vienna through S.E. Europe and the Balkans.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

Towns.—Vienna, the capital, is situated on the River Danube; in 1919 it contained an estimated population of 2,000,000. Other large towns are Grätz (177,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

CAPITAL, Vienna. Pop. (1920) 1,852,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse, Vienna.
British Minister, Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (1921) £4,400
1st Secretary, Edward A. Keeling.
3rd Secretary, P. B. B. Nichols, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cuninghame, Bart., D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. A. P. Hill.
Archivist, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN.

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars, M. Narimanof.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Gusseynof.

Azerbaijan is a Transcaucasian Republic on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extending from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia. The former Russian governments of Baku and Elisavetpol and part of the Erivan government are now included in the Republic. The Republic is in alliance with *Soviet* Russia against their "common enemy, the imperialistic *bourgeoisie*." The area is about 50,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 4 to 5 millions, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans.

The Capital is Baku (pop. 250,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Elisabetpol (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha.

The Republic has been formally recognised by the Allied Powers.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Theunis.
Justice, M. Masson (*Liberal*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Jaspar (*Catholic*).
Economic Affairs, M. Van de Vyvere (*Catholic*).
National Defence, M. Deveze (*Liberal*).
Railways, M. Neujean (*Liberal*).
Science and Art. M. Eugène Hubert (*Liberal*).
Industry and Labour, M. Moyersoen (*Catholic*).
Agriculture and Public Works, Baron Ruzette (*Catholic*).
Colonies, M. Franck (*Liberal*).

Ambassador in London, Baron Moncheur, 23 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancelry*, 35 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier.
1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.
Sec., M. Robert Van de Kerchove d'Hallebast.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Maton, C.B.
Asst. do., Maj. H. Nerincx; Comdt. Hemeleers.
Aviation Attaché, Lieut. Chevalier Willy Coppen, D.S.O., M.C.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37, Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile,

whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.)

This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This has not yet been done (Oct. 1920), but it is unlikely that the outworn method of plural voting will ever again be resorted to.

Deputies receive 4,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, and Brabant), glass, textiles (Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. Belgium has no *Navy*.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt.

	1922.
Revenue	*Francs* 2,573,178,913
Expenditure	3,468,143,961
Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	25,236,941,690
Imports (1921).....	402,057,000
Exports (1921).....	285,593,000
Imports from U.K. (1921) ...	£19,651,917
Exports to U.K. (1921).....	32,957,953

The imports in 1920 were: manufactured articles (2,725,367,000 francs), raw materials (4,003,102,000), foodstuffs and beverages (3,185,293,000), and live animals (137,673,000); the exports were: raw materials (3,153,803,000 francs), manufactured articles (3,002,709,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (932,825,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were 4,649 kilometres of railway, almost the whole length destroyed during the War having been repaired or relaid. In 1919 there were 15,160 miles of telegraph wire and 2,295 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1920) of 193 vessels (335,201 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1920, 7,698 foreign vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 10,852,341). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since reopened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population in 1920 of 684,870 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (333,882); Ghent (165,910), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (165,117) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500
1st Sec., Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, M.V.O.
3rd Secretary, Adrian Holman, M.C.....
Hon. Attaché, F. R. Hoyer Millar .....
Commercial Secretary (8, Rue Belliard, Brussels), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E. .....
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.....
Military Attaché, Col. F. Lyon, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. .....
Registrar, C. F. O. Gibson .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. .....
" *Vice-Cons*, V. V. Cusden; H. C. Miller (*acting*); Capt. A. G. Clayton-Barker (*acting*); W. W. Manning (*acting*).....

Brussels—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Hanchard ...
Ghent—Vice-Consul, J. P. MacGregor ...
Luxemburg—Consul, Nobert le Gallais
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer ...
Liège—Consul, J. Pyke .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany .....
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. Brooke-Booth
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Milliken

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.—*President*, George Potts, M.B.E. *Secretary*, E. F. Satchell.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Maurice Lippens, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated at 5,000,000 to 7,000,000. The total European population (Jan. 1920) was 6,971, of whom 3,588 were Belgians, 818 were British, 239 Americans, 298 Italians, 657 Portuguese, 87 Swedes, 53 Russians, 153 French, 183 Dutch, 75 Swiss, 308 Greeks, 22 Luxemburgers, 21 Danes, 14 Norwegians, and 11 Spaniards.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Lukula to Boma, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles, the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the war. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles); and Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), a total length of 2,160 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the melters at the Lubumbashi produced about 23,000 tons of copper in 1919. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The total imports during the year 1919 were valued at 85,681,000 francs: the exports (204,146,254 francs in 1919) are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 500 whites, 2,000 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 1,000 whites, 6,000 natives); Stanleyville (200 whites, 8,000 natives); Coquilhatville.

Revenue (1921)	£2,700,425
Expenditure (1921)	3,304,422
Debt (1919)	14,000,000
Imports (1920)	9,501,390
Exports (1920)	12,609,820
Imports from U.K. (1920)	1,006,487
Exports to U.K. (1920)	724,155

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Leopoldville (Congo)—Consul, C. K. Ledger.
Kasai District—Vice-Consul,
Elisabethville—V.-Con., M. A. B. Denton Thompson.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 629).

BOKHARA.

President of the Council of the Soviet of Nazars and Nazar for Foreign Trade, Khodjayef Feyzulla.

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of 1,250,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The capital (Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 75,000.

The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, and silk. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its complete independence was recognised, by *Soviet* Russia by Treaty of March 4, 1921.

CAPITAL, Bokhara.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

President (1921-25), Bautista Saavedra.

MINISTRY (June, 1922).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Severo Fernandez Alonzo.
Interior, Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. David Alvestigui.
Finance and Development, Dr. José Paravicini.
War, Dr. Hernando Siles.
Justice and Industry, Dr. Pedro Gutiérrez.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Filipe Guzman.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 54 Holland Park, W. 11.
Secretary of Legation, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Consul-General, 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,116 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 1,300 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2½ days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupaza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking one day. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

The chief cities are La Paz (pop. 109,352), Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Ovuro (32,369).

Spanish is the language of the country.

Actual revenue (1918)	Bs.29,957,540
Interior debt (Sept. 1921)	33,721,220
Floating debt (Sept. 1921)	25,145,000
External debt (Sept. 1921)	9,750,000
Exports (1920)	156,018,744
Imports (1920)	65,339,505

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£555,806	£768,429
Exports to U.K.	3,422,491	1,930,979

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 109,352.
NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, William E. O'Reilly (1919), £3,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Cochabamba—Vice-Consul, Quintus D. Pictor.
Concepcion de Velasco — Vice-Consul, C. G. McEwen.
La Paz—Vice-Consul, W. H. E. Mitchell.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1922–1926), Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1922.
Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

MINISTRY (until Nov. 15, 1922).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Joao Luis Alvez.
Communications & Public Works, Senhor Francisco Sa.
Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.
Finance, Dr. Sampaio Vidal.
War, General Setembrino Carvalho.
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Domicio da Gama.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
1st Secretary, Senhor L. A. Gurgel do Amaral.
Secretary of Embassy, A. Camillo de Oliveira.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Augusto Burlamaqui.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Archivist, G. R. Moore, B.A.
Consul-General in London, Augusto Sarmento Pereira Brandão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Dario Freire.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará and the central State of Matto Grosso (which together constitute more than one-half of Brazil) are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in Sao Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7 to Dec. 31, 1922.) On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee and rubber: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *Herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but there were (1915) 1,541 industrial establishments, including 161 cotton-mills, giving employment to 45,942 hands, and representing an invested capital of $50,000,000. Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908–1917. The enormous protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1921 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £6,459,477; (2) minerals and their products, £1,165,507; (3) vegetables and their products, £50,961,914.

In 1921 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:		Exports to:	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£ 5,797,604	U.S.A.	£21,664,607
U.K.	4,073,912	Uruguay	3,341,572
Italy	3,810,106	Argentina	3,847,852
Belgium	1,454,815	*Asia*	17,449
Sweden	961,594	*Africa*	1,130,186
Denmark	448,989		
Spain	261,570	Total	£58,586,898

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1921, there were 28,828 kilometres of railway open, and 2,273 under construction. Length of telegraph wires, 79,791 kilometres. In 1921 steam and sailing vessels of 23,113,156 tons (of which 5,852,595 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	1919.	1920.
Revenue	£37,730,400	£41,155,429
Expenditure	40,817,887	40,686,815
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		117,571,596
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		67,144,050
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		90,351,700

Exchange (1920): 1 milreis = about 8¼*d.*

	1920.	1921.
Total Imports	£125,004,856	£60,468,156
Total Exports	107,521,052	58,586,898
Imports from U.K.	24,893,997	12,337,337
Exports to U.K.	12,025,378	4,073,912

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £7,000
Counsellor of Embassy, W. A. Stewart.
2nd Sec., J. H. Leche, O.B.E.
Commerical Sec., Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, J. E. Harris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-General, Errol MacDonell, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. Ross; Stanley H. Gudgeon .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. W. Webster .....
Bello Horizonte—Consul, Dr. E. Britto
Morro-Velho—V.-Cons., Dr. John Spear
Victoria—V.-Cons. (vacant).....
Bahia—Consul (vacant).....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, Reginald de C. Steel .....
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz ...
Ilheos—Vice-Cons., Col. F. R. Hull .....
Pará—Consul, A. B. Wilson .....
Manáos—Vice-Cons., Alex Macfarlane
Maranham—Vice-Cons. (vacant).....
Parnahyba—V.-Con., Charles E. Clissold
Porto Velho—V.-Cons., W. J. Knox-Little
,, *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Howe .....
Pernambuco—Consul, A. E. R. Browne ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. J. da Costa Carvalho
Ceará—V.-Consul, Dr. William Studart
Maceio—Vice-Consul, K. C. Macray ...
Parahyba—V.-Cons., J. H. Scott.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert V. Kerr .....
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Robert Vance .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. d'A. Garcia .....
Porto Alegre—Cons., Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E. .....
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Vivian Wigg
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. W. Morgan .....
Curityba—Vice-Cons., Cyril Lynch .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. C. Withers .....
Santa Catarina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Cons., J. Williamson (*acting*) .....
Santos—Vice-Con., Ernest R. Seccombe
,, *Pro-Consul* (vacant).....
São Francisco—V.-Con., R. O'N. Addison

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, Rua da Quitanda, 143, Rio de Janeiro.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAO PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de Novembro 26, Sao Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.
(Blgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (Aug., 1922)

Prime Minister & Foreign Affairs and War (*ad interim*), M. Stamboliski.
Interior, M. Rayko Dascaloff.
Finance M. Toriakoff,
Education, M. Omartscherski
Commerce & Labour, M. Alexander Radoloff.
Railways, M. Izanko Bakaloff.
Agriculture, M. Oboff.
Justice, M. Peter Yaneff.
Public Works, M. Christo Nanoloff.

Minister in London M. D. Stancioff; 51 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
1st Sec. of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.
Attaché, B. Athanasoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912–13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded

the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece. The present area of Bulgaria is stated at 115,000 sq. kilometres (= 71,457 sq. miles), with a population (Dec. 31, 1920) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church. In 1916, the Gregorian was substituted for the Greek Calendar.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 213 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 20 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914–1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915–Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1914 there were 2,515 post offices and 438 telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistov and Vidin on the Danube. In 1913, 11,755 vessels (3,132,481 tons) entered and 11,710 vessels (3,108,505 tons) cleared at Bulgarian ports.

	1920-21. *leva.*	£
Budget revenue	2,613,530,000 =	10,454,120
Budget expenditure...	2,954,687,440 =	11,818,750
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1921)	22,000,000,000 =	*88,000,000

	1914.	1919.
Total Imports	£9,610,000	£3,860,000
Total Exports	6,180,000	2,209,000

The Capital, SOFIA, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jamboi (19,921), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921)...£3,500
2nd Secretary, D. MacKillop.
3rd Secretary, C. B. P. Peake, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sofia—Vice-Consul, L. H. Hurst.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Philippopolis—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, E. C. H. Wincer.
Varna—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR BULGARIA, 5, Ploshtad Tzar Kaloian, Sofia.

CENTRAL AMERICA, Federation of.

In 1921 the Central American Republics of *Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica*, jointly decided to form a new State to be known as the FEDERATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA, but the various Republics have not yet decided to give up their separate and independent status.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

President (1920–1925), Arturo Allesandri, *assumed office* Dec. 21, 1920 .....$60,000

MINISTRY (October 17, 1922).

Prime Minister, Don Luis Izquierdo.
Foreign Affairs, Don Carlos Aldunate Solar.
Justice and Public Instruction, Don Robinson Paredes.
Finance, Don Guillermo Edwards Matte.
War and Marine, Don Hernán Correa Roberts.
Railways, Industry and Public Works, Don Miguel Letelier Espinola.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Agustin Edwards. *Legation*, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Don Manuel Salinas.
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvaréz; Don Ricardo Schönmeyr.
Secretaries, Don Jorge Silva; Don Santiago de Ossa.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Carlos Jouanne.
Military Attaché, Major Don Juan Negrete.
Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk; Don A. R. Edwards.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits

* Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov., 1919.

attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest are the Guallatiri, 19,882 feet; the Baya, 19,993 feet; Cocorputi, 22,162 feet; El Muerto, 21,227 feet; and others nearly as lofty. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (on Aug. 1, 1921) was 3,801,936. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French.

In 1921, the births numbered 148,931; marriages, 24,821; and deaths, 127,059. The principal towns, with their estimated populations (1920), are:—Santiago (498,931), Valparaiso (191,000), Concepcion (86,144), Talca (39,312), Iquique (44,290), Chillan (39,000), Antofagasta (56,000), and Temuco (25,000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution bears the date of May 25, 1853. The President is chosen by indirect vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 37 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 118 members, elected by direct vote every three years. There is universal adult male suffrage for those who can read and write. From 1879–1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to arbitration.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; and the exportation of fruit to the United States is (since 1921) a great source of wealth. The live stock includes (1919) 2,163,140 cattle, 4,500,190 sheep, 450,000 horses, 290,000 goats, and 292,431 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1920 was 88,000 metric tons, and in 1921 59,000 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,007,026 metric tons of coal were mined in 1920). The production of copper in 1920 was 91,226 metric tons, valued at £7,592,000. In 1920 the production of nitrate was 2,523,446 metric tons, valued at £38,400,000; but in 1921 the nitrate industry was practically stagnant, buyers in Europe being unable to pay the high price of the fertiliser, while the artificial German product also entered into serious competition. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1921) about 5,600 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1920 there were 35,810 kilometres of telegraph, 966 post-offices, and 85,843 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations. The commercial marine numbers (1921) 95 steamers (46,587 tons) and 35 sailing vessels (23,381 tons). In 1921, 2,406 vessels (6,231,544 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 11,890 coasting vessels (7,595,270 tons); legislation is being introduced to make the coasting traffic exclusively Chilean.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 21,440. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,000, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 73 per cent. of the children attend. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the State religion is Roman Catholic.

	1921. Gold.	Paper.
Revenue (Actual) ...	$106,331,233	$219,809,382
Expenditure	97,616,561	364,215,379

1921.

External Debt..... £30,728,172

	Gold.	Paper.
Internal Debt	$154,862,000	$210,045,806
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1921):—		
In England ..... gold	$21,502,780	
In Treasury.....	93,218,999	
Total	$114,721,780	

(Gold $ = 1s. 6d.)

	1920.	1921.
Imports .....gold	$445,078,934	$381,302,506
Exports	778,885,230	443,753,137
Imports from U.K.	£9,884,131	£7,707,840
Exports to U.K. ...	12,942,932	5,064,341

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1920), 498,931.

FLAG: a horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £4,000
Third Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, C. H. Bateman, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Cecil C. A. Lee (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Consul, V. H. St. John Huckin.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Grey.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
Caleta Caloso—Vice-Consul, A. E. Danks.
Chañaral—Cons. Agt., William Sheriff.
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, G. N. Pearson.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Taltal—Vice-Consul, John Turpie.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Iquique—Consul, J. C. Hardie (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consuls*, T. G. Patrickson; C. B. Madge.
Arica—Vice-Consul, Bertram S. Fry.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.
Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Tacna—Vice-Consul, C. M. Elliott.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. G. Coultas.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
Chiloe—Consular Agent, Albert E. Trim.
,, *Pro-Consul*, N. Gilchrist.
Concepcion—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Coquimbo—Cons. Agent, A. V. Goudie.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Chellew.
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Edward Cooper.
Los Andes—Consular Agent, Louis Murray.
Lota—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Puerto Montt—Cons. Agent, A. E. Trim.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.
Talca—Cons.-Agent, C. A. Stringfellow.
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Temuco, Cons. Agent, John Patillo.
Valdivia & Corral—Vice-Consul, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *viâ* Panama, and 11,000 *viâ* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Viâ* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

President of the Chinese Republic, Li Yuan-hung, *born* 1864, *assumed office* June 11, 1922.

CABINET MINISTERS:—

Premier, Wang Chung-huai.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vi K. Wellington Koo.
Interior, Sun Dan-Ling.
Finance, Loo Wen-Kian.
War, Gen. Chang Shou-Tseng.
Navy, Adm. Li Ting-Hsin.
Justice, Hsu Chien.
Education, Town Ern-Ho.
Agriculture and Commerce, Kao Ling-Wei.
Communications, Kao Eng-Hung.
British Financial Adviser, E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed).
49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor and 1st Secretary, Chao-Shin Chu.
Counsellor, Sir John M'Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.
3rd Secretaries, W. C. Chen; T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.
Attachés, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Yang.
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,501,000	402,000,000
Manchuria	360,000	11,000,000
Mongolia.....	1,076,000	3,000,000
Tibet	750,000	3,000,000
Eastern Turkestan ...	600,000	2,000,000
Total	4,287,000	421,000,000

China proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of over 1,500,000 square miles. Its length from north to south is 1,860 miles, and its breadth 1,520 miles, and its population, according to the latest Chinese estimates, exceeds 400,000,000.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

FOREIGN RELATIONS with the Chinese Empire have existed for many centuries. In the 13th century the Venetian merchant-adventurer Marco Polo resided in Cambaluc (the present Peking), and was employed by the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan as adviser. In the 17th century Jesuit missionaries had attained considerable influence, but their power aroused jealousy, and they were expelled. The Dutch and Portuguese traders had for centuries maintained commercial dealings with the port of Canton, but towards the end of the 18th century they were largely displaced by the British East India Company, and when the Company's monopoly was withdrawn, in 1833, the position of British merchants in Canton became a national question, and contributed towards the first Chinese War of 1840. A treaty was signed at Nanking, as the result of these operations, ceding Hong Kong to Great Britain and opening five ports to foreign trade and residence; but the principle of extra-territoriality was maintained, and foreigners remained amenable only

to the laws of their own countries. The continued exclusiveness of the Chinese Government led by a long chain of events to the war of 1860, when British and French troops captured Peking and burnt the Summer Palace. From this date the development of foreign trade began to be most important. In 1894 China fought a disastrous war with Japan, resulting in the loss of Formosa and the establishment of Corea as an independent state. An abortive attempt was made, in 1898, by the Emperor to introduce administrative reforms, but his reactionary ministers persuaded the Dowager Empress (his aunt) to reassume the reins of government. Under her rule a plot was hatched to rid the country of foreigners; and in the summer of 1900 the Legations in Peking and the foreign settlements in Tientsin were fiercely attacked and bombarded for many weeks. The situation was relieved at its most critical moment by the arrival of an allied army despatched by nearly all the Treaty Powers, and Tientsin and Peking were captured. The Imperial Court fled, and remained in voluntary exile until early in 1902. Meanwhile, a Peace Protocol was signed between the Envoys of the Treaty Powers and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, Prince Ch'ing and the late Li Hung Chang. This provides for an indemnity of $325,000,000, to be paid within the next 39 years. Subsequent negotiations resulted in 3 new commercial treaties—(1) between the U.K. and China (5 Sept., 1902); (2) U.S. and China (8 Oct., 1903); and (3) Japan and China (9 Oct., 1903). Under the two last Mukden, Tatungkow, Chang-sha, and Antung in Manchuria, were made Treaty ports.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905, a Treaty and Additional Agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter the following cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade:—Feng-huang-ch'eng, Liao-yang, Hsinmintun, Tung-chiang-tzu (on the Liao River), and Fa-ku-men in Fengtien Province; Ch'ang-ch'un, Kirin, Harbin, Ninguta, Hunch'un, and Sansing in the Kirin Province; and Tsitsihar, Hailar, Aihun and Manchuli in the Heilungchiang Province.

In October, 1911, a revolution broke out in Hankow, which resulted finally in February, 1912, in the abdication of the Manchu Dynasty in favour of a Republican form of Government. In 1913, a second revolution, engineered by the Southern Party, was successfully put down by President Yuan Shih-kai. Since that date the Central Government has been gradually consolidating its position, and bringing about a centralisation of power in Peking. In May, 1915, a new treaty with Japan was concluded by which additional privileges are granted to Japanese in Manchuria and Mongolia. Towards the end of 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai engineered a campaign to revert to a Monarchical form of government, and, as the result of elections held all over the country, was invited to ascend the throne as Emperor. The Southern Provinces, however, immediately rose in revolt, and the attempt failed and finally ended with the death of Yuan Shih-kai in May, 1916. The Vice-President, Li Yuan-hung, succeeded to the Presidency, and all traces of the Yuan Shih-kai *régume* were rapidly abolished. The first Republican Parliament reassembled, and the government reverted to the Republican form adopted after the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty in 1912. Both Houses of Parliament are elected by a system of limited franchise, and the government of the country is vested in them. The President, who is elected by Parliament, is assisted by a Premier and a Cabinet of Ministers, whose appointments have to be approved by Parliament, and to whom they are responsible for their actions. An abortive attempt to restore the Monarchy was suppressed in June, 1917, after which Parliament was again dissolved, and government carried on by the Cabinet and President Feng Kuo-Chang, Li Yuan-hung having resigned. The Anfu party was crushed by the Chihli party and Chang Tso-lin combined in the war of 1920, and in that year a revolt in South China culminated in the declaration of an independent Republic of South China (with its capital at Chung King) including the former provinces of Yunnan, Kwei Chow, Sze Chuen and Honan, but this Republic has not yet been recognised, and internal and external discussions appear to threaten its existence. This has since (1921) dissolved into a sort of loose federation, Tsuchuan, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Kweichou, and Hunan all not owning allegiance to the central Government. The old M.P.'s, after the second dissolution of Parliament in 1917, to the number of about 150, met at Canton and elected Sun Yat Sen as President of China. The election of Hsü Shih Ch'ang in 1918 by the "Tuchün's" Parliament was held by them to be illegal. There were thus two "Presidents" in a divided China, one in Canton and one in Peking. The recent war of May, 1922, has helped to make prospects of reunification brighter by the defeat of Chang Tso-lin by Wu Pei-fu on the one hand, and the expulsion of Sun Yat-sen by the latter's ally, Ch'en Chuing-ming, on the other. Li Yuan-hung has resumed the Presidency, and summoned the members of the old Parliament to meet in Peking to discuss and settle the long-deferred question of the Constitution.

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1920: British, 11,028; Japanese, 153,918; Russian, 144,413; American, 7,269; Portuguese, 2,282; German, 1,013; French, 2,753; the total being 326,069. Out of a total of 3,421 foreign firms in China, 534 were British, 1,237 Russian, 955 Japanese, 273 German, 136 American and 113 French.

DEFENCE.—The army is undergoing reorganisation. The total strength of all forces in August 1913, just after the Rebellion of that year, was estimated at 500,000, but no authenticated statistics are obtainable. An Air Force is being organised, the assistance of a British officer (Group-Capt. F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O.) having been obtained until June 1922. The Navy consists of 2 protected cruisers built in 1911 (2,750 tons), 4 older protected cruisers (4,300–3,000 tons), 3 torpedo gunboats (850 tons), 11 gunboats (750–550 tons), 4 destroyers (400 tons), and 8 small torpedo boats (120 tons).

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918–19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese

newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Haikwan taels* (in 1921 the *Haikwan tael*=3*s*. 11$\frac{1}{2}$*d*.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1918	554,893,082	485,883,031	1,040,776,113
1919	614,647,365	599,268,939	1,213,916,304
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1920.
Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Japan	129,135,866	141,927,902
Hong Kong	159,313,335	136,462,043
U.S.A.	143,198,962	67,111,451
Great Britain (1920)	131,719,952	45,804,536
(1921)	150,000,000	31,000,000
France	4,878,519	21,016,444
Straits Settlements	7,803,083	16,538,995

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1920 the total tonnage of the 210,609 vessels entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 104,266,695. Of these ships 39,543 (40,315,707 tons) were British, 135,377 (27,653,309 tons) Chinese, and 25,152 (18,191,592 tons) Japanese. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service: this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices is 10,470 (1920), 401,000,000 postal packets and 4,200,000 parcels were handled in 1920.

BUDGET (July 1919-June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels* 400,838,000
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,782
Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels* 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,683
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s*. 2*d*. per head of the population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borders. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *see* p. 633.

CHINESE TURKESTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 590,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1922) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Clive, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, G. E. Hubbard .....
and „ J. B. Carson .....

Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Counsellor (vacant) .....
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (*Peking*), H. J. Brett ...
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Lieut.-Col. H. B. H. Orpen-Palmer, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, O.B.E., M.D. .....
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D. .....
Assistant Chinese Sec., E. Teichman, C.I.E.
Archivist, A. T. Cox. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G. .....
Canton—Consul-Gen., James W. Jamieson, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. A. H. Sly (*acting*)
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Wallis.....
Changsha—Consul, L. Giles .....
Chefoo—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.....
Chêngtu—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.....
Chinkiang—Consul (vacant).....
Chungking—Consul, J. W. O. Davidson ...
Foochow—Consul, H. A Ottewill .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Lee..... ...
Hangchow—Consul, G. A. Coombe.....
Hankow—Cons.-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, G. S. Moss, M.B.E.,
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Wyatt Smith ...
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Hill ....
Ichang—Consul, W. J. Clennell .....
Kashgar—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. P. T. Etherton, I.A.....
,, *Vice - Consul*, Nicholas Fitzmaurice .....
Kiu-kiang—Consul, John L. Smith .....
Kiungchow and Pakhoi—Consul, Arthur E. Eastes .....
Mukden—Consul-General, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. .....
Nanking—Consul, Bertram Giles, C.M.G....
Newchwang—Consul, H. Phillips, O.B.E....
Ningpo—Vice-Consul, P. G. Jones .....
Pagoda Island—Consular-Agent,
Peking—Consul, A. G. Major .....
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Skinner Turner .....
,, *Consul-General*, S. Barton, C.M.G.
,, *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain .....
,, *Consul*, H. Porter .....
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. D. Blackburn; E. W. P. Mills; J. C. Hutchinson; R. A. Hall .....
,, *Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson
,, *Registrar*, G. W. King .....
Swatow—Consul, H. F. King .....
Tengyueh—Consul, O. R. Coales .....
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. A. L. Tuson .....
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., J. T. Pratt, C.M.G.
Tsingtao—Vice-Consul, W. P. W. Turner
Wuchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow.....
Wuhu—Consul, C. D. Smith.....
Yunnan-fu — Consul-General, H. Goffe, C.M.G. .....

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA
(República de Colombia.)

President (1922–1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina. *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1922.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Jorge Velez.
Finance, Dr. Felix Salazar.
Treasury, Dr. Gabriel Posada Villa.
War, Dr. José U. Osorio.
Instruction, Dr. Alberto Portocarrero.
Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. Antonio Paredes.
Interior, Dr. Jimenez Lopez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Ignacio Gutierrez Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W. 14.
Secretary, Señor Don Alfonso Delgado.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Consul in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population estimated at 5,475,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Queseda established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811–1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830), established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829–1830 Venizuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920–21.	1923.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$27,058,530	$21,900,800
Expenditure (est.) ,,	34,792,525	21,500,000
Foreign debt (June 1, 1922)	.....	3,783,530
Internal debt ,,	.....	15,481,322
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£18,845,054	$33,068,317
Total exports	14,074,349	63,042,132
Imports from U.K. (1920)	6,248,625	£1,410,504
Exports to U.K. (1920)	2,688,661	2,850,177

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 130,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Lord Herbert Hervey (1919) £2,500
Naval Attaché (*see* U.S.A.).
Archivist, R. Masters.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, A. G. Ponsonby (*acting*).
Cali—Vice-Cons., Valentine Burrowes.
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, James Young.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, F. W. Schril.
,, *Pro-Consul,* Valentine Burrows.
Carthagena—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Butterfield (*acting*).
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., F. G. Maidment (*acting*).

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President, Julio Acosta, *assumed office* May 8, 1920.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, J. A. Coronada.
Treasury, Rafael Huete.
Interior (*ad interim*), Aquiles Acosta.
Education, Miguel Obregon.
Works, Narciso Blanco.
War & Marine, Aquiles Acosta.
Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1921) of 477,892.

For nearly three centuries (1530–1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824–1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1921) are coffee (£896,696), bananas (£289,688), sugar, gold and silver bullion, cacao, hardwoods, vegetables, skins, and hides. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1921, 56 per cent. from United States, 17 from United Kingdom, 2 per cent. from Germany, and 6 from Central America.

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1921, 622 foreign vessels (849,524 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 405 miles of railroad were open in 1921. In 1921 there were 301 post offices, dealing with 4,581,555 packets, and 152 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 1,460 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1920.	1921.
Public income	£1,707,577	£1,051,792
Public expenditure	1,787,479	1,045,041
Foreign debt	2,911,595	1,549,860
,, ,,	Frs. 33,056,500	Frs. 33,056,500
Internal debt	£3,215,481	£2,371,423
Total imports	3,645,873	2,040,021
Total exports	2,563,929	2,641,545
Imports from U.K.	617,540	345,487
Exports to U.K.	1,023,953	662,016

Average exchange, 1921, 341·8%. £=17·09 *colones.*

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1920), 38,930 (with suburbs, 51,395); Heredia, 13,885; Limon, 10,231; Alajuèla, 11,908; Cartago, 17,402; Puntarenas, 5,100; Liberia, 2,596.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant).
Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant).

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *viâ* New York, up to 30 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1921–5) Dr. Alfredo Zayas (*assumed office,* May 20, 1921).
Vice-President, Señor Francisco Carrillo.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. M. de Céspedes.
Justice, Erasmo Regüeiferos.
Finance, Col. Despaigne.
Public Works, Capt. Demetrio Castillo Pockorny.
Interior, Dr. Lancis.
Sanitation, Dr. Aristides Agramonte.
Public Instruction, Dr. Francisco Zayas.
Agriculture, Gen. Betancourt.
War and Marine, Brigadier Armando Montes.

Minister in London, General Carlos Garcia Velez, K.B.E., 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
1st Secretary, Dr. R. Rodriguez Altunaga.
2nd Secretary, Dr. P. Rodriguez Capote.
Chancellor, José A. Losa.
Consul, Dr. Rafael Cerviño, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,150,112 (1910).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,000,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (estimated crop in 1920, 3,650,000 tons; actual crop, 1918-19, 3,971,594 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 3,000,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

2,516 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	Estimated. 1917-18.	1922-23.
Revenue	$64,460,000	$55,638,800
Expenditure	62,730,774	54,852,102
External Debt (June 1922)		$46,793,500
Internal Debt (do.)		40,786,900
		1919-20.
Imports		£434,188,630
Exports		855,138,341
Imports from U.K. (1921)		1,890,708
Exports to U.K. (1921)		6,425,427

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. estimated 1914, 635,000); other towns are Santiago (45,000), Matanzas (36,000), Cienfuegos (30,000), Cardenas (24,000), and Camaguey (29,000). In 1915 there were 32,795 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, G. D. N. Haggard, O.B.E. (1921) £2,800
Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (*see* U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consuls, D. St. Clair Gainer, George F. Plant.
Santiago—Consul, E.V. P. Brice (*actg.*)
Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.
Camaguey—Vice-Consul, Francis Matthews.
Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.
Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, F. L. Patten.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.
(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonin Svehla.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.
Education, Dr. Rudolf Bechyne.
Finance, Dr. Alois Rasin.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Josef Dolansky.
Posts, Alois Tucny.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Gustav Habrman.
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Dr. Antonin Srba.
Commerce, Dr. Ladislav Novak.
Railways, Jiri Stribrny.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Sramek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Vojtech Mastny, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, W. 1.
Counsellor, Jan Broz.
Secretaries, F. Borek Dohalsky; Jaroslav Cisar; Dr. Max Lobkovic.
Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek.
Commercial Attaché, M. L. K. Neumann.
Attaché, Ivan Laichter.
Secretary on Special Mission, Rev. T. B. Kaspar.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czecho-Slovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czecho-Slovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Pressburg, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereezka)—a total area of about 54,041 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,250,000 for the Czech Provinces of Bohemia,

Moravia and Silesia, and at 3,250,000 for Slovakia—a total of 13,500,000, of whom 6,000,000 are Czechs, 3,700,000 Germans, 1,700,000 Slovaks, 1,200,000 Magyars, 300,000 Ruthenians and 250,000 Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. In 1919 the Democrats, Agrarians and Slovaks were in the ascendancy, Socialists 28, Clericals 28 and Progressives 6 being in the minority of the 260 members. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom, and the Church will be separated from the State. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czecho-Slovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and after the first two and a half years of its existence it is no exaggeration to state that Czecho-Slovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czecho-Slovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *vid* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

The capital is Prague on the Moldau (Vltava), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1921 at 676,500; other large towns are Brünn (Brno) in Moravia (pop. 221,422); Pilsen (Plzen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,447); Pressburg (Bratislava), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,229); and Kaschau (Kosice) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,699).

Revenue (1921) *£52,333,035
Debt (1921)..... 144,966,528
Imports and Exports (1920)..... 77,696,296

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), population (1921), 676,500.

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,000
1st Secretary, Hon. J. F. A. Cecil.
3rd Sec., A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.
Commercial Sec., R. H. B. Lockhart.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Cunninghame, Bart., D.S.O.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W. Taylor.
Bratislava—Consul, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.

DANZIG.
(Freistaat Danzig.)

Under Article 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 580 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,700) was declared to be a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations. There is an elected legislature of 120 members. The city and port of Danzig, at the mouth of the Vistula, has a considerable trade, and if the grain industry of Russia and Poland should revive, a large quantity of wheat and rye would be exported. The tonnage of ships entered in 1921 exceeded 1,397,000 tons, and of those cleared 1,048,000 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (1921).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, B. H. Fry.
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Keane (*acting*).
Memel—Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May.

DENMARK.
(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899, *married* Sept.—1922, Princess Olga of Greece.

CABINET (May 4, 1920).

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Niels Neergaard.
Foreign Affairs, C. M. T. Cold.
Agriculture, Th. Madsen-Mygdal.
Interior and Commerce ad int., D. O. C. Kragh.
Defence, M. S. Brorsen.
Worship, I. C. Christensen.
Education and Worship, Jac. Appel.
Justice, S. V. Rytter.
Traffic, M. Slebsager.
Without Portfolio, M. Kl. Bernsten.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
1st Sec., M. V. U. Malthe Bruun.
2nd Sec., M. Oscar O. Oxholm.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché, Comm. C. Evers.

* The National Currency is the Czecho-Slovak *Crown* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown, and worth about twopence (Oct. 1922).

Press Attaché. M. C. E. Aagaard.
Chancellor, M. Carl Jacobsen.
Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille.
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Ch. M. Rotböll, 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, Poul Scheel.
Consul-General—Leith, G. Davidsen.
Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Guernsey, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1918, 1,070,000 hectares were under corn crops, 387,600 ha. sugar and other beets, and 787,200 ha. hay crop. In July, 1918, the live stock numbered 544,900 horses, 2,123,400 cattle, 470,000 sheep, and 620,800 swine. The crops in 1918 included 4,120,400 qrs. of oats, 2,364,400 of barley, 1,507,500 rye, 2,003,900 mixed corn and 766,000 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 399 steamers, with a tonnage of 341,835. There are (1917) 2,645 miles of railway and 8,437 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 14,000 trained men, the vote for 1918–19 amounting to Kr. 85,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 69,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 launched, 2 small cruisers, 27 torpedo-boats (built and building), 10 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1918-19, Kr. 33,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1921–22.	1922-23.
Revenue	Kr. 417,940,819	Kr. 307,749,599
Expenditure	506,767,221	369,089,966
	1920.	1921.
Public debt	Kr. 934,493,514	Kr. 1,084,230,212
Imports	£174,561,000	£90,835,000
Exports	87,497,000	76,855,000
Imports from U.K.	34,983,923	10,046,380
Exports to U.K.	31,165,965	41,366,727

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256; Aalborg 71,613; Odense 49,469; Horsens 27,588; and Randers 26,495.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (1921) £4,500
Legation, Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr .....
Commercial Sec., R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. James Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, R. Erskine .....
Vice-Consul, D. G. Rydings (*acting*).
Vice-Consul, Capt. Thos. T. Somerville (*tempy.*).
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, C. Loehr.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kastrup—Vice-Consul, Silvio Alfred Fugl.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsöer—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—V.-Consul, Capt. E. B. de Merrall.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho.
Thorshavn (Faröe)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROË, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1916, 19,600); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1911, 13,460), the trade of which is a Government monopoly. (The three islands in the West Indies—ST. CROIX, ST. THOMAS, and ST. JOHN—were sold to the U.S.A. in 1917, the price paid being stated as $25,000,000.)

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
(República Dominicana.)

U.S. Naval Governor, Rear-Adm. Samuel S. Robison, U.S.N.
Interior and Police, Col. Laurence H. Moses, U.S.M.C.
Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Education, Col. A. D. Rorex, U.S.M.C.
Finance and Commerce, Commr. D. Rose, U.S.N.
Communications, Agriculture and Immigration, Lieut.-Comm. R. M. Warfield, U.S.N.
War and Marine, Col. Laurence Moses, U.S.M.C.

Health and Beneficence, Comm. I. Reeves, U.S.N.
Consul-General in London, Eduardo Cazeaux, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America,

having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405. Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (3 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, and Porto Rico. The Customs are administered temporarily by officials appointed by the United States Government, under a Treaty by which the U.S. collects the Customs, assists the Government to maintain peace, and acts as intermediary between the Republic and its foreign creditors. Since 1907 not less than 55 per cent. of the Customs Collections has been deposited in a New York Bank to pay the interest and sinking fund charges of the Foreign Loan.

On 29 Nov., 1916, a military Government by U.S. officers was proclaimed. As the result of continued representations, an agreement has now been arrived at between the Dominican people's representatives and the U.S. military Government, by which a provisional Dominican Government is to be established for a period to be determined, prior to the setting up of a permanent Government. Subject to the satisfactory fulfilment of certain conditions on behalf of the Dominican people, the U.S. military forces of occupation will shortly evacuate the island. (Oct. 1922.)

Of the import trade in 1920, 77 per cent. came from U.S. and 3·3 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by the insufficiency of direct maritime communication and by the absence of direct service with the largest ports, which are on the south coast, the ships of the R.M.S.P.Co. calling at the northern ports only.

	1920. (U.S. $)	1921. (U.S. $)
Revenue	$8,329,800	$3,085,517
Expenditure	8,297,969	1,798,401
Imports	46,525,876	24,595,727
Exports	58,731,241	20,743,448
Debt (estimate)	13,100,786	12,000,000
Imports from U.K.	1,772,340	645,069
Exports to U.K.	472,592	334,165

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo. Population, 45,021.

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Darrell Wilson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Consul, Darrell Wilson.
Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.
Sanchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, Martin Doorly.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1920–1924), José Luis Tamajo, *assumed office* Sept. 1, 1920.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Dr. N. Clemente Ponce.
Interior, General Delfin B. Trevino.
Finance, Señor Emilio Cucalón Pareja.
Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Pablo A. Vasconez.
War and Marine, Señor Octavio G. Icaza.

Minister in London, Senor Don Enrique Dorn y de Alzúa.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don Enrique L. Andrade (*acting*), 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Consuls at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 6° 5′ S., and between 60° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other chief towns being Quito, the capital, 84,000; Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1920.
Revenue	£1,765,389
Expenditure	2,287,485
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1921)	3,583,470
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1921)	2,564,734
Imports	4,017,451
Exports	4,989,193

	1920.	1921.
Imports from U.K.	£1,365,128	—
Exports to U.K.	1,666,882	—

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 84,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, A. C. Grant Duff (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. C. Michell

„ *Vice-Consul*, E. L. Williams (*acting*).

Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.

„ *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.

Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.

Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917; *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922; *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920.

Brothers of the King, H.R.H. Prince Ibrahim Hilmi, *born* 1860; H.R.H. Prince Mahmoud Hamdi, *born* 1863.

Ministry (March 1, 1922).

Premier, Interior and Foreign Affairs, Abdel Khalek Sarwat *Pasha*.
Communications, Wassif Simeka *Bey*.
Justice, Mustapha Fathy *Pasha*.
Public Works, Hussein Wassif *Pasha*.
Waqfs, Gafar Wali *Pasha*.
Education, Mustapha Maher *Pasha*.
Finance, Isma'il Sidky *Pasha*.
Agriculture, Mohammed Shukry *Pasha*.
War and Marine, El Farik Ibrahim Fat'hy *Pasha*.

Financial Adviser, E. M. Dowson, C.B.E.
Financial Under Secretary, F. T. Dallin.
Foreign Under Sec., Seifoullah *Pasha* Yousry.
Director of Public Health, Mohammed Talaat *Pasha*.

Egyptian Minister in London,
(Not yet appointed)
Legation,
Sec. of Legation.

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°-37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (1917) of 12,718,555.

The Nile Valley.—The river Nile runs through cliffs, which, with the exception of a stretch of granite in the neighbourhood of Aswan, are chiefly of sandstone from Wadi Halfa to near Esna, while further north from Luxor to Cairo limestone predominates. The valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet.

The Libyan Desert.—Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the vast limestone plateau of the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long.

The Eastern Desert of Egypt.—In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains, mostly of the igneous and metamorphic rocks, extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. The principal peaks of the Egyptian portion of this mountain chain are (from N. to S.) *Gebels* (Mounts) Gharib 5,760 feet, Abu Dokhan 5,450 feet, Sheyib 7,150 feet, Hamata 6,490 feet, Faraid 4,480 feet, Gerf 4,650 feet, Shendib 6,271 feet, and Elba 4,680 feet. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

The Sinai Peninsula.—The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy like that of Egypt. Inland, the ground gradually rises

into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih; in some parts this scarp rises to over 5,000 feet above the sea-level. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. The highest peaks of these mountains, such as *Gebels* (Mounts) Katherina, 8,680 feet, Um Shomer, 8,530 feet, Eth Thebt, 8,030 feet, are higher than any of those in Egypt proper. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahîn* (*fellâh*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,897 in the total of the Census of 1917. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and 107,360 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,796 were Turks 56,735 Greeks, 40,108 Italians, 24,356 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,975 other Europeans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,745 Muhammadans, 1,026,115 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. From 1798–1801 French troops occupied the country, with the ostensible object of suppressing the Mamelukes and restoring the authority of the Sultan, and after their forced evacuation of the country *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. Mohammed Ali was succeeded before his death by his son *Ibrahîm* (1848), whose nephew *Abbâs I* ruled from 1848–1854. During the reign of *Said* (1854–1863), a son of Mohammed Ali, the concession for the Suez Canal was obtained, and his successor, *Ismail* (1863-1879), a son of Ibrahim, was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. In the early years of Ismail's reign the Egyptian dominions were very largely extended, until in 1875 its territories comprised an area of nearly 1,500,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 16,000,000. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. By a Khedivial decree of November 10, 1879, two Comptrollers-General were appointed for the reorganisation of the administration and re-establishment of financial equilibrium, Major Evelyn Baring being the British and M. de Blignières the French representatives. The Dual Control governed Egypt for two years, and a series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The Dual Control was abolished by a decree of the Khedive (January 18, 1883), and a British financial adviser was appointed in place of the Comptroller-General. In January, 1884, Sir Evelyn Baring (who had previously served as Comptroller-General) was appointed Consul-General for the United Kingdom, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbâs II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudîr* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 1,022 officers and 21,951 men in 1921.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the

different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 262 officers, 376 constables, and 5,103 men (443 Europeans), the latter 342 officers and 5,261 men. There are also 54,422 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1920 there were 134 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with about 18,300 pupils, and about 3,270 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 201,386 pupils; there were also 42,864 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 7 government *Secondary Schools* with 2,525 pupils and 34 Secondary Schools under inspection for grants-in-aid with 4,588 pupils; other Secondary Schools (about 30) had 1,645 pupils in 1920. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only that portion of them which can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works, a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,012,000 persons employed, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. The land is held as to 4,773,050 *feddâns* by 1,662,803 native owners, and as to 5,486,155 *feddâns* by 8,242 Europeans. Of the native landlords 1,044,371 owned up to 1 *feddân*, 476,910 up to 5 *feddâns*, and 141,522 from 5 to 50 *feddâns* (1 *feddân* = 1·038 acres). In 1920 there were 1,146,715 feddans under wheat (producing 5,753,483 ardebs) and in 1921, 1,404,798 feddans; 327,776 feddans under barley, 1920, and 359,844 in 1921 (producing 1,895,738 ardebs in 1920); and 418,244 feddans under beans in 1920 and 493,564 in 1921 (producing 1,867,707 ardebs in 1920). The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops.

Cotton.—In 1921 there were 1,291,878 feddans under cotton, the crop being estimated at 3,450,000 kantars, against 1,827,868 feddans and 6,035,500 kantars in 1920. In 1920 the cotton exports were 4,401,467 kantars, valued at £E75,096,026, of which Great Britain took 1,744,410 kantars (£E31,064,882) and U.S.A. 1,268,689 kantars (£E26,222,272).

Live Stock.—In 1918 the cattle numbered 516,760, buffaloes 571,106, horses 30,390, mules 14,929, and donkeys 583,304.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation is chiefly foreign. In 1919 the value of the principal minerals produced was phosphates, £E156,730; salt, £E56,023; metallic ores, £E76,052; gold ingots, £E30,05; and kerosine, £E17,921.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian Industries are dyeing and tanning.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connexion runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State system with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1920, was 1,590 miles. 26,212,988 passengers and 4,820,702 tons of merchandise were carried during 1917–8, the net receipts being £E1,910,874. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141

miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oases of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbaîn, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez; the majority of the Egyptian pilgrims to Mecca now travel by it. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,242 vessels (2,527,436 tons) entered and 1,216 vessels (2,499,557 tons) cleared in 1920. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1919 to 316 vessels entered and 316 cleared, the remainder being dealt with *viâ* Suez.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1920 2,846 post offices and stations, dealing with a total inland correspondence of 69,593,000 (including letters, post-cards, newspapers, &c.), and a total foreign correspondence of 35,225,000. There were on March 31, 1920, 8,558 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, with 21,506 miles of wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1920–21	1921–22
Revenue	£E35,675,000	£E33,630,000
Expenditure	34,616,020	31,440,000
	1920	1921
*Total Imports...	£E101,810,963	£E55,507,984
*Total Exports...	85,467,061	36,356,062
Imports from U.K.	37,894,760	16,937,839
Exports to U.K.	36,343,284	17,045,830

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1920 and 1921:—

Debt.	1920.	1921.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	£ 6,098,400	£ 5,872,000
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,740
Total	93,198,140	92,971,740

The annual *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1921–22) is £E3,946,652) including £E664,826 Tribute).

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalîli, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 450,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 114). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (91,000) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Red, with 3 white crescents (with convex sides to flagstaff), each with a 5-pointed white star between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.

Mandub es Sami (*High Commissioner*), His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (1919) £12,000
Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. .....
1st Secretary, A. J. Clark Kerr .....
2nd Secretaries, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.; A. F. H. Wiggin; C. M. Patrick .....
Hon. Attaché, R. R. Glen .....
Commercial Agent, E. H. Mulock .....
Oriental Secretary, R. G. Gayer Anderson (*acting*) .....
Egyptian Civil Service, H. H. Gardiner, M.C. .....
Liason Officer, Major O. M. Tweedy ...
Archivist, A. R. Craig, M.B.E. .....

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-Gen., A. D. Alban, O.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. J. Footman (*actg.*)
,, ,, C. H. Summerhayes (*actg.*)
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Vincent J. H. Laferla; Paul Cassar.....
Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D. ...
Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, M.D. ...
Cairo—Consul, H. L. Rabino, O.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. T. C. Rapp .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gabriel Farwagi.....
Medical Adviser, Alex. Murison, M.B.
Port Said—Consul, William Hough .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Sidney Stone (*actg.*) ...

* The foreign trade of Egypt for the first seven months of 1922 shows Imports £E24,000,000 and Exports £E26,000,000, the principal increase in Exports being due to £E9,000,000 increase in raw cotton.

Suez—Vice-Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason (*actg.*) .....
„ *Pro-Consul*, G. C. Pierides .....
Zagazig—Consular Agent, V. C. Nixon...

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria, and of Courts for Germans, Austrians and Czecho-Slovaks.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *vid* Marseilles or Trieste, 6 days.

ESTHONIA.

(Eesti Wabariik.)

President-Premier, Constantine Paets.
Foreign Affairs, A. Piip.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary and Military and Naval Attaché, Commander S. M. Riis.
Consular Secretary, R. A. Möllerson.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the S. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,250,000. A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, sugar refining, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1922) 406 miles of broad gauge and 493 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation. The capital is Reval (pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Petrograd; other towns are Narva, Hapsa, Pernau, Valk and Dorpat.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being Regent of the Republic.

Esthonian Marks.

	1921.	1922.
Ordinary Revenue ...	4,264,000,000	4,680,000,000
Extraordinary do. ..	345,000,000	870,000,000
Ordinary Expenditure	4,825,000,000	4,635,000,000
Extraordinary do.	1,562,000,000	1,168,000,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1922)		2,757,181,270
Total imports (1921)		£3,236,796
Total exports (1921)		1,657,713

Dec. 29, 1921, 1,535 Esthonian marks = £1; Exchange of 1922 fairly stable at 1,500 to £1.

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn). Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922) ..... £

2nd Secretary, R. J. F. Sulivan .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Reval.—Consul, J. E. P. Leslie.
„ *Vice-Consul*, H. J. Sullivan (*acting*).
Pernau.—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

President of the Council of Ministers, M. Matveyef.

The Far Eastern Republic, in South Eastern Siberia, extends from Lake Baikal to the Sea of Japan, and includes the northern portion of the island of Saghalien, in the Sea of Okhotsk. Its western neighbour is the Buryat Mongol Province, and it is bounded on the south by China, with the Yakut Province in the north. The Republic thus includes the former Russian provinces of Transbaikalia, Amur and Primorskaya, and has a total area of about 675,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

Unlike all other Russian Governments the Far Eastern Republic was established on a Democratic basis. It is not a Socialist or Soviet institution. The people enjoy freedom of the press and of public discussion, and the equivalent of a *habeas corpus* Act. The National Assembly is elected for two years on a proportional representation basis, all inhabitants over the age of 18 having the vote, while all males between 18 and 45 are liable to military service.

The capital is Chita (pop. 80,000) on the Trans-Siberian Railway, other towns being Verkhne-Udinsk (pop. 60,000), Khabarovsk (pop. 55,000), and Vladivostok (pop. 95,000) on the railway. The chief ports are Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan, and Nikolayevsk (pop. 70,000), on the Sea of Okhotsk.

CAPITAL, Chita.

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg, *born* 1865, *assumed office* July 25, 1919 .....Marks 600,000
Premier, Prof. A. K. Cajander.
Foreign Affairs, Carl Enckell.

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S.W. 5.
1st Sec., M. Hugo Valvanne.
Attaché, M. Harald Lehman.
Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 31, Great St. Andrew Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and annexed in 1808. Resulting from the revolution in Russia, Finland proclaimed its independence in 1918, and is now an independent Republic. The area is 145,588 square miles, with a population (1921) of 3,367,101 of whom about 3,000,000 are Finns, 300,000 Swedes, and 2,000 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. There is a university at Helsingfors, with 2,770 students, of whom 737 are women, in addition to the Polytechnic and the (reopened) Swedish University at Abô. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests are a great source of wealth, immense quantities of timber being prepared for export; dairy produce is also exported. There are 2,736 miles of railroad;

and a merchant fleet of 4,677 vessels (mostly small), of which 771 are steamers. Railway connexion with Sweden was completed in 1919.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia was wrested from Sweden by Russia in 1809, and was incorporated in the government district of Finland. The total area of the archipelago is about 210 square miles, with a population of about 17,000, of whom about two-thirds inhabit Aland (the largest island).

	§ Marks.
Revenue (1922)	2,168,767,650
Expenditure (1922)	2,176,658,795
Debt (Dec. 31, 1921)	1,933,800,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports	3,620,329,822	3,582,984,032
Exports (1920)	2,906,608,750	3,338,112,271
Imports from U.K.	803,800,000	709,800,000
Exports to U.K.	1,059,400,000	1,144,000,000

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Population, 185,510.
FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)
2nd Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes. [£3,000.
3rd Secretary, W. R. Connor-Green.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. Frank North, C.B.E. (*hon.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsingfors—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.
" —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*tempy.*).
Abo—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.
Björneborg—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.
Brahestad—Vice-Consul, Alvar Wilén.
Gamla Karleby—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.
Hangö—Vice-Cons., U. Cairenius.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., Frederick G. Elsworth.
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Lovisa—Vice-Cons., A. Gjörding.
Tammerfors—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Tavastehus—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.
Uleåborg—Vice-Cons., B. F. Hagg.
Wasa (Nicolaistad)—Vice-Cons., K. Kurten.
Wiborg—Vice-Cons., C. H. Seymour.

FIUME.

(Free City of Fiume.)

President, Richard Zanello.

By the *Treaty of Rapollo*, the Free City of Fiume was recognized by Italy and by Yugo-Slavia. The area is about 8 square miles with a population of 65,000, of whom about 15,000 inhabit the surrounding country, and 50,000 the city itself.

FRANCE.

(République Française.)

President of the Republic (1920–1927), Alexandre Millerand, *born* 1859, *assumed office* Sept. 23, 1920.....(£1=50 francs) £40,000

§ *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; the average exchange Jan.–Sept. 1922 was 213·38 = £1 sterling.

MINISTRY.

Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Raymond Poincaré.
Minister of Justice, M. Maurice Colrat.
Minister of War and Pensions, M. André Maginot.
Minister of the Interior, M. Maurice Maunoury.
Minister of Finance, M. Ch. de Lasteyrie.
Minister of Marine, M. Raiberti.
Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Dior.
Minister of Public Works, and Posts and Telegraphs, M. Le Trocquer.
Minister of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, M. Bérard.
Minister of the Colonies, M. Albert Sarraut.
Minister of Labour, M. Albert Peyronnet.
Minister of Liberated Regions, M. Charles Reibel.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Henry Cheron.
Minister of Hygiene, M. Paul Strauss.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur le Comte de Saint Aulaire, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park,
Counsellor, M. de Montille. [S.W. 1.
1st Secretaries, M. Roger Cambon; M. Adrien Thierry.
2nd Secretary, M. G. Japy.
3rd Secretaries, Comte Jean de Bourgignon de Saint-Martin; M. Jean Vergé.
Attaché, M. F. Knobel.
Military Attaché, Gen. Vicomte de la Panouse, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Capt. Coulon.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate, Comte de Ruffi de Pontavèo-Gevaudan, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Capt. Sablé.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer, C.B.
Financial Attaché, M. Avenol.
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Lucien Louis Bonzon.
Consul at Liverpool, M. Goiran.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 45′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). The population at the census of 1911 was 39,601,509. In 1921 there were 813,396 births, 456,221 marriages, and 696,373 deaths. From 1914–1920 there were 2,779,543 births, and 4,232,705 deaths, exclusive of war losses, which exceeded 1,000,000; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners, of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 300 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 15,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913 and 1921 is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	Production. 1913. Quintals.	1921. Quintals.
Wheat	86,919,050	88,034,290
Rye	12,714,750	11,276,110
Barley	10,437,600	8,342,850
Oats	51,826,010	35,482,950
Potatoes	125,859,652	83,096,550
Beet	252,201,090	143,061,560

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (59,280,569 hectolitres of wine were produced in 1921, and 56,034,124 hectolitres in 1920), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1921 amounted to 482,986,573 gallons. The live stock (1921) included 13,343,440 cattle, 9,599,560 sheep, and 5,166,080 pigs. Some reparation of the destruction of the War is to be made under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles*, whereby Germany undertakes to deliver to the French Government specified numbers of bulls and milch cows, stallions, fillies and mares, rams and sheep, and goats. The mineral resources include, coal (1921, 28,240,887 metric tons), pig iron (3,416,953 metric tons), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. It is estimated that the coalfields will yield 20,000,000 tons of high-grade coal, and in 1913 the various establishments in the ceded area produced 1,375,000 tons of cast iron and 1,600,000 tons of steel. Under Annex V. of the Treaty, Germany also undertakes to deliver to France 7,000,000 metric tons of coal annually for 10 years, and to make good any deficiency due to War causes in the production of coal in the departments of Nord and Pas de Calais. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces had a total strength on a peace footing (in 1914) of 633,733 all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army will consist in future of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1921 of 7 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 9 armoured cruisers, 5 light and 2 protected cruisers, 26 destroyers, 21 torpedo boats (above 450 tons) and 49 submarines.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, leading (through the *Clairière de la Victoire*) to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libris qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions

being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of 4,214 miles, with 3,263 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1921, was 27,683 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being £126,299,380 (£1 = 50 fr.). The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 99,514 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1920 was 2,783,289 gross tons, of which 317,967 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1920 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 28,790,399 tons, of which 7,426,723 tons were French, while the total clearings amounted to 16,947,025 tons, of which 5,291,395 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (*Francs*).

Revenue :—	1922.	1923.
Ordinary	19,831,334,912	18,060,459,387
Extraordinary ..	3,550,000,000	1,225,000,000
Total...	23,381,334,912	19,285,459,387
(*) Special	10,559,855,000	10,148,000,000
Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	23,334,128,894	21,903,234,209
Extraordinary ..	1,353,830,054	1,276,442,078
Total...	24,687,958,948	23,179,676,287
(*) Special	10,558,534,377	10,000,000,000

French Debt (March 31, 1922).

Internal Funded ..... *francs*	155,058,325,853
Internal Floating.....	87,050,312,100
External Funded	41,438,404,000
External Floating.....	33,437,947,000
Total	316,984,988,953

	1920.	1921.
Imports	£1,996,196,000	£941,939,000
Exports	1,075,798,000	862,124,000
Imports from U.K.	175,747,743	...
Exports to U.K. ...	75,836,422	...

* "Special" Revenue is that recoverable under the Peace Treaties.

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1922 was estimated at *francs* 707,047,499, and the expenditure at *francs* 707,326,774. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1920 to *francs* 934,715,000 (total exports *fr.* 1,355,372,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 2,291,005,000 (total imports *fr.* 3,072,707,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates (372,019 metric tons in 1921), cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1919 there were 2,228 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1921 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering and clearing Algerian ports was 4,067, of a net tonnage of 7,685,111 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemnçe. *Governor-General*, M. Théodore Steeg.

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (1920) £16,500
Counsellor, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O. .....
1st Sec., C. M. Palairet .....
,, O. G. Sargent .....
,, R. S. Hudson .....
,, R. I. Campbell .....
3rd Secretary, A. F. Gascoigne .....
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget; Capt. G. J. Sandys .....
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill ...

Commercial Sec., A. H. S. Yeames .....
Naval Attaché, Comm. E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. .....
Air Attaché, Squadron Leader J. P. C. Sewell, O.B.E. .....
Secretaries to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. C. Chichester ; Capt. H. J. Shadbolt
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen, H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. M. L. Mitcheson.....
,, ,, H.W.Reid Brown (*actg.*)
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Horace J. Darcy ; John W. M. Gray ; F. H. Wyborn.
Angers—Vice-Consul, Raymond Richou
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Denimal.....
Reims—Vice-Cons., G. H. Olliver .....
Dijon—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., Basil S. Cave, C.B. ...
,, *Vice-Consuls*, W. H. Gallienne ; B. G. Chamberlain .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. A. R. Fry .....
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.C., J. Madden
Bône—Vice-Con., G. C. Bowker .....
Oran—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber.....
Philippeville—V.-Cons., E. Lederman (*actg.*) .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. E. Wauquier .....
Antananarivo—Consul, P. Helyar.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Helm Smith.....
Diego Suarez—Consular Agent (vacant)
Majunga—V.-Cons., J. F. Spence (*actg.*)
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang .....
Bordeaux—Consul, G. G. F. Atlee .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy...
Arcachon—Vice-Consul (vacant).....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Audap.....
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Cons., Capt. R. Paget ...
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link .....
Limoges—V.-Consul, G.S. Boddy (*acting*)
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. Hewetson
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.....
Pauillac—V.-Cons., Maurice Adde .....
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard
Toulouse—V.C., G. W. Huggins.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. H. Wilkie .....
Brest—Consul, D. J. Rogers.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mignon .....
Cayenne—Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. Rambaud (*actg.*) .....
Congo—Consul, C. K. Ledger .....
Libreville—V.-C., A.Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, V. V. Cuthbertson-Smith, O.B.E. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. E. Gibbs .....
Lome—Vice-Consul, Herbert H. Edes ...
Duala—Consular Agent, S. H. Morgan.
Grand Bassam—Pro-Consul, B. Gibbs ...
Porto Novo—Cons. Agent, A. F. Sykes (*acting*) .....
Havre—Consul, G. H. Bullock .....
,, *V.-Cons.*, John P. Beecher (*temp.*) ...
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Harry Bullock ; Adrien Duclos ; William Lees .....
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax.....
Cherbourg—Vice-Consul, Capt. C. D. Beresford M.B.E.....
Lille—Consul, J. R. Murray, M.B.E. .....
Calais—Vice-Cons., A. M. Simpson .....
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, W. M. Gurney...
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. W. F. Whiting .....
Amiens—V.-Consul, William Sutcliffe
,, *Pro-Consul*, Eli Sutcliffe .....
Boulogne—V.-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner .....
,, *Pro-Consuls*, J. Gemmell ; N. H. Crothers .....
Lyons—Consul-General, Francis E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O. .....
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, E. G. King .....
Grenoble—V.-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell
Marseilles—Consul-General, Edward R. E. Vicars, C.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, J. J. Drumm (*acting*) ; A. C. Routh (*actg.*) ; R. E. Hussey (*acting*) .....
Ajaccio—V.-Cons., Maj. W. Follett Rontley
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Paul J. A. Pompeani
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert .....
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. J. Pascotto .....
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Brig.-Gen. L. D. Fraser, C.B., C.M.G. .....
Pro-Consul, Capt. E. T. Acfield .....
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher...
Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul, J. E. Devaux
Nantes—Consul, H. C. V. Bosanquet .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank P. Bush .....
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert...
St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Sankey.....
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh
New Caledonia—Cons., Thomas D. Dunlop
,, *Vice-Consul*, T. Johnston .....
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Chas. Beale (*actg.*) .....
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor .....
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Dona .....
Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Attwell Smith.....
Pondicherry (India) — *Consul*, Captain H. G. Tranchell .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Samuel Pillai.....
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini .....
Rouen—Consul, Spencer S. Dickson .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill .....
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Andon .....
Tréport and Eu—Cons. Agent, G.Gignon
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander Denholm ...
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Gliqueaux
St. Pierre and Miquelon—Consul, F. M. White (*acting*) .....
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen. J. O. Wardrop, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. K. V. Dible .....
Tahiti—Consul, Godfrey A. Fisher .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Isaac Walker .....
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., P. C. Sarell .....
,, *V.-Cons.*, C. F. W. Andrews (*acty.*); R. Schembri .....
Bizerta—Cons., Hon. Terence Bourke ...
,, *V.-Consul* (vacant).....
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.....
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent G. Violante .....
Monastir, Cons. Agent, Carmelo Diacono
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi .....

Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Consul, Harry Engerer .....
„ *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer .....

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. *President*, John Laurier.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,700,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of 277,700. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1912) estimated at 16,600,000.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria*, *Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 830–1).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 807–8) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In AUSTRALASIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with many dependencies, and the Society Islands (Tahiti, &c.) and other islands have a total area in the Pacific Ocean of 8,378 square miles, with a population estimated at 81,100. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GEORGIA.
(Sakartvélo.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. Divani.
Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Svanidze.
Chargé d' Affaires of the National Georgian Government (*exiled by Soviet invaders*), M. Soumbasoff, 58 Redcliffe Square, S.W. 10.

A former Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence. The *Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic* comprises the former governments of Tiflis and Kutais, the districts of Zakathali, Sodchi, Sukhum and Batum; the total area (excluding the Province of Lazistan, now Turkish, and claimed by Georgia ethnographically), is about 45,000 sq. miles with a population (1915) of 3,175,156. The Republic is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea.

It includes the important Black Sea ports of Batum (pop. 50,000) and Poti (pop. 30,731). Other large towns are Tiflis, the capital (pop. 1914, 356,000), Kutais (pop. 85,152), Sukhum (pop. 61,974), Tchiaturi, the centre of the manganese industry, (pop. 25,675), Dusheti and Signagi. The Railway system of Georgia extends to 970 miles. The trunk line 556 miles long, connects the Black Sea ports of Pito and Batum with Baku on the Caspian Sea. Batum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe line. The Republic is very rich in mineral resources such as manganese, iron, copper, silver-lead, petroleum, coal, etc. It has over 500 mineral springs, partly unexploited, among them many containing sulphur and radium. Its agricultural resources are also very considerable.

	Roubles.
Revenue, 1919-20	797,401,000
Expenditure, 1919-20	731,933,000
Imports, 1918	141,000,000
Exports, 1918	153,000,000

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1914), 356,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

GERMANY.
(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Republic, Herr Friedrich Ebert, *born*, Feb. 4, 1870, *assumed office*, Feb. 11, 1919 ..... *Marks* 300,000

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Dr. Wirth.
Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Treasury, Herr Bauer.
Foreign Affairs, (vacant).
Interior, Dr. Koester.
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Justice, Dr. Radbruch.
Finance, Food and Agriculture, Dr. Hermes.
Communications, Herr Groener.
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts, Herr Giesberts.
Industry, Herr Robert Schmidt.
Reconstruction (vacant).

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1.

The area of Germany is approximately 208,780 square miles, with a population of about 65,500,000. The population at the census of 1910 was 64,925,993, of whom 32,031,967 were males and 32,871,456 females. In 1920 there were 36,550 divorces (in 1919, 14,528), or 59·1 per 100,000 of the population, against 36·2 in 1919 and 26·6 in 1913.

The religious confessions of the people of the former German Empire were divided in 1910 as follows:—39,991,421 Protestants, 23,821,453 Roman Catholics, 283,946 Christians of other categories, 615,021 Jews, and 214,152 adherents of other religions, or unknown.

There are 44 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 30 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 in Baden, and 1 each in Württemberg, Hesse, and Brunswick, while two of the three Hanse Towns also exceed 100,000.

At the outbreak of war, Aug., 1914, "Germany" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. On March 7, 1921, negotiations between German representatives and the Supreme Council of the Allies on the methods of payment of the claims for reparation having broken down, the forces of the Allies (which were in occupation of "bridgeheads" across the Rhine) advanced to Duisburg, Ruhrort, and Düsseldorf on the right bank, and a general control, since abolished, was established over the customs administration.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

A counter-revolution in the Junker (aristocratic) interest was temporarily successful in March, 1920, and the President and Cabinet abandoned the capital; but in a few days the revolutionaries capitulated and the Republican administration resumed direction and control.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Oct. 1, 1919) included 2,460,000 horses, 16,360,000 cattle, and 11,000,000 pigs; large numbers of these animals were ceded

to France and Belgium (as part of the reparation) under the *Treaty of Versailles*. Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Old Age and Infirmity Insurance.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers (not farm labourers or domestic servants), clerks, actors and orchestra musicians, and a Bill providing a Federal Labour Exchange Organization, are before the Reichstag. The income limits within which social insurance is compulsory are being constantly changed owing to the currency depreciation.

Defence.—In the War of 1914–18 the German armies reached their zenith as a military machine during the German Offensive movement of July, 1918, when 207 divisions were available on the Western Front. At the date of the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) only 184 divisions were available, and the reserves had dwindled from a proportion of over one half of the troops in action to that of one-eleventh only, while the 184 divisions were each barely 6,000 strong, all ranks. By the grant of an armistice the German armies escaped further encounters with the Allied Armies, the reserves of which were increasing in numbers every day, while their strategical position was becoming every day more satisfactory to Marshal Foch, their generalissimo. By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. The interned vessels Berlin, Seydlitz, Santa Fé and Yorck are to be disarmed and treated as merchant ships. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, seaplanes or flying boats.

Communications.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1919 was 55,950 kilometres, of which all except 3,623 kilometres belong to the Republic. The number of registered automobiles and motor cycles (July 1, 1921) was 90,390. Length of *Telegraph Lines* (1920) 223,300 kilometres (length of wires, 2,385,600 kilometres); telegrams handed in, 74,736,000; post offices, 36,497; telegraph offices, 47,485; wireless stations, 162; telephone call-stations, 40,146; letters delivered, 4,550,100,000; cash on delivery orders, 9,895 million marks; money orders, 15,055 million marks; telegrams despatched, 74,736,000; telegrams received, 76,554,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 444,453. The State postal services were taken over by the Federal Government in 1920. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746 (January 1, 1912, 75,130). Completed in German yards in 1920 were 290 vessels of 243,004 nett tons for German firms, and 40 vessels of 84,723 tons for foreign firms. Eleven new shipyards were established during the War. Some of the larger ships were interned in foreign harbours during the War, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* reparation is to be made for the losses inflicted on the Allies by the surrender of merchant ships. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser-

Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Shipping traffic has rapidly recovered, Hamburg shipping having in August, 1922, exceeded that of August, 1913.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German–Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts.

German Budget, 1922–23.

	Paper Marks.
Budget Expenditure (Ordinary)...	115,521,633,300
Budget Revenue (Ordinary)	115,521,633,300
Expenditure (Extraordinary).....	236,770,261,100
Revenue (Extraordinary)	236,770,261,100

The "execution of the Peace Treaty" (mainly Reparations) is booked to cost in the financial year 226,469,739,400 marks. Owing to the continuing currency depreciation all the above estimates will be heavily exceeded.

The Funded Debt (which stood at 4,697,897,600 marks on April 1, 1914) amounted on March 31, 1921, to 55,131,452,200 marks, and the Floating Debt to 281,148,700,000 marks.*

German Trade.

	1913.	1921.
Total Imports	11,654 mill. gold marks.	293,700† mill. paper marks.
Total Exports	10,891 mill. gold marks.	283,900† mill. paper marks.
Imports from U.K....	£60,499,693	£40,729,483
Exports to U.K.	80,411,052	20,553,033

FORMER GERMAN KINGDOMS.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April 28, 1921).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Dominicus.
Finance, Herr Richter.
Agriculture, Herr Wendorf.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Siering.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Beelitz.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The former Kingdom of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1918 of 101,075 sq. miles and a population of about 33,000,000.

* Whereof 233,321,754,700 marks raisable by loan.
† May–December inclusive only; January–April not published.

Of the total population (1910) 19,847,725 were males and 20,317,494 females. The number of births in 1914 was 1,202,528, against 1,209,500 in 1913, while in the year ending April 30, 1916, they were 10,700 fewer than in 1915, a decrease of 28 per cent. The number of deaths in 1914 was 802,776, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 286,197, against 323,709. Between 1904 and 1914 the excess of births over deaths fell from 562,508 to 399,752.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 20,435,491 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1921–22	16,776,716,736
Expenditure do.	16,776,716,736
Total debt, 1920	5,900,000,000

The whole of the old Funded Debt of Prussia has been taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. Population (1910), 2,070,695. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population of 4,000,000.

There are 30 towns with a population exceeding 100,000, of which the largest, in addition to the Capital, are Cologne, on the Rhine (516,167), Breslau, on the Oder (511,891), Frankfort, on the Main (414,598), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (357,702), Charlottenburg, W. of Berlin (305,281), Hannover, on the Leine (302,384), Essen, on the Ruhr (294,629), and Magdeburg, on the Elbe (279,685).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Count Lerchenfeld.

The former Kingdom of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,286 square miles, and the population (in 1910) 6,887,291. The rivers are

the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c.

	Marks.
Budget, 1920–1921	2,921,240,521
Public debt, Oct. 1, 1921	153,673,666

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Iser. Population (1910), 596,467. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (332,651), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (102,293).

SAXONY.

The former Kingdom of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population (1910) of 4,806,661. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden (pop. 551,697), Leipzig (pop. 587,635), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925 matriculated students in 1912–13); Plauen (pop. 121,272); Zwickau (pop. 73,542), and Chemnitz (pop. 287,807), the Manchester of Saxony.

	Marks.
Revenue and expenditure, 1920-21	1,204,388,077
Debt Jan. 1 1921	598,180,298

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1910), 551,697.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The former Kingdom of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1910) of 2,437,574, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

	Marks.
Revenue, 1920–21	500,594,232
Expenditure	597,981,715
Public debt, April 1, 1921	833,479,000

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1910) 285,589.

FORMER GRAND DUCHIES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1910) of 2,142,833. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1910) 134,313. Other large towns are Mannheim (206,049), Friburg (83,344), Pforzheim (73,786), and Heidelberg (56,016).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1910) of 1,282,051, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1910) 87,089. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (110,634), Offenbach (75,583), Worms (46,829), and Giessen (31,153).

Mecklenburg, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 6,266 square miles, with a population (1910) of 746,400. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1910) 42,519. Other centres are Rostock (65,383), Wismar (27,378), and Neu-Strelitz (11,993).

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hannover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenberg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1910) of 483,042, of whom more than 80 per cent. are Protestants. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1910) 28,565.

Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach (now part of the new Thüringian State) consists of Weimar Eisenach and Neustadt, and 24 scattered enclaves in the Thuringian Forests of Central Germany. The total area is 1,397 square miles, with a population (1910) of 417,149, of whom the majority are Lutherans. Agriculture, fruit growing and horticulture are the principal industries, the manufactures including brewing, chemicals, woollens and hosiery. Capital, Weimar, pop. (1910) 34,582. Other centres are Eisenach (38,362), Jena (38,487), and Apolda (22,620).

FORMER DUCHIES.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1910) 331,128; is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1910) 56,605.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1910) 494,339; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1910) 143,552.

Saxe-Altenburg, 512 square miles, pop. (1910) 216,128; in East Central Germany. Capital, Allenburg, pop. (1910) 39,976.

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (now part of Bavaria), 763 square miles, pop. 257,177; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Gotha, pop. (1910) 39,553. Coburg, pop. (1910) 23,789.

Saxe-Meiningen, 945 square miles, pop. 278,792; in Thuringia, Central Germany. Capital, Meiningen, pop. (1910) 17,131.

FORMER GERMAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1910) 150,937; Capital, Detmold (14,295). *Reuss (Elder Line)*, 120 square miles, pop. (1910), 72,769; Capital, Greiz (23,245). *Reuss (Younger Line)*, 320 square miles, pop. (1910) 152,752; Capital, Gera (49,276). *Schaumburg-Lippe*, 130 square miles, pop (1910) 46,626; Capital, Buckburge (6,745). *Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt*, 363 square miles, pop. (1910) 100,702; Capital, Rudolstadt (12,937). *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen*, 333 square miles, pop. (1910) 89,917; Capital, Sondershausen (7,759). *Waldeck*, 438 square miles, pop. (1910) 61,707; Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

LAND THÜRINGEN.

The seven Thüringian States, Saxe-Wiemar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen. Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz and Reuss-Gera, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 11,000 square kilometres, a population of 1,500,000, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is seventh among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has joined the Bavarian Republic.

HANSE TOWNS.

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 116,599), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area, 99 square miles, pop. 313,433), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,075,420). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

Berlin, pop. (1910) 2,070,695.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,000
Counsellor, Joseph Addison.
1st Secretary, Sir R. P. S. Head, Bart.
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
3rd Secretary, P. M. Broadmead.
Honorary Attachés, Lord William Taylour; Sir Richard Rees, Bart.
Commercial Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.
Junior Commercial Secretaries, Major C. J. Kavanagh and H. N. Sturrock.
British Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G.
Archivist, E. P. Fothergill.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
" *Vice-Consul*, K. J. M. White (*acting*).
Stettin—Vice-Consul, W. Ewing.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, G. B. Gilliat-Smith.
" *Pro-Consul*, G. Payne.
Bremerhaven—Vice-Consul, J. H. Magowan.
Cologne—Con.-Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consuls*, G.H. Naylor; R. C. Stevenson (*acting*); A. C. Curtis (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, C. Ralph Curtis.
Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. C. Fein.
" *Pro-Consul*, Ernest J. Borrow.
Dusseldorf—Vice-Consul, L. E. Mackinder.
Essen—Vice-Consul, R. P. F. Edwards, D.S.O.
Frankfort-on-Main—Con.-Gen., C. W. Gosling.
" *Vice-Consuls*, A. C. Hemsley, O.B.E.; A. J. P. Butler.
Stuttgart—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
" *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.
" *Vice-Consuls*, J. R. M. Fell; S. O. K. Christie (*acting*).
Hanover—Vice-Consul, William Anderson.
Leipzig—Consul, R. M. Kohan.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. Fuller.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Munich—Consul-General, W. Seeds.
" *Consul*, I. M. Robinson.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

King of the Hellenes, George II., *born* July 7, 1890, *succeeded to the throne*, Sept. 27, 1922 (on the abdication of his father King Constantine).

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 29, 1922).

Prime Minister, M. S. Krokidas (*acting*).
Justice, Ph. Vasileiou.
Interior, M. S. Krokidas.
Marine, Rear-Adm. D. Papachrestou.
Finance, A. Diomedes.
War, Maj.-Gen. A. Charalambes.
Foreign Affairs, N. Politis.
Education, Dr. Siotis.
National Economy, E. Canellopoulos.
Refugees, Dr. A. Doxiades.
Supplies, Dr. Siotis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos. *Legation*, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Constantine Collas.
Secretary, M. George V. Melas.
Consul-General, M. D. Inglesis (*acting*), 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean, Sea of Marmora and Black Sea, with an estimated area of 65,000 sq. miles and an estimated population (1921) of about 7,000,000.

Government.—Greece became a kingdom in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. The legislature consists of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage, and of a Council of State. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually. At the outbreak of the Great War the sympathies

of the reigning house of Greece appeared to be with the Central Powers, but under the influence of M. Venizelos the Kingdom eventually entered the War on the side of the Allies, and King Constantine left the country (June 11, 1917). King Alexander, who acceded to the throne, died from the effects of a monkey-bite, Oct. 25, 1920. The crown was offered to his younger brother Paul, a Regency being meanwhile proclaimed under Admiral Coundouriotis. The November elections drove the Venizelists from office, and the Regent, having admitted M. Rallis to the Premiership, was called upon to resign. He was succeeded by Queen Olga, until a plebiscite was taken, and King Constantine was thus restored to the throne in December 1920. After the disastrous campaign in Asia Minor in Sept. 1922, a bloodless revolution caused the abdication of King Constantine in favour of his eldest son.

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sèvres*, the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the island is in abeyance. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterrancan, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million drachmæ; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 109 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications.—There were (1919) 1,400 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

	1919-20 *Drachmæ.	1921-21 *Drachmæ.
Estimated revenue	1,147,500,000	1,169,511,196
Estd. expenditure	1,542,000,000	2,156,253,578
Public Debt, March, 1921		4,200,000,000

	1921.
Total imports	£26,328,000
Total exports	9,659,000
Imports from U.K.	—
Exports to U.K.	—

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1919 (including the Piræus), 300,000. Other large towns are Salonica (160,000), Adrianople (83,000), Patras (37,724), Corfu (27,397), Candia (25,185), Canea (24,399), Volo (23,563), Cavalla (23,378).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (1922) £4,000
Counsellor, C. H. Bentinck.
2nd Sec., C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp.
3rd Secretary, J. H. F. McEwen.
Hon. Attaché, F. Anderson.
Commercial Sec., R. H. F. Duke, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. E. S. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.
Translator and Local 2nd Sec., Shirley C. Atchley
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, C. H. Bentinck
Sec. to H.M. Minister, R. F. K. Dexter
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy
" *Vice-Cons.*, A. E. Watkinson (*acting*); A. H. King (*acting*)
" *Pro-Con.*, A. Coutroubis
Patras—Vice-Con., H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis
Canea—Consul, J. McG. Dawkins
" *Vice-Consuls*, E. Cassimatis; A. Petychakis

* Drachmæ converted at par; 25 dr. = £1. (*See also* p. 439).

Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi .....
Rethymo—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis...
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O....
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders
Zante—Vice-Consul, P. H. Sargint.....
Salonica—Con.-Gen., Raphael A. Fontana
" *Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....
Syra—Consul, A. H. Martin.....
" *Pro-Consul*, G. L. Lander .....
Mitylene—V.-Cons., Frdk. Hadkinson, M.B.E.
Madros—Consular Agent, Lieut. E. A. N. Palmer .....
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc .....
Santorin—Consular Agent, Andrea Baseggio .....
Volo—Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight .....
" *Pro-Consul*, P. N. Stathacopoulos

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922–1926), José Maria Ovellana, *assumed office* Dec. 9, 1921.
Min. of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Adrian Recinos.
Minister in London M. Arroyo.
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 49″ to 92° 13′, 43″ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 23 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1918–19.	1919–20.
Revenue	£443,750	£508,900
Expenditure	310,700	404,130
External Debt (June 1922)	...	1,940,643
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	...	1,374,646

	1921.
Imports	U.S. $10,690,085
Exports	12,130,891
Imports from U.K.	1,897,650
Exports to U.K.	136,340

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (since earthquake of 1918) about 91,330.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hugh William Gaisford (1920) £2,500

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, G. L. Rogers, M.C.
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *vid* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(Republique d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15, 1922 ..... £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Léon Dejean.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Abel Théard, 6 Trevanion Road, West Kensington.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.–Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years and there is an elective legislation. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great

and Greater Britain, France, and Germany: the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1919-21 were thread, hosiery, piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1918–19.	1919–20.
Revenue, gold	$5,115,930	$5,608,414
,, paper	3,063,958	5,011,703
Expenditure, gold	2,349,880	3,478,499
,, paper	3,750,076	4,602,495
External debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	...	frs. 92,263,260
Internal debt ,,	...	$2,263,226
		1920–21.
Total imports	...	$11,957,205
Total exports	...	4,953,570
Imports from U.K.	...	818,756
Exports to U.K.	...	179,300

Gold $ = 4*s.*; paper gourde = 10*d.* (nominal).

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 100,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Port-au-Prince—Vice-Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, Edmund D. Watt (*acting*) ...

Transit, 15 days.

The HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President (1920-1924), General Rafael Lopez Gutierrez, *assumed office* Feb. 1, 1920.

Consul-General in London, A. B. Ryde, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 662,422 (1921).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 3 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to N. coast now reaches Comayagua and the journey can be made to Comayagua in 4 hours. From there to end of railroad, 3 to 4 days by mule. A through road for automobile traffic is expected to be completed shortly from Comayagua to Pito Solo, at S. end of Lake Yojoa, and work is in progress for the extension of the national railway from Potrerillos southwards to the N. end of the Lake, thus completing direct inter-oceanic transport communication. When this route is open New York will be only 7 days from Tegucigalpa.) The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rubber, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, henequen, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1921 there were 895 kilometers of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1918–19.	1919–20.	1920–21.
Revenue	£662,000	£836,000	£951,491
Expenditure	686,000	971,000	960,546
*Foreign Debt	5,398,570	5,398,570	5,398,570
Internal Debt	513,448	533,397	566,550
Exports	1,799,322	2,083,418	1,357,147
Imports	2,079,412	3,858,228	4,180,675

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Hugh Wm. Gaisford (Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Tegucigalpa—Acting Consul-General and Consul, George Lyall.

Omao and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn (*acting*).

Truxillo—Consul,

,, *Pro-Consul*, Albury H. Tatum.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *viâ* New York, New Orleans, &c., 10 days; *viâ* Panama Canal, 15 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Governor, H.S.H. Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *appld.* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, Count Banffy.
Interior, I. Rakovszky.
Finance, A. Kallay.
Commerce, M. de Hegyeshalmy.
War, Gen. Belitska.
Justice, Dr. Tomcsányi.
Agriculture, M. Nagyatádi Szabó.
Public Worship and Education, K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, Dr. I. Vass.
Alimentation, J. Bud.

Minister in London, Count Ladislas Szapary, 47 Cadogan Place, S.W. 1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-Slovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) estimated (1920) at 7,482,000. The political neighbours are Czecho-Slovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Pro-

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1922, to over £22,000,000.

visional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybána was appointed Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him royal rights, with the exception that his approval is not necessary to the verification of laws made by the National Assembly.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers. In August 1921 the Serbians evacuted Baranya, which they had occupied since the Armistice. Immediately afterwards Hungary should have handed over the *Burgenland* to Austria, but was prevented from so doing by a band of Hungarian irregulars, who prevented the entrance of the Austrian authorities. The Austrians declined to use force, and the questions at issue have been referred to the mediation of Italy.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area has been passed.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Prior to the war Hungary imported merchandise to the value of approximately £85,000,000, and exported approximately £75,000,000 annually; in the year 1916 the imports amounted to about K. 3,220,000,000 and the exports to about K. 2,650,000,000. Taking an average exchange equivalent, based on Zurich quotation for the year 1916, these amounts may be taken as £80,500,000 and £66,250,000 respectively. There is a British-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce at Budapest, and there are openings for trade in chemicals, machinery, hardware, small tools, iron mill products, leather, and textiles. Hungarian (or German) is the language in which business letters should be written.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

The pre-war revenue of Hungary was about 2,250 million *Korona* (£93,750,000), whereas the estimated revenue according to the Budget for the year 1921–2 amounts to 20,296,000,000 *Korona* (£17,000,000). The public debt stood at 6,000,000,000 *Korona* (£250,000,000), and its present amount may be estimated at about 800,000,000,000 *Korona*, but this is dependent on exchange conditions and subject to decisions that may be given by the Reparations Commission, which has not yet begun to sit in Budapest.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 926,000 (1920). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

The value of the *Korona* has fluctuated during 1921 between K. 750 and K. 3,000 per £1 sterling; it averaged K. 1,300 for the year 1920–21.

BRITISH LEGATION, Budapest.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Thomas Beaumont Hohler, C.B., C.M.G. (1921).....£4,000
2nd Sec., John Balfour.
3rd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Commercial Secretary, R. J. E. Humphreys.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULATE.

Budapest—Vice-Consul, B. P. Sullivan.

FLAG: Red, white, green.

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2½ days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, G. Björnson; Benedikt Sveinsson; Magnus Kristjansson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was estimated in 1918 at 92,000.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1919): estimated, £2,979,000; exports, £3,571,947. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 18,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.
Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson ...
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson
Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson .....
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristjan Kristiansson .....
Westmann Islands—V.-Consul, Gisli J. Johnsen .....
Transit, 5 days.

ITALY.
(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (October, 1922).

Premier and Minister of the Interior (and Minister of Foreign Affairs, ad int.), *Signor Mussolini.
War, General Diaz duca della Vittoria.
Marine, Admiral Thaon de Revel.
Colonies, Signor Federzoni.
Justice, Signor Oviglio.
Finance, Signor De Stefani.
Treasury, Signor Tangorra.
Public Instruction, Signor Gentile.
Public Works, Signor Carnazza.
Agriculture, Signor de Capitani.
Industry and Commerce, Signor Rossi.
Labour, Signor Cavazzoni.
Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Colonna di Cesaro.
Liberated Territories, Signor Giuriati.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Nov. 1922).
Counsellor, Signor Gabriele Preziosi.
1st Secretary, Signor Francesco M. Taliani, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, Signor Giovanni Balsamo.
3rd Secretary, Signor Marcio Porta.
Military Attaché, Col. Virginio Riggi, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Luigi Bianchi.
Air Attaché, Maj. Nobili Carlo M. Graziani, M.C.
Commercial Attaché, Signor Francesco Giannini.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.
Consul, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Sq., *Vice-Consul*, Cavaliere P. Righetti. [E.C. 2.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland, Germany, and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and by the League of Nations territory of Fiume, Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board). The Vilayet of *Konia* (40,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000) is within the Italian sphere of influence.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silveris found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly. In 1919 the produce of the vines amounted to 770,460,000 gallons, and that of the olive crop (1919) to 25,115,000 gallons. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 millards of lire

*Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Facism*, the *Facisti* (or Fascisti) representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The emblem of the movement is a black shirt.

(£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were 12,800 miles of railway open for traffic; the post-offices numbered 11,314, and there were 35,328 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1917) consisted of 844 steamers (811,660 tons) and 4,464 sailing vessels (261,769 tons). In 1917, 78,101 Italian and 2,257 foreign vessels (total tonnage 15,882,877) entered and 70,016 Italian and 2,260 foreign vessels (15,895,984 tons) cleared at Italian ports. It is proposed to construct a harbour at Ostia, at the mouth of the Tiber, which will convert Rome into a seaport; improvements in the water connexion to Milan are also being taken in hand.

	1919-20.	1922-23.
Budget Revenue *Lire*	8,955,000,000	17,602,000,000
Budget Expenditure	21,215,000,000	20,454,000,000
Public debt (Oct. 31, 1921)		110,302,000,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports	£559,857,000	£538,181,000
Exports	239,406,000	211,267,000
Imports from U.K.	45,326,231	—
Exports to U.K.	17,880,532	—

CAPITAL, Rome. Population (1920), 650,000. Other towns are Naples (723,208), Milan (599,200), Turin (427,733), Palermo (341,656), Genoa (272,077). Trieste (245,000), Florence (232,860), Bologna (172,639), Venice (160,727), Catania (211,699), Leghorn (105,322), Bari (103,522), Padua (105,135), and Ferrara (102,550).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome.
British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £8,000
Counsellor, Howard W. Kennard .....
1st Sec., E. H. J. Leslie, C.M.G. .....
2nd Sec., O. C. Harvey .....
3rd Sec., C. J. W. Torr .....
Hon. Attaché, H. D. Creek .....
Commercial Sec. (*Grade I.*), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E. .....
Do., (*Grade III.*), H. C. A. Carpenter
Naval Attaché, Commd. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, M.B.E. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, Alfred Lemon .....
" *Vice-Consuls*, H. D. Johnson; Edward E. Berry (*acting*) .....
Cirita Vecchia—V.-Cons., J. B. Ingle (*acting*) .....
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson .....
" *Pro-Consul*, Silvio Cirielli. .....
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.....
Brindisi — Vice - Consul, D. Dionisi (*acting*) .....
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, Francesco Cafarelli .....
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.....
Bengasi—Consul (vacant) .....
" *Pro-Consul* (vacant).....
" *Cancellier* (*Hon.*)—L. Ellul ...
Bologna—Consul, W. J. Holmes .....
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis
Sassari—V.-Cons., Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O. .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Placci .....
" *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
Genoa—C.-Gen., Harry L. Churchill, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consuls*, Francis O'Meara; Cyril O. Harrey .....
" *Pro-Consul*, L. S. Leadley.....
Bordighera—Vice-Cons., A. E. Turton
San Remo—V.-Consul, Meysey Turton
" *Pro-Consul*, Itala Scotto...
Savona—Consul, H. C. Swan.....
" *Vice-Consul*, ...
" *Pro-Consul*, Angelo Aschiero
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E. .....
" *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.....
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. J. Bateman
" *Pro-Consul*,
Ancona—V.-Consul, Edward A. Kane
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.....
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost..
Milan—Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell.....
" *Vice-Consul*, E. C. Cartwright ...
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.....
Naples (*S. Italy*)—*Consul-General*, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G. .....
" *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Goldie .....
" *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.....
Castellamare—V.-Cons., E. S. Albanese
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio ...
Palermo (*Sicily*)—*Consul*, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O. .....
" *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck...
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert E. Franck.....
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Mazzara—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Mazzarelli—V.-Consul (vacant) ... .
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Cons.*, Guiseppe Vadala
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, Stefano Trifiletti
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo .....
Pozzallo—V.-C., Francesco P. Giunta
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, (vacant).....
Taormina—Vice-Cons., ...
Terranova—Vice-Cons., Vincenzo Bresmes
" *Pro-Consul*, Francesco Bresmes .....
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Ali .....
Rhodes—Consul, Harold Patteson .....
" *Vice-Consul*, A. Biliotti.....
Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness, ...
" *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari .....

Venice—Vice-Consul, J. T. Anderson...
Tripoli—Consul, J. H. Monahan.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando ...
,, *Hcn. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi
Khoms—Vice-Consul, Joseph Tate.....
Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, ...
H. E. Slaymaker (*actg.*) .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Marchis.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, 7 Via Carlo Felice, *Genoa* (Branches 75 Via delle Terme, *Rome*; 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan*; Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn*; Via A. Depretis, *Naples*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &C.

Colony.	Area.	Population.
Libia	810,000	1,000,000
Eritrea	64,000	380,000
Somaliland	193,000	300,000
Tientsin	20	10,000
Konia	40,000	1,000,000
Total	1,107,020	2,690,000

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Sultan. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, Senator G. de Martino.

Governor of Tripolitana, L. Mercatelli.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Admiral G. Cerrina.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. French and British Somaliland lie between Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. The total area is about 193,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 300,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor, C. Riveri.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

Konia.—Under the *Treaty of Sévres* Italy received from Turkey the right to occupy the Asia Minor district of *Konia* (40,000 square miles) of which, however, the suzerainty remains vested in the Sultan.

JAPAN.
(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.

Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *married* (1922) Princess Nagaka, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi; (*appointed Regent*, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (June 12, 1922).

Prime Minister and Minister of Marine, Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato.
Minister for Home Affairs, Rentaro Mizuno.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Yasuya Uchida.
Minister of Finance, Otohiko Ichiku.
War, Gen. Hanzo Yamanashi.
Justice, Keijiro Okano.
Education, Eikichi Kamada.
Agriculture and Commerce, Kentaro Arai.
Communications, Viscount Toshisada Mayeda.
Railways, Count Enkichi Ohki.

Ambassador in London, Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretaries, Iyemasa Tokugawa, O.B.E.; Takezo Okamato.
2nd Secretary, Gicho Nishisawa.
3rd Secretaries, Kanekagu Okada; Kojiro Inoué; Katsutaro Miyasaki; Kiyoshi Yamagata; Kikusuke Minetomo; Katsusaburo Sasaki.
Attachés, Yakichiro Suma; Yokichi Okuma; Takemi Miura; Nobushiro Sugiyama; Asanosuke Kimura.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Tamaki Tosu, C.B.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Lt.-Comdr. Minoru Sonoda.

Military Attaché, Col. Ren-ichiro Okamoto.
Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Kwanji Tsuneoka.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori, C.B.
Commercial Attaché, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 116, Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
Asst. do., Torao Wakamatsu.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Hikogoro Yunoki; Saburo Kasahara; Chuhei Unno; Tsuneo Hattori.
Commercial Chancellor (Gresham House, E.C. 2), Takashi Kato.
Consul-General (*London*), Kihei Ohta, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), Saizo Mashiko.
" (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
" (*Middlesbrough*), Waynman Dixon.
" (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiū-shū, Hokkaidō or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 235,886 square miles, with a population (Oct. 1920) of 77,005,510 The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 300,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1921 the home grown crop amounted to 273,000,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit, for the most part of inferior quality, is abundant; English fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are being produced.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain and bronze, and shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 199 in 1920. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 8,196 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1920, in addition to 1,313 miles open in Korea, 1,221 miles in Formosa and 97 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine consisted in 1921 of 2,957 steamers above 20 tons (777 of them over 1,000 tons), and 2,825 sailing vessels over 100 tons. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1920 was 55,870,105 (24,527 vessels). The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In 1920 there were 7,900 post offices dealing with 3,401,046,565 postal packets, and 33,179 miles of telegraph line carrying 76,688,703 messages outwards.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace effective was reduced in 1922 to 212,731 all ranks. The war strength is: First line, field army, 539,922; second line, fully trained, about 1,250,000. The *Navy* includes 11 battleships (5 to be scrapped), 7 battle cruisers (3 to be scrapped), 26 coast defence (8 to be scrapped), 12 light cruisers, 95 destroyers, 20 torpedo boats and 31 submarines (July, 1922). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities, which is largely devoted to the study of European languages. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka).

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Estimated Revenue:—		
Ordinary	£126,576,774	*£126,425,780
Extraordinary	40,342,639	35,350,831
Estimated Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	£90,598,860	*£92,426,375
Extraordinary	76,320,553	69,296,572

Debt (Mar. 31, 1922):—

Internal	*Yen* 4,595,652,445
External	1,387,712,107
Total	5,983,364,552

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is taken at 2s. 0½d. for the purpose of conversion, but in July, 1922, its value was 2s. 1 15/16d.

Trade:—

	1920.	1921.
Imports.....	*Yen 2,336,100,000	*Yen 1,614,154,832
Exports.....	1,948,400,000	1,252,837,715
Imports from U.K.	26,185,620	184,306,843
Exports to U.K. ...	29,870,724	32,772,308

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,654,398 inhabitants (1920). Imports, *Yen* 60,366,731; exports, *Yen* 35,172,945, in 1920. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1921–22), *Yen* 114, 956,859.

CAPITAL, Taihoku. Population (1920), 162,782.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 88,747. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1921–22) *Yen* 14,045,806.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population, 667,383. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1920), *Yen* 81,211,303; exports, *Yen* 115,030,780. Estimated revenue, *Yen* 15,947,658, (1921–22).

CAPITAL, Dairen. Population (1920), 238,715.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1920) of 56,712.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 17,288,989 (Dec. 1920); there are about 347,850 (Dec. 1920) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. About 10,588,985 acres are under cultivation, the staple agricultural products being rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is 1,379 miles. Estimated revenue, *Yen* 157,356,717, and expenditure (1921–22), *Yen* 157,342,289.

Imports into Korea, 1920 ..... *Yen* 249,286,544
Exports from Korea, 1920 ..... ,, 197,020,094

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been allocated to Japan. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 48,505 natives and 3,671 Japanese (1920).

Shantung.—The German possessions in the *Shantung Peninsula* of China (Kiao-Chao, &c.), were allocated to Japan, and their restoration to China is under consideration.

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population (Oct., 1920), 2,173,162. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,252,972; Kiôto, the ancient capital, 591,305; Nagoya, 429,990; Kobé, 608,628; Yokohama, 422,942; Hiroshima, 160,504; Nagasaki, 176,554; Hakodate, 144,740; Kanazawa, 129,320; Kure, 130,354.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, H. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O. .....
1st Secretary, J. H. S. Birch
3rd Secretaries, K. T. Gurney and H.F.B.Maxse.
Japanese Counsellor, H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. .....
Commercial Sec. (Yokohama), H. A. F. Horne .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. M. Colvin, C.B.E., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. S. G. Piggott, D.S.O., R.E. .....
Asst. Japanese Secretary, H. A. Macrae
Archivist, H. E. R. Warton. .....
Archivist and Accountant, A. W. McLean, M.V.O. .....
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, E. L. S. Gordon
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex ...
Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster ...
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, O.B.E. .....
Nagasaki—Consul, O. White .....
Karatsu—Consular Agent, A. Carnduff (*actg.*).
Shimonoseki — Consular Agent, T. C. Robertson (*acting*) .....
Osaka—Consul, G. B. Sansom.....
Söeul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. B. Cunningham.....
Tamsui: Formosa—Cons., G. H. Phipps
Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Boulter.....

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*viâ* Vancouver, 23 days; *viâ* Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KHIVA.

(Khorezm.)

The *National Soviet Republic of Khorezm*, fotmerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara, Turkestan and the Kirghiz Republic,

* The local exchange value of the *yen* is taken at 2*s.* 0¼*d.* for the purposes of conversion, but in July, 1922, its value was 2*s.* 1 15/16*d.*

and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 800,000, of whom about half are nomads. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive. The capital (Khiva) has about 10,000 inhabitants. The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with *Soviet* Russia (Sept. 30, 1920).

KURDISTAN.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste.
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Z. A. Meierovics.

Minister in London, G. W. Bisseneek, 24 Gledhow Gardens, South Kensington, S.W. 5.
Sec. of Legation, J. Gilbert.
Consul-General, E. Bihrinsch, 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

A Baltic Republic in the basin of the Dvina river and round the Gulf of Riga, includes the former Russian Provincial government of Courland, and parts of Livonia and Latgale, the area being about 28,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,750,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with over 1,000 lakes, of which the largest is Lake Peipus. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance.

The seat of government is Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina river, with an estimated population of 570,000, other centres being Libau (100,000) and Windau (50,000) on the Baltic coast, and Mitau (50,000) and Dwinsk (90,000) near the Southern (Lithuanian) frontier.

The legislature consists of a single Chamber Assembly of 150 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, and the President of the Assembly is President of the Republic. The executive is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

CAPITAL, Riga.

FLAG: Red, white, red, with sun's rays above the letter "L" and three stars.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia (*also to Lithuania and Esthonia*) John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
2nd Secretary, R. J. F. Sulivan.
Chief of Military Mission, Maj. R. B. Gooduen, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, J. Lowden.
" *Pro-Consul*, W. D. Addison.
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter (*temp.*).

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1920–1924), C. D. B. King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920.
Vice-President, S. A. Ross.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, T. G. Fuller.
War & Interior, T. Harris (*acting*).
Education, Bernard W. Payne, M.D.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (*lent by Govt. of U.S.A.*), Sidney de la Rue (*acting*).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Sec. of Legation, C. W. Dresselhuys.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, Liverpool.
Commercial Attaché and Consul, J. T. Grein, 27 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50′, a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is

an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia; of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1920.	1921.
Revenue, Customs	£65,560	£51,205
Internal	33,275	36,411
Post Office	10,695	2,779
Expenditure	121,105	107,109
External Debt	335,000	343,540
Imports	400,480	256,604
Exports	...	170,745
Imports from U.K.	281,090	54,444
Exports to U.K.	208,890	112,138

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—Chargé d'Affaires and Cons.-Gen., E. H. G. Shepherd.....
" *Vice-Consul*, A. S. Paterson (*acting*).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *suc.* Nov. 12, 1858.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1921), 693,270,520 *francs*; expenditure 633,491,520 *francs*; debt 345,849,520 *francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).
Premier and Foreign Affairs, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.

Minister in London, Thomas Naroushevitch, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.

The former Russian Governments of Kovno and Vilna and portions of Grodno, Moghilev and Vitebsk were united in 1918 as the *Republic of Lithuania* (Lietuva). The Republic is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg, Poland and *Soviet* Russia, on the E. by *Soviet* Russia, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic being about 40,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 5,000,000. The future of the districts of Memel and Tilsit is to be settled by the League of Nations, as between Lithuania and its S. neighbour, Poland.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly of 112 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. The seat of government is Vilna, on the Viliya river, a tributary of the Niemen (pop. 210,000) connected by railway with Riga (Latvia), Petrograd, and Warsaw (Poland); Kovno, on the Niemen, has a population of 95,000, other centres being Grodno (60,000), Memel, on the Baltic (35,000), Suvalki (30,000), and Shavli (30,000).

CAPITAL, Vilna.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, John Charles Tudor Vaughan, C.M.G., M.V.O, (1922).
Vilna—British Chargé d'Affaires, Lt.-Col. R. B. Ward.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.
Minister of State, M. Reuter.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. A. B. Pescatore.
Consulate-General in London, 37 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, 23 Nov., 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1921 was estimated at 63,808,926 francs, expenditure 149,773,345 francs; debt (1 Jan., 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.
British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922).
Consul-General, M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEMEL.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and the Allied Powers entrusted the government to a commission. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.
British Vice-Consul, Memel, Reginald Le May.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President, Alvaro Obregon, *assumed office* Dec. 1, 1920.

CABINET (Dec. 1, 1920).
Minister of the Interior, Gen. P. E. Calles.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Alberto J. Pani.
Finance, Señor A. de la Huerta.
Communications, Gen. Amado Aguirre.
Industry and Commerce, Señor Miguel Alessio Robles.
War, General Francisco R. Serrano.
Education, Señor José Vasconcelos.

Legation, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Consul-General in London, Senor Don A. Mascarañas, 25, Craven Road, W. 2.
Liverpool—Consul, Señor Don Rafael Ayeleyra, 51 South John Street.
Glasgow—Consul, Señor Don Filiberto Valero, 30, Hill Street.

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87 to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1827. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Ituerbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration o neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, has caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration until foreign interests are treated with the respect customary among enlightened nations. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments,

service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold *pesos* (=$254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1922)	$216,000,000
Estimated expenditure		327,000,000
Total Exports	(1919)	£36,730,000
Total Imports	(1919)	£16,461,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£1,348,230	£4,566,207
Exports to U.K.	7,173,840	13,444,493
Imports from U.S.	$131,455,100	$195,000,000
Exports to U.S.	148,926,376	180,000,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659.

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant) £2,500
In charge of H.M. Legation, H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N.
Assist. Do., Eng.-Com. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. H. K. Bethell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, N. King ..
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. J. Fowler (*acting*) ...
,, ,, C. G. Rickards. .....
,, ,, F. J. Wilson (*acting*) ...
Chihuahua—Vice-Cons., Thomas Dale ...
Durango—Vice-Cons., W. W. Graham...
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden
Gomez Palacio and Torreon—Vice-Cons. Patrick O'Hea .....
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, Capt. P. G. Holms .....
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop...
Guaymas and Sta. Rosalia—Vice-Cons., J. Davidson .....
Progreso—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron...
Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, J. R. A. Stevens .....
Puebla—Vice-Cons., W. Hardaker .....
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, G. C. Palmer (*acting*) .....
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill .....
Mazatlan—V.-Con., G. E. S. Watson ...
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson
Tampico—Cons., A. J. de C. Rivers, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford ...
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford
,, *Pro-Consul*, James M.L. Mackay
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffery.....
San Luiz Potosi—V.-Cons., Dr. H.E. Nolan
Tuxpan—Vice-Consul, E. G. S. Strong...
Vera Cruz—Consul, John Hutchison .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. R. Hogg .....
Orizaba—Vice-Cons., S. W. Stacpoole ...
Puerto Mexico—V.-Cons. Dr. J.J. Sparks.

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Anthony, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess of Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre of Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a daughter, Princess Antoinette, *born* Dec. 28, 1921.
Minister of State, Raymond Le Bourdon.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, W. 1.
Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. Attwell-Smith (Monte Carlo).

MONTENEGRO. *See* YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *proclaimed* Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911-1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—From the end of the 8th century A.D. until the year 1912 Morocco was

ruled by a despotic Amir or Sultan of various dynasties, that of Filali having reigned since 1649. The imperial umbrella (the symbol of sovereignty) was passed on by nomination, and the rule was arbitrary and unchecked by any civil limits. The country was subject to European intervention at many periods, and during the closing years of the nineteenth century the dominant power in the country was France, whose Algerian territory formed the eastern boundary. By the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 Great Britain had recognised the predominance of French rights, but in 1905 Germany exhibited an interest in Moroccan affairs, and at the *Algeciras Conference* in January, 1906, an attempt was made by the Powers to define the various interests, and to establish order in the country by means of an organised police force. Between 1906 and 1911 there were frequent conflicts between French troops and Moroccan tribesmen, and in 1908 internal dissensions led to the defeat and deposition of the Sultan Abd el Aziz IV. by his brother Hafid, who eventually triumphed and was recognised by the Powers in 1909. In 1912 Sultan Hafid abdicated and accepted a pension from France, and was succeeded by his brother Moulai Yusef.

France is the paramount power in Morocco, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. *Ceuta*, in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and there are several *presidios* along the Mediterranean (or Rif) coast, while the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. Pending further negotiations the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body. In the Spanish zone there have been tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, Casablanca, and Mogador; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal *Harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Melhedia, and Mogador.

	1917.	1918.
Total Imports ..... *fcs.*	365,500,000	430,800,000
Total Exports	132,500,000	140,100,000
	1919.	1920.
Exports to U.K.	£816,722	£1,647,136
Imports from U.K....	4,123,688	4,938,246

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, about 120,000.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (100,000), Mequinez (56,000), Rabat and Sallee (50,000), Tangier (45,000), Casablanca (60,000), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (25,000), and Saffi (24,000).

Tangier—British Agent and Consul-General, Malcolm Arnold Robertson, C.M.G. (1921) £3,000
2nd Secretary, W. M. Codrington.
Interpreter and Secretary, A. Irwin, C.M.G.
Vice-Consuls, G. C. Alchin; C. G. Hope-Gill; H. B. Johnstone.
Pro-Consul, L. Morillo.
Arzilar—Consular-Agent, I. L. Benshiton.
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, N. C. E. H. Taylor.
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, W. A. Fox-Strangways.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Albert F. Morillo.
Casa-Blanca—Consul, C. E. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. H. Broome.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. F. Green (*acting*).
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Henry P. Griffin.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.
Rabat—Consul, E. G. Lomas.
Pro-Consul, Elias Bensande.
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. G. Chick (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, E. La Fontaine Hunot.
Fez—Vice-Consul, Charles Weston (*acting*).
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO, Tangier. *Sec.*, L. J. Brown.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NEPAL. (*See* page 629).

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 7, 1918).

Minister of Interior (*and of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, ad interim*), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruys de Beerenbrouck.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer Dr. H. A. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, M. S. de Graaff.
Justice, Dr. Th. Heemskerk.
War, M. J. J. C. van Dyk.
Ways and Communications, Prof. G. J. van Swaay.
Finance, Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer.
Education, Dr. J. Th. de Visser.
Labour, Prof. P. J. M. Aalberse.
Navy, M. E. P. Westerveld.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, R. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Naval Attaché, Capt. K. F. Sluys.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s'J. Jacob.
Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.
Consul-Gen., J. A. Schuurman (*acting*), 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, J. A. Schrikker.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1922, of 7,029,881. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seeds, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Dec. 31, 1921, consisted of 688 steam and motor vessels and 32 motor schooners, tonnage 2,230,474. In 1921, 11,500 vessels (40,403,000 cubic metres) entered, and 11,600 vessels (40,348,000 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 21,500 men, producing a first-line army of 170,000, or (including landsturm) 315,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1921, of 100 ships (7 of them ironclads, and 6 protected cruisers).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 95 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial, Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

	1920.	1922.
Revenue (Budget) ...	*fl.604,832,447	*fl.590,865,700
Expenditure (Budget)	611,358,605	638,948,405
Public Debt (1920) :—		
Interest-bearing Funded Debt.		
(1) Ordinary	fl.1,074,166,000	
(2) War-crisis Debt	961,090,000	
Non-interest-bearing Floating Debt	719,498,000	
Total	†fl.2,754,754,000	

	1920.	1921.
Imports	fl.3,367,471,685	fl.2,240,219,103
Exports	1,748,513,401	1,369,598,600
Imports from U.K.	£62,138,433	—
Exports to U.K.	39 253,702	—

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1922), 691,356; and Rotterdam, population (1922), 528,034.
COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1922), 364,916.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).

British Minister, Sir Charles Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1922) £5,000
1st Secretary, H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G. .....
3rd Secretary, Sir Adrian W. M. Bailie, Bart. .....
Commercial Secretary (16, Kettingstraat, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E. .....
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. A. Wells, R.N.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. A. C. Temperley, C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Archivist, Francis A. Chambers .....
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. R. A. C. Bevan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

The Hague—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransom .....
Batavia (*Java*)—*Consul-General*, J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. W. Robertson (*acting*)
,, *Commercial Agent*, H. A. N. Bluett
Koepang—Cons. Agent, Charles M. Pilliet
Macassar (*Celebes*)—*V.-Cons.*, Lazarus S. Arathoon.....
Medan and Sabang (*Sumatra*)—*Cons.*, A. L. Mathewson .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. L. Simon.....
Padang (*Sumatra*)—*V.-Cons.* H. Levison
Samarang—Vice-Cons., A. R. King ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, Capt. C. M. Warren
Sourabaya—V.-Cons., J. Bailey .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. D. Stewart .....

* fl.12·106 = £1 (normal). Oct. 1922, fl.11·37 = £1.
† An act of Oct. 22, 1919, authorized a forced loan of 450,000,000 fl., bearing interest at 5 p.c. and redeemable at par in 1934.

Curaçao—Consul, Jacob Thielen.....
Paramaribo—See *Surinam*.
Rotterdam—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. J. Gorst, M.C.; Johannes W. van Dyk; A. W. J. Muller; F. W. Harewood (*temp.*); Norman Smith (*acting*) .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. S. Demange .....
Dordrecht—Vice-Con., J. G. Vriesendorp
Flushing — Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne .....
Helder—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Maastricht—Vice-Consul (vacant) .....
Amsterdam — Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.**s**. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Oxley .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Reginald Milburn .....
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman
Vmuiden—V.-Cons., S.C.L. Reygersberg
Surinam—Vice-Cons, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. .....
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, Charles Spence

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.
POPULATION, 47,203,639.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop. about 140,000) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celèbes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA, with a total area of 738,000 square miles, and a population (1917) of 47,203,639, of whom as many as 34,157,000 live in the islands of Java and Madura. JAVA and MADURA (customs receipts, 1917, 17,174,995 florins) produce a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing sugar (26,744,550 piculs produced in 1921), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1919) a colonial army of 1,449 officers and 39,521 men. The colonial revenue for 1920 was about 669,800,000 guilders and the expenditure about 683,000,000 guilders. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1919, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 2,162,246,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 679,832,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1919, 8,996,144 guilders; exports, 7,987,870 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1919) 105,765 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 7,036,835 guilders; exports, 4,194,654 guilders; population, 34,021) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,628 (imports, 1,654,532 florins; exports, 876,456) florins.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1920.
Exports to U.K.	£35,020,944
Imports from U.K.	23,661,768

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President (1920–1923), Diego Manuel Chamorro, *assumed office*, Jan. 1, 1920.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos.

Chargé d'Affaires (*London Legation*), Eduardo Perez-Triana, 49 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.
Consul in London, Esteban M. Vargas, 65 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Wyness B. Gauld.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, besides the Mosquitos, who are mostly in a primitive state.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, rice, beans, sugar, cocoa, and tobacco; large quantities of foodstuffs are imported, in addition to cottons and other manufactures from the United States.

There are 146 miles of railway open, and 1,591 miles of telegraph. Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief commercial port.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1921.
Public revenue	*C$2,794,029
Public expenditure	2,778,518
External debt (Feb. 1, 1922)	5,891,927
Internal debt (do.)	3,451,500
Exports	8,070,949
Imports	5,309,902
Exports to U.K.	109,474
Imports from U.K.	654,426

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., H. W. Gaisford (Guatemala).
Managua—Consul, T. I. Rees.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. I. Thompson.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees (*acting*).

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.
Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

* C$ = Cordoba, worth $1 U.S.

CABINET (Oct. 11, 1922).

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, O. Blehr.
Foreign Affairs, J. L. Mowinckel.
Agriculture, H. Five.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, Olsen Nalum.
Justice, A. Holmboe.
Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, L. Oftedal.
Public Works, O. Mjelde.
Social Affairs, R. O. Mortensen.
Defence, Maj.-Gen. I. Aavatsmark.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.
Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.
1st Secretary, Th. V. Auce.
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. Scott Hansen.
Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.
Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 22 Great St. Helens, E.C. 3.
Vice-Consul, C. Kruse Jensen.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important are cod and herring; the exports of these with other sea-products and fish-oil were valued at 163,244,000 kroner in 1921. The mineral products are increasing, the total value won in 1920 being 28,185,000 kroner. Timber-dressing, mechanical engineering, textile manufactures, ship-building, pulp-making, and electro-chemical products are the principal departments of Norwegian industry. The exports of produce of the forests were valued at 141,544,000 kroner in 1921. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, matches, fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is 138,500 all ranks, and the war effective is about 420,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 15 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 29 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 4 submarines, and 10 minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1920 by 1,550 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1921 was 2,141 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1920, was 16,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1922, consisted of 3,840 vessels, of 1,638,700 net tons. During the War, Norwegian vessels of 1,237,200 tons were sunk by torpedo or mine, and 1180 (824 Norwegians) seamen were killed; in addition, 69 vessels of 60,800 tons and 943 seamen are "not accounted for," and are presumed to have been destroyed by torpedo or mine.

	1919–20. *Kroner.*	1920–21. *Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	380,900,100	402,242,800
Expenditure	341,306,200	477,206,700
Public Debt (June 30, 1920)	1,129,605,110	1,215,959,729

	1920.	1921.
Total imports	3,021,000,000	1,461,000,000
Total exports	1,242,000,000	638,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	£35,482,361	
Exports to U.K. (1920)	23,819,349	

CAPITAL, Christiania. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,341.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir Mansfeldt de C. Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1911) £4,500
2nd Secretary, W. St. C. H. Roberts.
3rd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Translator, W. H. Weedon (*temp.*) .....
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Christiania—Consul, E. G. Cable .....
Vice-Cons., N. Vorley; Paul Rochussen
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird .....
†*Aalesund—V.-Cons.*, Otto Tyrholm .....
‡*Arendal—Vice-Consul*, Emil Kallevig.....
Bergen—Consul, H. C. Dick, M.B.E. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. H. C. Kelham .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. G. Pinnock (*acting*)
,, *Vice-Consul*, Einar Gran (*acting*) ...

* 18 kroner = 1 £.
† Under the superintendence of Bergen.
‡ Under the superintendence of Christiania.

Bodö—Vice-Cons., M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
†*Christiansand — Vice-Con.*, Carl Reinhardt ....
**Christiansund — Vice-Consul*, J. C. Loennechen....
†*Drammen—Vice-Cons.*, Johannes Sveaas
†*Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul*, W. J. Thompson ....
†*Fredrikstad — Vice-Cons.*, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E. ....
**Haugesund—V.-C.*, Johannes Sundfor ...
†*Larvik—Vice-Consul*, O Johannsen .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen .....
**Lofoten (Svolvær) — Vice-Consul*, John Berg ....
†*Mandal—Vice-Cons.*, H. P. Tallaksen ...
**Molde—Vice-Consul*, Peter F. Dahll .....
†*Moss —Vice-Consul*, Johan J. H. Vogt ...
**Namsos—V.-C.*, Theodor Sommerschield
**Narvik—Vice-Cons.*, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
†*Porsgrund—V.-Cons.*, Christen Knudsen
†*Risör—Vice-Consul*, A. F. Finne .....
†*Sarpsborg —Vice-Con.*, Alfred Chappell
†*Skien—Vice-Consul*, C. Stousland .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.....
**Stavanger—Vice-Cons.*, T. D. Spence .....
†*Tönsberg—Vice-Cons.*— H. Waalmann ....
**Tromsö—Vice-Cons.*, O. Hoegh (*acting*)...
**Trondhjem—V.-Con.*, Francis Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen.....
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen .....

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

* Under the superintendence of Bergen.
† Under the superintendence of Christiania.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

President (1920-1924), Belisario Porras, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1920.

MINISTRY (Nov. 14, 1918.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Rodolfo Chiari.
Foreign Affairs, Narciso Garay.
Finance, Eusebio A. Moralez.
Public Instruction, Jeptha Duncan.
Public Works (*Fomento*), Juan A. Jimenez.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Don Juan B. Chevalier, Cooper Building, Church Street, Liverpool.
Consul in London (*and Chargé d'Affaires*), Don C. R. Zachrisson V., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population (1920) was 401,428. The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coffee, tobacco, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

Revenue (1921–22)	£1,065,000
Expenditure (1921–22)	1,540,000
Imports (1921)	2,396,871
Exports (1921)	512,931

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£219,023	£538.236
Exports to U.K.	250,261	228,476

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, was $8,096,039 (U.S.Cy.).
The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population, 37,000.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., A. P. Bennett, C.M.G. (1919) (also to Costa Rica) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. S. R. Bailey, D.S.O., R.N.
Asst. ditto Eng.-Comm. H. A Brown, R.N. .....
Archivist, H. W. Gunningham .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consul, E. S. Humber .....
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Fonton
Colon—Consul, Constantine Graham. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. W. Border (*actg.*) ...

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days, or from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; *viâ* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.
Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope) in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.
British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary (*Special Mission*), Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (1922).
1st Secretary, C. J. F. Dormer.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (*ad interim*), Dr. Eusebio Ayala.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandre Arce.
Finance, Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Justice and Instruction, D. Eliséo da Rosa.
War and Marine, Col. Manuel Rojas.
Interior, Dr. Rogelis Ibarra.

Minister in London, Señor Don José P. Montero.
Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 14, Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6° 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 75,700 square miles, and it contains a population of about 800,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its inde-

pendence of Spain, and from 1814–1842 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840–1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Cord*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, yerba maté, oranges, timber, quebracho extract, hides and cassava (mandioca), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1921-2.
Revenue (Estimate)	£801,066
Expenditure (do.)	820,574
Foreign Debt (Dec. 31, 1921)	1,259,263
Internal Debt (do.)	439,067

	1920.	1921.
Imports	£2,623,701	£1,671,784
Exports	3,037,116	1,863,344
Imports from U.K.	521,163	349,784
Exports to U.K.	95,900	2,266

Exchange (Aug., 1922), for cheques on London, about $230 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 80,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922).

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec.) and Chargé d'Affaires (in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

Sovereign, Sultan Ahmed Mirza, Shah, *b.* June 29, 1898; *suc.* July 17, 1909; *crowned* July 21, 1914.

Heir Presumptive, Mohammed Hassan Mirza, *b.* Feb. 19, 1899.

CABINET (June, 1922).

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ghavam os Saltaneh.
Justice, Mochar os Saltaneh.
Finance, Fahim ol Molk.
Education and Health, Motashim es Saltaneh.
Commerce and Public Works, Amid os Saltaneh.
Posts and Telegraphs, Vahid ol Molk.
War, Sa. dar Sepah.

Envoy Extry. and Minister Plenp. in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
Counsellor, Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh.
1st Sec., Fathollah Khan Noury Monazem es Saltaneh.
3rd Secs., Ebrahim Khan Gharagozlou; Abdol Hossein Khan Ansari.
Attaché, Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah.
Hon. Attachés, Gholam Hossein Khan Sadri Farid es Saltaneh; Prince Anowshiravan Mirza Salour.
Consul-General in London, Sir Harry Foster, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. ms., with a population estimated at 10,000,000. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests. On Aug. 9, 1919, this Agreement was superseded by a Treaty between Great Britain and Persia, by which Great Britain agrees to respect the integrity of Persia, and to provide a loan of £2,000,000, in return for the security of diplomatic and commercial relations between the two countries, and for the purpose of establishing order and developing the resources of the State. This agreement was, however, never put into force, and was denounced by the Persian Government (with the concurrence of Great Britain) in Feb., 1921.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously

granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are only 8 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals. The cost of carriage is, therefore, very heavy. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *viâ* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The principal towns are Tehran (pop. 210,000), Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000). The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah, who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914).

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. The apparent increase in the trade figures is due to the fall in the exchange. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 50 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *viâ* Baghdad. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade.
(In thousands of krans.)

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913–14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914–15	499,323	396,058	895,381
1915–16	464,108	377,135	841,243
1916–17	494,771	433,895	928,666
1917–18	468,066	338,714	806,780
1918–19	476,287	270,869	747,156
1919–20	629,793	367,817	997,610
1920–21	482,352	355,617	837,969

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling; in 1920–21 the exchange value was about 4¾*d.*, the previous year it was about 8¾*d.* The following figures are given to show the shares of various countries in Persia's trade:—

Imports.		Exports.	
Country.	%	Country.	%
British India	40·0	Egypt	34·2
Great Britain	31·3	Russia	20·5
Russia	13·5	Turkey	14·0
Egypt	5·8	British India	13·3
Turkey	2·6	Great Britain	8·8
Other countries	6·8	United States	3·6
		Other countries	5·6
	100·0		100·0

In 1920–21 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, tea, iron and steel goods; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol, cotton fabrics, fruit, pile carpets, and opium. In the last pre-war year 55 per cent. of Persia's imports came from Russia, against 13·5 in 1919–20.

CAPITAL, Tehran.

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary & Consul-General, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., C.M.G. £5,000
Counsellor, E. St. J. D. Monson (*acting*)
2nd Secretary, R. H. Hadow, M.C. .....
3rd Secretary, M. H. Huxley .....
Oriental Secretary, W. A. Smart .....
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G. .....
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. M. Saunders, D.S.O. .....
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D. ....
Registrar, F. Humphreys .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Vice-Consuls, G. T. Havard; A. C. Trott (*acting*); A. J. Gardener (*acting*); A. S. Calvert (*acting*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
Kasvin—Vice-Consul, E. J. Goodwin.
Resht — Vice-Consuls, N. Worrall; T. V. Brenan (*acting*).
Bushire—Cons.-Gen. & Political Resident, Lt.-Col. A. P. Trevor, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" *Consul*, Maj. G. F. W. Anson, O.B.E.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Mungavin.
Lingah—Consular Agent, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., F. E. Crow, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, A. Binns (*acting*).
Yezd—Vice-Consul, C. E. Treadwell (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, Major A. J. H. Grey.
" *Vice-Consul*, Clarmont P. Skrine
" " (*Hon.*), Nasrullah Khan.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).

Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Burujird—Consular Agent, Haji Mohammet Tagi (*acting*).
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul, Ely B. Soane.
Kerind—Consular Agent, G. E. Baker.
Meshed—Cons.-Gen. and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hopcroft.
Mohammerah—Consul, (vacant).
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. C. Peel.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Capt. T. C. W. Fowle (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, Maj. Davis Heron, C.I.E.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (*acting*).
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E.
Tabriz—Consul, Ernest Bristow.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Charles Stevens.
BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.
Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 630).

PERU.
(República del Perú.)

President (1919–1924), Señor Augusto B. Leguia, *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919.
MINISTRY (March 8, 1921).
Premier and Minister of the Interior, Dr. A. Leguia y Martinez, G.B.E.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alberto Salomón.
Justice and Education, Dr. J. E. Ego Aguirre.
Public Works, Dr. Lauro Curletti.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. Abraham Rodriguez Dulanto.
War, Dr. O. C. Barrós.
Marine, Señor A. Valle Riestra.

Minister in London Senor Dr. Don Agustin G. Ganoza.
Legation, 104 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
1st Sec., Señor Don Dr. Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
2nd Secretary, Senor Dr. Don Juan Mendoza y Almenara.
Civil Attaché, Senor Don José F. Mariateguí.
Honorary Civil Attachés, Senor Dr. Don Enrique Caballero; Senor Don Miguel Lembcke; Senor Don Pedro Beltran.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguia.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don Bruno Bueno.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Carlos Mackehenie.
Do., Southampton, Señor Don Edilberto Anderson.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19° 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882; in 1922 this "Tacna-Arica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty between Peru-Chile. The area of the Republic is estimated at 532,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by the republics of Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton and copper. In Jan.–June, 1922, the U.S.A. sent 41·4 of the imports and took 40·8 of the exports, while the U.K. sent 18·5 per cent. and took 25·1 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1920) was about 1,984 miles. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 5,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, and a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines.

Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1920.	1921.
Public revenue	*£7,926,452	*£5,479,690
Public expenditure	6,995,457	5,660,718
Total Debt	7,110,951	7,825,517
Total imports	18,358,223	15,521,706
Total exports	53,662,378	31,222,322
Imports from U.K.	2,694,195	...
Exports to U.K.	12,681,632	...

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1921), 151,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, A. Cuninghame Grant Duff (1920) £3,000

Naval Attaché, Capt. F. L. Tottenham, C.B.E., R.N. .....

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Commander H. A. Brown, R.N. .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Cons., John H. Lee (*acting*).
Callao—Consul, H. A. Richards.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Hill (*acting*).
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
" *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, G. H. J. Marshall.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, G. P. Nelson (*acting*).
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey (*acting*).
" *Vice-Consul*, G. M. Turner (*acting*).

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* Southampton, 30–35 days, or *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

Chief of the State, Joseph Pilsudski, *born* 1867, *assumed office* November, 1918.

MINISTRY (July 1922).

Premier, J. Nowak.
Foreign Affairs, G. Narutowicz.
Interior, A. Kamienski.
Agriculture, M. Raczynski.
Education, K. Kumaniecki.
Finance, Z. Jastrzebski.
Trade, H. Strassburger.
Public Health, Witold Chodzko.
Railways, M. Marynowski.
Posts and Telegraphs, J. Moszczynski.
Justice, M. Makowski.
Public Works, J. Lopuszanski.
Labour, M. L. Darowski.
War, Lieut.-Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.
Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), John Ciechanowski.
1st Secretary, George Adamkievicz.
2nd do., Count Edward Raczynski.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. George Bardzinski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Financial Attaché, Sir M. de Rutkowski, K.C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, A. Koziell-Poklewski.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 110,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

GOVERNMENT.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1921, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

PRODUCTION.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1919) was 831,700 tons; (1920) 765,020 tons; (1921) 704,870 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, is being organized.

EDUCATION.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000

* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1922) £100.

miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

FINANCE.—The revenue for 1922 was estimated at 458,620,000,000, and the expenditure at 591.634,000,000, shewing a deficit of nearly 133 milliards of Polish marks, which will be partly met by a loan and partly by credit operations. In accordance with laws of Feb. 28, 1919, and Sept. 26, 1922, a new currency (*Zloty*) is being considered, the *Zloty* being of the value of one 3100th of a kilogram of gold.

The capital, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by four magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; its population in 1914 was about 800,000, and in 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Vilna (129,000); Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.

No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.

British Minister, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921).....£4,500
1st Secretary, R. H. Hoare.
3rd ,, P. S. Scrivener; H. L. Farquhar.
Hon. Attaché, C. C. Baring.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Secretary, R. E. Kimens.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. Wells, R.N.
Archivist, C. D. Elphick.

BRITISH CONSULATES.

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerosolimskie), *Consul*, F. Savery; *Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton (*actg.*).
Borysław—Vice-Consul, H. R. Wright.
Lemberg—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead.
Posen—Vice-Consul, R. M. Buchan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President, Antonio José d'Almeida, *assumed office* Oct. 6, 1919.

CABINET (Feb. 6, 1922).

Prime Minister and Interior, Senhor Antonio Maria da Silva.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor Barbosa de Magalhaes.
Justice, Dr. Joao Catanho de Menezes.
Finance, Capt. Albano A. Portugal Durão.
Colonies, Capt. Alfredo Rodriguez Gaspar.
Instruction, Dr. Augusto Pereira Noone.
War, Gen. Antonio X. Correas.
Commerce, Senhor Eduardo Lima Bastos.
Marine, Capt. Victor Hugo de Azeredo Coutinho.
Labour, Senhor Vasto Borges.
Agriculture, Senhor Ernesto Navarro.

Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Senhor M. Texeira-Gomes, G.B.E., 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1.
1st Secretary, Senhor J. A. de Bianchi, O.B.E., 32 Cumberland Mansions, Bryanston Square, W. 1.
2nd Secretaries, Senhor H. G. da Silva; Senhor J. de Lima Santos.
Naval Attaché, Comm. F. Branco.
Military Attaché, Col. A. I. Ferraz, D.S.O.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (*London*), Senhor O. G. Potier, 12, Taviton St., Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul (*London*), Maj. M. C. V. Hurst, Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, W. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1918, 5,566 vessels, of 3,284,995 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of 1 coast-defence ship, 4 protected cruisers, some old pattern gunboats, 4 destroyers, and 3 submarines and 4 gunboats, acquired in England (1920), and 6 ex-Austrian destroyers, manned by about 4,898 sailors.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1921.
Revenue (estimate)	*$211,411,000
Expenditure (estimate)	479,749,000
Total debt (1920)	1,914,044,927
	1919.
Imports	£151,565,000
Exports	47,171,000
Imports from U.K. (1920)	12,051,676
Exports to U.K. (1920)	6,899,451

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 500,276; Oporto had a population (1920) of 215,330.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

British Ambassador, Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913).....£4,000

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 48 5½d.; the present Exchange value (Oct. 10, 1921) is 6¼d.

1st Secretary, H. A. Grant-Watson .....
3rd Secretary, J. V. T. W. T. Perowne
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Assist. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. V. Vivian, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. .....
Hon. Attaché, Sir J. Williams-Drummond, Bart.
Commercial Secretary, Geoffrey Salis.
Translator, R. P. Ray.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Cons.-Gen., G. B. Beak .....
,, *V.-Cons.*, Charles Broughton (*actg.*)
Belem—V.-Cons., Charles J. Ffrench Duff
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos .....
Portimão—V.-Cons., José P. d'Azevedo
Setubal—Vice-Cons., Joaquim P. Fryxell
Chinde—Vice-Consul, G. H. V. Mercier ...
Funchal (Madeira)—Cons., S. E. Kay. M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul* (vacant) .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Bernard England .....
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
,, *V.-Cons.*, Ernest W. Waterfield
Landana—Cons. Agent, A. R. Cadman.
Lobito—Vice-Cons., R. A. Duthie (*actg.*)
Sao Thomé—V.-Cons., P. E. Bunker (*actg.*)
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, H. Hall Hall .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. T. Long .....
Beira—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland
Mozambique—V.-Cons., Frederick Wood
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, F. Basil Boddington (*acting*).
Quilimane—M. Root (*acting*).
Tete—
,, *Consular Agent*, A. J. Correa .....
Macao (China) — Consul - General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, L. C. Hobson.....
Oporto—Consul, Ralph Bernal.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Harold E. Jones.....
Figueira—Vice-Consul, George Laidley
,, *Pro-Consul*, George F. Laidley
Vianna and Caminha — Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.....
Vianna do Castello—Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham .....
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Cons.*, B. C. Morley (*temp.*)
Fayal—Vice-Consul, G. E. Davies.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo...
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul (vacant).
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, J. R. da Silva ...

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 39 Rua do Choupelo, *Oporto* and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1909-10, £223,000; imports, £1,316,000; exports, £220,000.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1920-21, $2,631,981.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1920-21, $803,859; expenditure, $803,859.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1919-20, $2,783,196.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $3,692,000; expenditure, $2,939,846.

SAO THOMÉ and PRINCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue, 1920-21, $1,586,597; expenditure, $1,373,660.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $22,507,000; expenditure, $22,507,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, 1921-22, $13,749,636; expenditure, $13,749,636; total trade, 1917-8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1921).....£3,506,462
Exports to U.K. (1921) 2,023,364

RUMANIA.
(România.)

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (Jan. 19, 1922).

President of Council, Ton T. C. Bratianu.
Foreign Affairs, Ton Duca.
War, Gen. Mardarescо.
Interior, Gen. Vaitoiano.
Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelesco.
Public Worship and Arts, C. Bano.
Public Works, Dr. A. Cosma.
Finance, Vintila Bratiano.
Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinesco.
Commerce and Industry, B. Sassu.
Communications, General Mosoiu.
Justice, J. Th. Florescо.
Labour and Public Welfare, G. G. Marzescо.
Bukovina, I. Nistor; *Bessarabia*, I. Inculetz; *Minorities*, Dr. Zigrea.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Raslu T. Djuvara.
3rd Secretary, M. Nicolas Mishu, jr.

Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonesco.
Consul, M. Marcu Beza.
Honorary do., M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaesco.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Crizana-Maramuresh, Transylvania, with part of the Banat and of the Dobrudja. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexander John Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (53,000 sq. miles) was more than doubled by the inclusion within its borders of *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, *Bukovina*, and part of the *Banat* of Temesvar. The area of the enlarged Kingdom of Rumania may thus be estimated at 122,282 sq. miles, and the 1914 population of 7,000,000 has has been increased to 17,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 8 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1921 was 2,138,148 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (11,888,792 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields number about 50,000 and are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, 1,034,048 tons in 1920, and 1,163,780 tons in 1921. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All estates over 100 hectares have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914–1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea port of Constantza (Dobruja) is linked with the interior by a railway. A European Commission, exercising sovereign powers over the navigation of the Lower Danube, has its seat at Galatz.

	1921-22.
Budget revenue ..... *lei*	7,708,477,296
Budget expenditure	7,708,477,296
Public debt (April 1, 1921)	20,311,293,000
Total imports (1916–17)	£21,000,000
Total exports (1916–17).....	24,200,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports from U.K.	£7,503,205	£5,562,270
Exports to U.K.	3,231,892	3,359,386

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 400,000 in 1919

*At par 25·225 *lei* = £1 (for 1922 values *see* p. 439).

(and of about 800,000 in Aug. 1921). Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauli (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisoara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oaradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesci (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
1st Secretary, J. H. E. V. Millington-Drake
3rd Secretary, H. L. Baggallay.
Mil. Attaché, Col. F. J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. .....
Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Commercial Sec., A. A. Adams, 33 Strada Gen. Gn. Manu (fosta Verde) .....
Registrar, A. P. Marson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bucharest—Consul, L. E. Keyser .....
Braila—V.-Cons., C. H. A. Marriott.....
Galatz—Vice-Consul.(vacant) .....
Constanza—Vice-Cons., Wilfred D. Keith (*acting*) .....
Sulina—V.-Cons., H. Kelsall (G. B. Marshall, *acting*).....
Cluj—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E. .....
Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana .....
Czernowitz—Consul, J. A. Cameron .....
Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIA.

(Rossiya.)

President of the Council of Commissaries of the People, Vladimir Ilitch Ulianov-Lenin, *born* April 23, 1870, *assumed office* Nov. 7, 1917.

Members of the Council :—

War and Marine, Leon D. Bronstein Trotsky.
Foreign Affairs, G. Tchitcherin.
Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.
Justice, Koursky.
Education, Lunatcharsky.
Finance, Krestinsky.
Health, Semashko.
Posts and Telegraphs, Dovgalevsky.
Transport, Dzerzhinsky.
Agriculture, Yakovenko.
Food, Brinkhanov.
Social Welfare, Vinokurov.
Labour, Schmidt.
Interior, Dzershinsky.
Supreme Economic Council, Bogdanov.

Official Agent of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic in Great Britain, M. Krassin, 128 New Bond Street, W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

Offices of the Imperial Russian Embassy in London, Chesham House, S.W. 1.

Prior to the War of 1914–18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The area of *Soviet* Russia may be estimated at 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 square miles, and a census taken under the auspices of the *Soviet* Government in August, 1920, gave a population of about 136,000,000, of whom 47 per cent. were males and 53 per cent. females; estimates appear to have been made for the territories not immediately under the control of the *Soviet* Republic.

The territory of the former *Russian Empire* was diminished as a consequence of the Great War of 1914–18 by the severance of *Poland*, *Finland* and the *Baltic States* (Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania), and the remaining territory now consists of a collection of States, of which the greater number form a confederation, with the *Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic* as the centre. Others are nominally independent, but are bound by treaty or other arrangement to the central government at Moscow, while the *Ukraine*, *Khorezm* (Khiva), *Bokhara*, *Georgia*, *Armenia*, *Azerbaijan*, *White Russia* and the *Far Eastern Republic* have been recognised by *Soviet* Russia as Independent States.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (Capital, Moscow), arose from the military revolution of Nov. 7, 1917, which transferred the power from the Republican Cabinet of Kerensky to "People's Commissioners," appointed by an "All Russia Congress of *Soviets*," the *Soviets* being Councils of delegates elected by workmen, soldiers and peasants throughout the country. The opposing theories of government were known as "Maximalist" and "Minimalist" rule, the *Soviets* claiming to represent the Maximalists or largest class, the Republican Cabinet being accused of representing only the *bourgeoisie*, or smallest (Minimalist) class. The Maximalists or *Bolsheviks* (Bolsheviki = majority) professed to act in the name not only of the people of Russia, but in harmony with a projected "Federation of the Proletariates of the World."*

The military revolution took place during the Great War of 1914–18. It was accompanied by a *débacle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and after granting an armistice they imposed on the *Soviet* government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest Litovsk* (March 2, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies.

The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against governments which were held by them to be representative of Minimalist rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. The principal agency for Bolshevik propaganda abroad is the *Rosta* (Russian Telegraph Agency), which has at its disposal considerable sums derived from the "nationalisation" of the banks and commercial houses of the *bourgeoisie*. Personal propaganda is directed by Koppelmann Semenoff. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*. The money available is derived principally from the sale of jewels of murdered Russian men and women.

victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the Allied Nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the North, from Odessa in the South, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (Bolshevik) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Wrangel, the successor of Denikin in the South. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger of capture, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

The Central Government of pre-War Russia was an absolute autocracy, the country being regarded as the estate of the autocrat and the public revenue as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. Reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constituted 75 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership; and in 1906 the Imperial *Duma* (parliament), elected under the tentative constitution, was opened by the Tsar, but it possessed little authority and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The government in force at the outbreak of the War in 1914 was "Constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy, at the will of the autocrat.

Local Government, on the other hand, was highly developed. In the rural districts (containing 80 per cent. of the inhabitants) the village communities elected councils under the presidency of a *starosta* (mayor), villages being grouped into provinces and thus into governments, with larger elective councils for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the villagers being grouped by voluntary association into districts, usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the Society and distributed at the Co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils under the presidency of a mayor, but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities was overshadowed by the superior authority of the military governor.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction, and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Secondary schools existed only in the great cities, and the eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.* 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the Co-operative Society by the village schoolmistress or by the priest, the *abacus* being employed by the shopkeeper for simple additions of roubles and kopeks by means of movable balls (of different colours) on a wire frame.

For many years a sullen undercurrent of unrest had been noticeable in Russia, particularly among the University students and the educated classes. The movement spread rapidly among the workers and peasants from about the year 1860, and was secretly organised in 1869 as the "Society for the Liberation of the People." The reforms originally demanded were neither anti-dynastic nor revolutionary, but the impatient extremists endeavoured to hasten reform by violent means, and resorted to terrorism and assassination to achieve their aim, which was criticised as a desire to reduce rule to anarchy, and to substitute for existing authority "nothing," as expressed in their nickname. This *Nihilism* was kept in check by a large force of Secret Police, whose methods were generally arbitrary and frequently inhuman, arrest on suspicion of membership of a secret society, or of sympathy with Nihilism, being followed by banishment for life or by penal servitude in the mines of Siberia.

Involved in the War from Aug. 1, 1914, the military forces of the Tsar fought against the armies of the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, owing to the avowed hostility of the *Duma*, the *Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, but the successor nominated by him was not admitted to power, and a provisional government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May 16, 1917, this administration was taken over by a Republican Cabinet under Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled government.

Soviet Russia is governed by the President and Council of the Peoples' Commissaries, in the name of the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Workmen's, Peasants' and Soldiers' delegates, of which the Council is the Central Executive Committee, nominally for the benefit of the People of Russia; but the so-called Bolshevik, or majority, rule is in effect that of a minority, and it is upheld by an army which contains a large proportion of foreign (largely Chinese) mercenaries, by methods in every way as undemocratic as those of Tsardom. "Liberty" is dismissed by the *Soviet* government as a *Bourgeoisie* superstition, and freedom of the Press and free speech are similarly regarded. The most powerful body in the country is a Secret Service Committee, known as the *Tche Ka*, which denounces all who are suspected of Counter-Revolutionary tendencies, and although this body was nominally dissolved in 1922 its activities do not appear to have ceased.

Before the War the annual revenue of the Empire was about 3,500,000,000 *roubles* (at the 1914 rate of exchange 9·458 *roubles* = £1 sterling).

The estimates of *Soviet* Russia for 1918, 1919 and 1920 are as under *in paper roubles*:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Deficit.
1918 ..	15,800,000,000	46,700,000,000	30,900,000,000
1919 ..	50,600,000,000	125,800,000,000	75,200,000,000
1920 ..	150,000,000,000	1,150,000,000,000	1,000,000,000,000

* The Tsar Nicholas II, with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them), were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They were subsequently captured by the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were butchered in cold blood.

showing a deficit for 3 years of 1,106,100,000,000 *paper roubles*. A budget for the first nine months of 1922 showed an expenditure of 1,403,000,000 *gold roubles* and a deficit of 239,000,000 *gold roubles*.

The Russian Debt.

The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under :—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain..	£629,674,406	£34,000,000
To France.....	*Francs* 3,950,000,000	*Francs* 828,700,000
To U.S.A.	$282,136,011	$10,100,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000	*Yen* 20,700,000
To Italy.....	*Lira* 36,123,836	....
To Netherlands..	*Guilders* ..	*Guilders* 59,200,000

In Aug. 1914 there was a gold reserve in the State bank to the value of £176,000,000. All internal and external obligations of the State were repudiated by the *Soviet* government, but in 1921 there were indications of a desire to reconsider the repudiation of the external debt, in order that trade relations might be resumed. The internal debt has been increased by many millions of *roubles* monthly by the indiscriminate issue of paper money, the amount in circulation on April 1, 1922, being stated at 17,250,000,000,000 *roubles*. Before the War of 1914-8 the paper *rouble* was worth about 2*s*. ; on Oct. 4, 1921, the exchange in Moscow was quoted at 231,000 paper *roubles* = £1 sterling, and in July 1922 the rate of exchange was said to be 10,500,000 paper *roubles* to £1. All banks and financial and trading concerns and shipping enterprises have been declared to be the property of the proletariate, and the balances and credits have been dissipated by theft or neglect. Private ownership of land has been abolished and all real estate has been declared proletariate property. The Church was also disestablished and all Church property confiscated by the *Soviet* Government ; while it was reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury that 22 Bishops had been murdered by Bolsheviks from 1917–1920.

The harvest of 1912 produced 21,478,312 tons of wheat, 25,842,956 tons of rye (the staple food of the peasants and workmen), 10,321,593 tons of barley, 15,569,348 tons of oats, 2,354,006 tons of millet, 2,861,106 tons of maize, 37,399,474 tons of potatoes, and 124,466 tons of tobacco. Before the War, Russia was one of the largest exporters of wheat, and produced a surplus of rye ; but in 1921 the crops were reported to be insufficient for home requirements, and over two millions of the inhabitants were reported to be faced with starvation in the winter of 1921–22. The live stock included (1914) 52,052,000 cattle, 72,273,000 sheep, lambs and goats, 14,995,000 pigs, and 34,973,000 horses.

In 1913 the mineral output of Russia was 57,230,000 tons of coal (principally from the Donetz basin), gold, platinum (337 poods of 36lb.), pig iron (7,400,000 tons), copper, quicksilver, salt and lead.

In 1914 the Imports into Russia were valued at 1,100,000,000 *roubles*, and the Exports from Russia at 960,000,000 *roubles*, a total trade (at 9·458 *roubles* = £1) of £217,480,000, the chief imports from the United Kingdom being machinery and coal, the exports to the U.K. being principally cereals, timber, eggs and flax. In March, 1921, the Tenth Communist Congress met at Moscow, and Ulianov Lenin is reported to have declared his abandonment of Communism and conversion to the principle of natural economic development under Trade Treaties with Great Britain and such other Powers as can be induced to enter into similar obligations. At the *Genoa Conference* (May, 1922) the *Bolshevik* delegates failed to give assurances as to the attitude of the *Soviet* Government, and negotiations for loans and trade relations were abortive.

In 1921 the total trade of Russia was about one-tenth of that carried on in 1913. Russian imports were derived as to 35 per cent. from Great Britain, 24 per cent. from Germany, 15·8 per cent. from U.S.A., and 10·1 per cent. from Norway and Sweden. The exports were sent as to 47·9 per cent. to Great Britain, 22·7 per cent. to Latvia, 12·9 per cent. to Norway, and 5 per cent. to Germany.

	1920.	1921.
Imports from U.K. ...	£16,833,383	£7,115,400
Exports to U.K.	35,522,892	...

There were (1913) 46,839 miles of railway with a gross revenue of £112,213,000, 15,261 post offices carrying 2,663,900,000 letters, &c., and 476,177 miles of telegraph wire. Under *Soviet* administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1918 the deficit was 6,000,000,000 *roubles*, in 1919 more than twice that amount, and in 1920 it was 51,000,000,000 *roubles*. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Petrograd, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *viâ* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus ; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovka. The projected *Amur Railway*, when completed, will connect Stryetensk with Khabarovka, and the Trans-Siberian line will thus connect the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through the autonomous Republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *viâ* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *viâ* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in *European Russia* about 150,000 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-third by rafts. In Asiatic Russia there are 85,000 miles of waterway, of which 20,000 miles are navigable. Some 175,000 persons were engaged in the traffic (1910), the vessels numbering (in 1910) 4,000 steamers and 23,000

sailing vessels. In 1906 the ships and rafts carried over 400,000,000 tons of goods.

The principal ports of *Soviet* Russia are Petrograd and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland; Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterinsk in the Kola River (Murmansk); and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1914 of about 1,500,000, reduced by famine, assassination and misrule to about 700,000 in 1920. PETROGRAD (before the War "St. Petersburg") the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1721, had a population in 1914 of 2,000,000 (estimated at 1,000,000 in 1920). Other centres are Saratov (240,000), Rostov (200,000), Ivanovno-Voznesensk (170,000), Samara (150,000), Tula (135,000), Yaroslavl (130,000), Nijni-Novgorod (120,000), Vitebsk (100,000), Gomel (100,000), Ufa (100,000), Perm (100,000), and Tsaritsin (100,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

Republics in Federation with Soviet Russia.—The following governments have been set up since the dissolution of the Russian Empire. Their existence has been recognized by *Soviet* Russia, but their autonomy is limited, *Foreign Affairs*, *Foreign Trade*, and *War* being excluded from the Local government and reserved for the Federal Authority at Moscow; while the military forces in the various states are under the orders of the "All Russia Extraordinary Commission."

The Crimean Republic, consisting of the Crimean peninsula (the ancient Tauric Chersonese), created by decree Oct. 8, 1921, with its capital at Simferopol (population about 85,000), the chief port being Sevastopol (population about 62,000), on the Black Sea.

The Daghestan Republic, bounded on the south by Georgia and Azerbaijan and on the east by the Caspian, with the Gorsky Republic as a western neighbour. The capital is Derbent (population 35,000) on the Caspian.

The Gorsky (Mountain) Republic, bounded on the east by Daghestan and the Caspian, and on the south by Kabardá Province and Georgia. Capital, Vladikavkaz (population 80,000) on the Azov-Caspian railway.

The Bashkir Republic, between Ekaterinburg and the Kirghiz Republic. Capital, Sterlitamak. The Baskhirs are Muhammadans and are believed to number about 600,000.

The Tartar Republic, south of the Votyak Province, includes the confluence of the Vyatka with the Volga, the capital being Kazan (population 200,000) on the Moscow railway.

The Kirghiz Republic, south of the Trans-Siberian Railway, is bounded on the south by Turkestan and on the west by the Caspian. The capital is Orenburg (population 150,000) on the Moscow railway. Other large centres are Uralsk (50,000) and Akmolinsk (45,000).

The Turkestan Republic, comprising the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, extends from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the Kirghiz Republic on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is Tashkend (population 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Andijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

Quasi-Independent Provinces.—The following Provinces have been recognized as autonomous, but there is a link with the Central Authority at Moscow in the person of a "Commissar for Nationalities" at each Provincial Capital, while each Province has a representative attached to the "Commissariat for Nationalities" in Moscow.

The Karelian Labour Commune, bounded on the west by Finland and extending eastward to the White Sea and the Murmansk-Petrograd Railway, the southern limit being Lake Ladoga, with an undefined boundary in the north in the neighbourhood of Lake Imandra. Capital, Petrozavodsk (population 20,000) on the western shore of Lake Onega and a station on the Murmansk railway.

The Ziriansk Province, part of the former government of Archangel, and extending westward to the North Dwina river. Capital, Ust Syolsk.

The Votyak Province, part of the former government of Viatka, extending northwards to the Petrograd-Ekateringburg railway. Capital, Ijevsk (population 40,000).

The Marinsk Province, to the west of the Tartar Republic, is part of the former government of Nijni-Novgorod, the capital being Krasnokokshaisk.

The Tchuvash Province, south of the Marinsk Province. Capital, Tcheboksarakh.

The German Volga Province, consisting of the old German settlements on the Volga, with capital at Markstadt, on the Saratov-Samara railway.

The Kalmuck Province, which includes the mouth of the Volga and extends round the western shore of the Caspian from the Kirghiz Republic (N.) to the Gorsky Republic (S.) and westward to the Tsaritsin-Ekaterinodar railway. Capital, Astrakhan (population 200,000), on the Caspian Sea.

The Kabardá Province between the Gorsky Republic (N.) and Georgia (S.), with capital at Naltchik, on the Azov-Caspian Railway.

The Buryat Mongol Province, extending from the Yenisei River (W.) to Lake Baikal and the Far Eastern Republic, and (S.) to the Chinese boundary. Capital, Irkutsk (population 130,000) on Lake Baikal and a station on the Trans-Siberian Railway.

The Yakut Province, a sparsely populated area of 1,500,000 sq. miles in North Eastern Siberia, contained in 1914 a population of less than 350,000, the chief industry being hunting and trapping in the forest regions and agriculture in the S. There is considerable mineral wealth. The capital is Yakutsk on the Lena river, the centre of the Siberian fur trade (pop. 1914, 10,000).

Sovereign States.—Certain parts of the former Russian Empire (in addition to Finland, Poland and the Baltic States) have declared their independence of the Moscow government and have been recognized by *Soviet* Russia as sovereign states.

The Independent Republics in *European Russia* so recognized are:—

The Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic, *see* UKRAINE.

The Georgian Socialist Soviet Republic, see GEORGIA.
The Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic, see ARMENIA.
The Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic, see AZERBAIJAN.
The White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic, see WHITE RUSSIA.

The Independent Republics in *Asiatic Russia* so recognized are :—

The Khorezm People's Soviet Republic, see KHIVA.
The Bokhara People's Soviet Republic, see BOHKARA,
The Far Eastern Republic, see FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from June 28, 1919, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 700,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (120,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República del Salvador.

President (1919–1923), Señor Jorge Melendez, *assumed office* March 1, 1919.
Vice-President, Dr. Alfonso Quinonez Molina.
Interior and Public Works, Dr. Arturo Arguello.
Foreign Affairs (*ad int.*), Dr. Arturo R. Avila.
Finance, Dr. Reyes Arrieta Rossi.
War and Marine, Dr. Pio Romero Bosque.

Consul-General in London (*acting*), G. Le Bourdonnec, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 7,225 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,271,336. It is divided into 14 departments.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown and indigo, rice, &c., are important crops. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. The chief imports are cotton goods (from the U.S.A. and U.K.), and leather, hardware, chemicals and motor cars.

A British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and a line from the port of La Union to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1919–20.	1920–21.
Revenue	£1,829,035	£2,945,234
Expenditure	1,671,990	3,245,516
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1920)		*$15,793,913
External debt (do.)		*$13,348,400

	1919.	1920.
Imports	£1,876,025	£3,297,000
Exports	2,115,521	4,621,300

	1920.	1921.
Imports from U.K.	£689,741	£256,309
Exports to U.K.	234,069	45,846

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 65,500.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (Guatemala), H. W. Gaisford.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, J. Douglas Scott ... .
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. Gibson .....
Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Thomas Massey ...

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit, 21 days *viâ* Puento Barrios (Guatemala).

SAN DOMINGO. *See* **Dominican Republic.**

SAN MARINO.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 33 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church

* $ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency.

and Government palace, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue.

British Consul for San Marino, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

SERBIA. *See* **Yugo-Slavia.**

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* January 1, 1880; *succeeded* October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.R.H. Prince Dewawongse.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Buri Navarâsth, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General (Vacant: *Temporary Offices*, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1914, 8,150,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers and a general adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,600 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. Education is now under the Minister of Public Instruction. There are 394 public schools and 4,137 schools of all kinds, attended by 122,800 children. A University is in process of organisation.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Over two-thirds of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1918–19 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 3½ per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,200 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), Chiengmai (820 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore. Good roads are few. There are 3,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1920–21.	1921–22.
Ordinary Revenue	£6,041,666	£6,483,333
Ordinary Expenditure	6,844,177	6,836,048
	1919.	1920.
Public debt	6,633,960	7,312,590
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£15,395,000	£15,122,000
Total exports	5,839,000	16,997,000
Imports from U.K.	4,110,740	2,061,660
Exports to U.K.	795,487	1,946,050

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1919), 541,000

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000

Archivist, A. S. Davidson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., T. H. Lyle, C.M.G. £1,200
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. W. Coultas 600
Chiengmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E. 900
Nakawn-Lampang—Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E. 550
Senggora—Consul, John F. Johns 800
Puket—Vice-Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E. 550

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born* (*and acceded to the throne*) May 17, 1886; *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

CABINET (March, 1922).

Premier, Señor Don José Sanchez-Guerra Martinez.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Joaquin Fernandez Prida.

Interior, Señor Don Vicente Piniés Bayona.

Finance, Señor Don Francisco Bergamin y Garcia.

War, Don José Sanchez-Guerra Martinez.

Marine, Vice-Admiral Don José Rivera y Alvarez Carrero.

Public Works, Señor Don Manuel Argüelles y Argüelles.

Public Instruction, Señor Don Tomás Montejo y Rica.

Justice, Señor Don Mariano Ordoñez y Garcia.

Labour, Señor Don Abilio Calderon Rojo.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Don A. Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Señor Don Manuel G. Barzanallana.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Alberto de Aguilar.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mamblas.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Luis de Silva.
Attachés, Señores P. J. de Zulueta, E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don P. Rich.
Naval Attachés, Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don Manuel de Vierna; Surg.-Lieut.-Comm. Señor Don Emilio Gutierrez Pallardo.
Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1921, of 21,347,335 —108·5 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The principal towns are Madrid (pop., 751,352), Barcelona (710,335), Valencia (243,783), Seville (205,527), Malaga (150,584), Murcia (141,175), Saragossa (141,350), Bilbao (112,819), Granada (103,368), Carthagena (96,891), and San Sebastian (61,971); and there are 16 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the war, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1920 there were 9,430 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The seagoing mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1921, consisted of 621 steamers (912,817 tons) and 581 sailing vessels (101,285). In 1919, 14,811 vessels of 9,520,196 tons entered and 15,358 vessels of 10,017,056 tons cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1922, 19,827 officers and 217,000 men (275,000 in 1922, owing to the situation in North Africa). War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1921–23. *Pesetas.**
Revenue (Budget)	2,617,047,068
Expenditure (Budget)	3,044,122,302
National Debt (1922)	12,524,000,000
Floating Debt	2,026,047,000

	1920.	1921.
Total imports§	£50,930,000	£47,981,000
Total exports§	37,604,000	28,656,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports from U.K.	£37,296,827	£21,823,023
Exports to U.K.	22,674,223	14,155,856

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1921), 751,352.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1919) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Chas. Wingfield.
1st Sec., Hugh Lloyd Thomas .....
3rd Secretary, W. E. Houston-Boswall ...
Hon. Attachés, Hon. Angus Holden; Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C. .....
Naval Attaché, Commander E. B. C. Dicken, D.S.C., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Capt. N. E. Weatherall, O.B.E. .....
Commercial Sec. (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles .....
Accountant, G. W. M. Harpley .....
Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson .....
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), H. E. Dickie .....
Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard .....
,, F. S. Gibbs (*acting*) .....

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., A. L. S. Rowley...
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. A. Hobson; George R. Smither .....
Alicante—Vice-Cons., José Tato .....
Burriana—Vice-Consul, A. J. Stubbs ...
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.....
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera
Iviza—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell .....
Palamos—Vice-Cons., P. Matos .....
Palma—Vice-Cons., J. Webb .....
Port Mahon—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O. .....

* At par *Pesetas* 25·225 = £1 (*see* also p. 439).
§ The figures are official and are based on prices ruling in 1916. In 1920 and 1921 the totals should be twice those given above.

San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels .....
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.....
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester...
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Baines.....
Bilbao—Consul, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Lennard H. Leach.....
,, James Innes, O.B.E.....
Castro-Urdiales—V.-Cons., A. Ybañez ...
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Hart .....
Santander—Vice-Consul, G. Raine.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Bates .....
Coruña—Consul, T. Guyatt .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. Guyatt .....
Carril and Villagarcia — Vice-Consul, R. D. Cameron Walker .....
Corcubion—Vice-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*) .....
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin ...
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.....
Rivadesella—Vice-Con., W. D. MacKenzie
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gustavo Bolin.....
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez .....
Almeria—V.-Cons., M. R. Harrison .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison .....
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller...
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard ...
Garrucha—V.-Cons., A. W. Harrison.....
Granada—V.-Cons., W. A. S. Davenhill
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado
Mazarron—Cons. Agent, E. G. Pearse ...
Porman—Cons. Agent, Juan Rubio de la Torre.....
Teneriffe—Consul, Thomas J. Morris.....
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Willis .....
La Palma—Vice-Consul, R. F. Millar ...
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.....
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid...
Seville—Consul, Frank G. Rule .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.....
Algeciras—Vice-Consul. J. Morrison .....
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson ...
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald
,, ,, Francis K. Haselden...
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.
Vigo—Consul (*see* Coruña).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Rambla de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1921) of 338,894. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 34,708.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements and islands of Western Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 50° 35′ E. long.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bana, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Fernando Po—British Vice-Consul, A. C. Reeve (*acting*).

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern and of Southern Morocco (*see* pp. 802–3) and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 37,565.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population about 1,000.

Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

SPITSBERGEN.*

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 26'–80° 50' N. lat. and between 10° 20'–32° 40' E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (12,000 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (70 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The archipelago is generally mountainous and there are traces of extinct volcanic action. The highest points are Mount Newton (5,676 feet), Mount Poincaré (5,446 feet) in the N.E., and Hornunstind (4,690 feet in the S., of the main island. The coast is deeply indented by fjords, of which the largest are King's Bay, Cross Bay, Ice Fjord, Bell Sound, Lowe Sound, and Horn Sound in the W., and Red Bay, Liefde Bay and Widje Bay in the N.; of these, Ice Fjord from the W. and Widje Bay from the N., the heads of which are only about 10 miles apart, give access to the centre of West Spitsbergen.

The principal minerals are coal, gypsum, oil and building stones. In 1917 the coal export was 40,000 tons, and in 1918 60,000 tons (mainly to Scandinavia); the 1919 output is estimated at 100,000 tons. The archipelago is visited by whalers (but the industry is declining), and by hunters for seal and wild fowl.

Certain districts in the main island (West Spitsbergen) have been named as follows:—King James Land and New Friesland (W. and E. of Widje Fjord) in the N.; Sabine Land, in the centre; and Torell Land in the S. There are settlements at Longyear "City" (on Ice Fjord); Davis "City" (on Lowe Sound); Green Harbour (at the S. entrance of Ice Fjord) with a high power Telefunken wireless station (erected by the Norwegian Government) connecting with Europe; and Coal Haven (in King's Bay).

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

* The spelling of the name with a "z" is a corruption of the true name.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125).

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 761,522,220 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·14 metres (30 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 16 hours 28 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith; Sir Owen C. Philips, G.C.M.G.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Anstruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1920, 151,917,267 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from Oct. 1, 1921, is 8 fr. per ton, and 5 fr. 50 c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 120 fr. on the ordinary 500 fr. shares, and 97·915 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance. In 1920, the dividends were 243·851 fr. and 218·091 fr., respectively.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,419,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,049,000 tons in 1920; and 17,509,000 tons in 1921. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1921 are appended:—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	2,418	11,397,019	62·9
Netherlands	459	2,031,625	11·2
Japanese	227	1,042,266	5·8
French	211	967,746	5·4
Italian	245	934,146	5·2
United States	147	671,840	3·7
Norwegian	63	258,848	1·4
Danish	53	231,727	1·3
Swedish	50	205,651	1·1
German	35	170,520	·9
Greek	18	56,024	·3
Brazilian	7	36,453	·2
Spanish	11	30,638	·2
Yugo-Slav	7	24,083	·1
Portuguese	5	20,019	·1
Chinese	4	12,955	·1
Russian	4	11,555	·1
Belgian	4	6,587	·04
Egyptian	5	4,397	·02
Czecho-Slovak	1	4,374	·02
Monaco	1	526	·003
Totals	3,975	18,118,999	100

The 2,418 British vessels included in the total

for 1921 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	1,692	7,966,363
Mail steamers	200	1,295,323
Warships and transports	217	927,557
Government chartered vessels	70	321,034
Vessels in ballast	239	886,742
	2,418	11,397,019

SWEDEN.
(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 3 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920).

CABINET (October 13, 1921).

Prime Minister, M. Hj. Branting.
Foreign Affairs, " "
Justice, M. A. E. Åkerman.
Finance, M. F. V. Thorsson.
Commerce, M. C. E. Svensson.
Communications, M. A. E. Örne.
Defence, M. P. A. Hansson.
Social, M. H. Lindqvist.
Public Worship & Instruction, M. O. Olsson.
Agriculture, M. S. Linders.
Ministers without Portfolio, MM. R. Sandler, T. H. V. Nothin and K. J. D. Schlyter.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, C. R. P. Reuterswärd.
2nd Secretary, W. Bagge.
Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg.
Attachés, L. R. G. Arfvedson; G. O. Broms.
Social Attaché, Dr. E. R. Sjöstrand.
Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr.
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, S. Lagerberg; Harry Eriksson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,086 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1921, of 5,954,316, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 46 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 298,000 being owners and 50,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country for the most part is flat with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway; and may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, rye, barley, wheat—and potatoes. The forests are very extensive, covering one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief imports are coffee, wine, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1920 the exports of paper were 274,575 tons, and in 1921 the exports were about 183,000 tons.

Railroads 9,433 miles in length (of which 3,419 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1922; and 49,659 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,150 railroad telegraph wires), 149 stations, and 1,913 railroad and 1,425 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 419,237 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 92,000 trained men. The first line can be raised to war strength of about 110,000; second line, 85,000. The *Navy* consists of 71 fighting vessels (436 guns), 19 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Upsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1921.	1922.
Revenue (Bgt.)	*Kr.1,372,353,000	Kr.1,093,868,000
Expenditure (Bgt.)	1,342,353,000	1,093,868,000
Debt (Jan. 1922)		1,423,465,000

	1920.	1921.
Imports	*Kr.3,314,111,000	Kr.1,266,237,000
Exports	2,278,295,000	1,097,274,000

	1919.	1920.
Imports from U.K.	£29,690,230	£44,332,916
Exports to U.K.	35,583,568	56,467,716

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1921), 422,042.

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Sir C. A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1919) £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. P. W. Maule Ramsey
3rd Sec., Hugh E. L. Montgomery, M.C.
Commercial Secretary, Herbert Kershaw
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. Wolfe Murray, D.S.O., R.N. .....
Military Attaché, Col. W. Robertson, D.S.O. .....
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart .....
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove...

* At par, the Crown = 18. 1½d. (18·159 *Kronor* = £1); see also p. 439.

Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, D. F. S. Filliter .....
" *Vice-Consuls*, F. V. Zetterlund; Col. A. Poignanty; E. R. Sindall, D.S.C. .....
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, G. E. Eriksson
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson .....
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick .....
Gottland—V.-Cons, Carl G. Bjorkander
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Annéus .....
Luleå—Vice-Consul, K. H. Falkland ...
Norrköping—Vice-Cons. (vacant) .....
" *Pro-Consul*, George Aberg .....
Örnsköldsvik—V.-Con., Henric Öhngren
Söderhamn—V.-Con., Christoffer Myhre
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick .....
" *Pro-Consul*, E. W. Assarsson .....
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Häggblad
Gothenburg—Consul-General, A. W. W. Woodhouse, C.B.E. .....
Boras—Vice-Consul, Richard Riley .....
Carlscrona—Vice-Con., August Andrée
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, G. Th. Schèle
Hälsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E. ... .
Landskrona—V.-Con., Einar Petersson
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.....
" *V.-Con.*, F. J. Carter, M.B.E....
" *Pro-Consul*, Nils Westman.....
Uddevalla—Vice-Con., Charles Thorburn
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson
Ystad and Åhus—V.-Cons., Emil A. Borg

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1922), Dr. Robert Haab.
Vice-President (1922), M. Carl Scheurer.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1922), M. Klöti.
Pres. of Council of States (1922), Dr. Räber.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Steiger.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President*, M. F. Ostertag.
Director, International Posts, M. C. Décoppet.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Röthlisberger.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, M. H. Dinkelmann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. H. Dinkelmann.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Secretary of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger.
Attaché, M. P. G. Ritter.
Hon. Attaché, M. E. Stutz.
Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.
Chancery Secretary, M. Walter Sterchi.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 40 per cent., and Protestants, 59 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most important cities are Zurich, pop. (1920) 207,161, Bale 135,976, Geneva 135,959, Berne 104,626, and Lausanne 68,533. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neufchâtel, while leather, gloves, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, &c., are made. In 1914 there were 3,530 miles of railway in working order, 17,333 miles of telegraph line, 317,403 miles of telephone line, and 2,099 post-offices; the profit on the railways in 1920 was 47,300,000 francs.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 189 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

	1922.	
Public revenue	*Francs.	422,170,000
Public expenditure	,,	528,570,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1922)	,,	2,131,385,975
	1920.	1921.
Total imports	£127,019,000	£68,041,000
Total exports	103,331,000	53,681,000
Imports from U.K.	15,463,656	5,543,000
Exports to U.K.	39,996,666	19,963,000

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626.
FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Theo. Russell, C.B., C.V.O. (1919) £3,750
2nd Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
3rd Secretary, N. B. Ronald.
Commercial Sec., J. P. Bagge.
Mil. Attaché, Col. F. Lyon, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Paul de Pury.....
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.....
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. H. le Bosquet ...
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland .....
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod, M.B.E. .....
,, *Pro-Consul*, Fritz Bühler .....
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (*to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons*), E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. .....
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. A. de Comeau ...
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Smith.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Fluhmann.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Consul, T. Edgar Harley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Frank Walker.
Lugano—Vice-Consul, Dr. R. Vivanti.....

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle*. (Branch at *Lausanne*.)
Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA, LEBANON AND CILICIA.

French High Commissioner, Général Gouraud.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate.

The Emir Feisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone has been divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The actual form of government differs in each of the states, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and the territory occupied by the forces of Mustafa Kemal Pasha (the leader of the Nationalist movement in Asiatic Turkey) was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh-ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Draze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezir Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine and silk, but there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). A line from Tripoli to Aleppo is being re-laid, and was expected to be open in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs

* Estimated.

from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, *viâ* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo.

The administrative Capital of Syria is Beyrout.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town, and as a seaport may rival Beyrout on the completion of the railway to Homs. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of the Great Lebanon, Capitaine de Frégate Trabaud.

Beyrout—British Consul-General, H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

,, *Vice-Cons.*, Lt.-Col. G. Mackereth, M.C., and L. C. Pettit (*acting*).

Aleppo—Consul, J. Morgan.

,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Akras.

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.

Damascus—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer, D.S.C.

Cilicia extends round the Gulf of Alexandretta, from Lebanon in the south to the Anti Taurus in the north, and from the Seihun Irmak river in the west to Urfa in the east, the total area (which includes part only of the ancient Roman province of Cilicia, or of the Turkish vilayet of Adana) being about 12,000 square miles with a population estimated at 300,000. The country is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. The principal towns are Adana (45,000), the former capital of the Turkish vilayet of that name, Marash (50,000), and Alexandretta or Iskanderun (10,000), the chief port and an important strategical centre, with command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now under the control of the Nationalist Assembly of Angora.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chereonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASAKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khohkand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

(Memalik i Osmaniye.)

**Sultan*, Muhammad VI. (Wahid Ed-din), *b.* Jan. 12, 1861; *succeeded his brother*, July 4, 1918.

**Heir Presumptive*, Abdul Medjid Effendi, *born* May 25, 1868.

Turkish Delegate in London, Mustafa Reshid *Pasha*, 169 Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretary, Chefik *Bey* Muftyzadé.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1259–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus

* Following the military successes of Mustapha Kemal Pasha (Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Angora Government in Anatolia) against the Greeks, the Angora Government called upon the Sultan to resign, and appointed Rafet Pasha "Governor of Constantinople," announced that a Caliph would be appointed in place of Muhammad VI, but without civil functions. The Sultan had not abdicated at the time of going to press.

including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the war of 1914–1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent expeditions to Gallipoli (which were withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey has been the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres*, a summary of which was given in the 1922 "WHITAKER." This treaty was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August–September, 1922, have finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force. The latest Allied proposals (Sept.–Oct., 1922) contemplate the re-establishment of Turkish sovereignty in Eastern Thrace up to the Maritza, including Adrianople, subject to certain guarantees for the "Freedom of the Straits" and for the protection of minorities. The Asiatic frontiers of the future Ottoman Empire remain still to be determined, except in so far as the frontier with Syria has been laid down in the Franco-Turkish (Nationalist) Agreement of Oct., 1921. It is proposed (Oct., 1922) to hold a Conference of interested Powers (including Turkey) to elaborate a final peace settlement.

Turkey in Europe is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) of the Greek historians.

All other territories formerly subject to the Ottoman Empire are now independent of Turkey. The *Aegean Islands* and the *Dodecanese* are transferred to Greece and Italy, *Cyprus* and the *Sudan* are recognised as British Protectorates, while *Syria*, the *Great Lebanon*, *Mesopotamia*, *Palestine* and *Arabia* are independent of Ottoman rule. *Egypt*, transferred from the suzerainty of the Sultan by the *Treaty of Sèvres*, became an independent kingdom in 1922.

The Capital of the Ottoman Empire and the principal town of European Turkey is Constantinople (the Roman city of Byzantium, selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328 and renamed by him; became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364), population estimated at 1,200,000; those of Asiatic Turkey are Smyrna (200,000), Broussa (100,000), Scutari in Anatolia (80,000), Kaisariya (70,000), Sivas or Sebasteia (65,000), and Trebizond (60,000).

The present Sultan is in direct descent from Othman, the founder of the Empire, in whose line the succession is vested, the eldest male representative in the direct succession being the presumptive or apparent heir. The Sultan is Caliph of the Muhammadan world.

The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are large numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Although the soil of Turkish Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive. Cereals are abundantly produced, cotton, tobacco, and coffee are generally cultivated, and figs, nuts, grapes, olives, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. Cattle raising is an important industry. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of coffee, opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, and ottar of roses. The forests are a source of wealth, and the mulberry is planted for the silkworm industry, which centres round Broussa. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is considerable, but almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, petroleum, gold (from the ancient gold mines of Troy), silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T11 = £10). In 1913 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was 40 per cent., in 1920 it had fallen to 29 per cent., and in 1921 to 21 per cent.

About 120 miles of railway, under French supervision, remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor the Anatolian Railways run from Haidar Pasha to Eski Shehir, Afion Karahissar, Konia and Eregli. Less important lines include the Eski Shehir-Angora, Mudania-Brussa, Smyrna-Cassaba, and Smyrna-Aidin systems. These railways have a total length of about 1,500 miles. There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—In 1921–22 the expenditure in the budget was placed at £T27,705,104, required almost entirely for salaries and departmental expenses; the amount actually expended was £T21,890,067, leaving about £T6,000,000 unpaid. The *ordinary* revenue was derived from customs (£T5,096,770), taxes in Constantinople vilayet (£T3,903,035), consumption taxes (£T3,278,503), and miscellaneous (£T1,058,231), a total of £T13,336,239. The *extraordinary* revenue was £T9,553,122, made up principally of Régie tobacco monopoly (£2,879,084), Eastern Telegraph Company (£T2,353,249), Ottoman Public Debt (£T3,833,393). The total receipts for 1921–22

were thus £T22,889,661, but of this total nearly £T8,000,000 is exceptional and non-recurrent, so that the 1921–22 deficit will be more than doubled in 1922–23.

The General Debt of the Ottoman Empire amounted on March 1, 1915, to *£T170,048,107. New loans, advances, &c., issued during the War increased the total to £T488,115,647 on March 1, 1921, exclusive of indemnities or reparations due to Allied subjects. These figures are subject to modifications, no accurate accounts being available under present conditions.

	1919.	1920.
Total Imports	£Tg2,762,376	£T38,427,672
Total Exports	169,396,267	47,625,882
	§1920.	†1921.
Imports from U.K....	£32,409,576	£4,704,332
Exports to U.K.	12,092,253	1,064,390

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Estimated population (1921), *circ.* 1,250,000.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1920) £8,000
Counsellor of Embassy, N. M. Henderson.
Chief Dragoman, A. Ryan, C.M.G.
2nd Secretaries, G. G. Knox; H. F. C. Crookshank.
3rd Secretaries, J. D. Greenway, W. H. B. Mack.
Commercial Secretary, Capt. C. H. Courthope-Munroe.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Judge of Supreme Court, His Hon. Judge Linton Thorp.
Military Attaché, Col. A. W. F. Baird, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Physician, Maj. Hobson, D.S.O., M.C. (*acting*).
2nd Dragoman, W. S. Edmonds, O.B.E.
3rd Dragoman, A. K. Helm.
Archivist, D. F. H. Brickell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople — Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
,, *Consul*, W. D. W. Matthews.
,, *Vice-Consul*, S. R. Jordan (*acting*)
,, ,, J.F.R. Vaughan Russell (*actg.*)
Jeddah—Agent and Consul, Maj. William E. Marshall, M.C.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. B. Grafftey-Smith.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James F. Borrodell.
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., Sir H. H. Lamb, K.C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. C. Hole; Edgar E. D. Gout and R. W. Urquhart (*actg.*).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G.; *Sec. and Treasurer*, Wm. Smith-Lyte.
BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE.
(Ukraina.)

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, C. T. Rakovsky.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was despoiled by Germany in 1917–18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 174,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 30,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1914, 260,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1914 of 650,000), Kieff (pop. 1914, 600,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1914, 180,000), Nikolayev (100,000), Kremenchug (100,000), Poltava (85,000), Elisabetgrad (80,000), and Vinnitza (50,000). The Ukraine is the great wheat-growing district of Russia, and contains large deposits of iron ore and coal. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the War of 1914–8 the exports from the Ukraine (wheat, sugar, hides, bristles and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1914), 260,000.

URUGUAY.
(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1919–1923), Dr. Baltasar Brum.
President, Administrative Council, Señor José Batlle y Ordoñez.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Antonio Buero.
Interior, Dr. Carlos M. Sorin.
War and Marine, Gen. Sebastian Buquet.
Public Works, Ing. Humberto Pittamiglio.
Finance, Dr. Ricardo Vecino.
Industries, Dr. Luis Caviglia.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Cons.-Gen., Señor Juan Carlos Muñoz, 55–57 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,210 square miles, and a population on Jan. 1, 1918, of 1,407,247.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil,

* Gold £T = 18s. at par., or 110 Piastres = £1 sterling; on Dec. 29, 1921, the exchange was 723 Piastres = £1.
† Turkey within 1921 boundaries.
§ Turkey within former boundaries.

which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the export is at present prohibited. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (7,802,450 in 1916) and sheep (11,472,900 in 1916), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. In 1920 the U.S. sent 30·52 per cent. of the imports, Argentina 21·72 per cent., and Great Britain 17·23 per cent. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1922), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1921–22.
Revenue	$36,553,495
Expenditure	43,253,495

	1921.	
Total Debt	Internal	$43,468,692
	External	126,598,574
	International	2,135,500
	Total	$172,202,766

Total Imports (1921)	$40,350,629
Total Exports (1921)	70,265,252
Imports from U.K. (1921)	3,093,727
Exports to U.K. (1921)	6,241,634
Imports from U.S. (1921)	10,373,975
Exports to U.S. (1921)	18,662,253

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1920), 361,950.

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (1919)... £3,500
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A. ...

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevidéo—Vice-Cons., (vacant).....
,, (*do.*) E. A. Cleugh .....
,, (*do.*) Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—V.-C., L. A. Gepp .....
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett
Paysandu—V.-Con., A. M. Dick .....
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.....

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Rincon 508, Montevideo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 22 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Juan Vicente Gomez.
1st Vice-President, Juan Crisostomo Gomez.
2nd Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez.
Interior, F. Baptista Galindo.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Charin.
Hacienda (*Treasury*), M. Centeno Graü.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Cameda.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1. (*Vice-Consul*, C. Heyden.)
Consul, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.
Consulates at *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, *Cardiff*, *Glasgow*, *Hull*, *Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those

of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Caracas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries: The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (81,552 metric tons in 1919); cacao (19,833 metric tons in 1919); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1919–20.	1920–21.
Revenue	£4,045,377	£3,230,127
Expenditure	2,722,621	4,065,575
Debt (Dec. 31, 1921)	...	4,942,185
Total Imports	11,037,078	7,485,228
Total Exports	9,014,441	4,662,338
Imports from U.K.	2,661,857	1,470,276
Exports to U.K.	638,886	523,109

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling. Average exchange in 1921, Bs. 23·25 = £1; rate in Aug., 1922, Bs. 25 = £1.

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1920), 92,212; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, H. H. D. Beaumont (1916) £2,500
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. S. P. Hendrick, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Vice-Consul, Colin Alexander Edmond.
Carupano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.
La Guaira—Vice-Cons., M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Cons., Robert Cameron.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, R. S. Beak.
Bolivar—Cons., F. J. de Boissière.
San Felix—Cons. Agent, E. A. Mathison.

WHITE RUSSIA.

President of the Soviet of People's Commissars and Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Tchervyakof.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghilef, and its area may be estimated at 55,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 120,000). Although bound by treaty to *Soviet* Russia, there is a political tendency towards the Baltic States, and fusion with these is a possible result of the movement.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 120,000.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born*, Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded*, Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Premier (Jan. 1, 1921) *and Foreign Affairs*, M. Pachitch.

Minister in London, Dr. M. Gavrilovic.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, M. K. Fotic.
2nd Secretary, M. Slobodan Jovanovic.
3rd Secretaries, M. Stefanovic; M. V. Milanovic.
Attachés, M. M. B.Gavrilovic; M.V. Andjeikovic.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostojic, C.V.O.

The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes is an outcome of the War of 1914–1918, through the fusion of the Kingdoms of Serbia and Montenegro with the Yugo-Slav districts of Austria-Hungary. The area and population of the new kingdom are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Crotia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

The political neighbours are the Republics of Austria and Hungary on the north, Albania and Greece on the south, Bulgaria and N.W. Greece on the east, and, on the west, the "buffer state" of *Fiume* and the Adriatic Sea. This "buffer-state" has been constituted by agreement with Italy, and has a special status.

In 1913 Serbia, as a member of the *Balkan League* (Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro), waged a successful war against Turkey, and enlarged her boundaries; but in August, 1913, Serbia and Greece were attacked by Bulgaria, their former ally, owing to disputes concerning the division of the spoils. The second war collapsed in a few weeks through the threatened intervention of Rumania, and ended in the *Treaty of Bucharest* (Aug. 7, 1913), by which the whole of "Old Serbia" (the greater parts of the Turkish vilayets of Macedonia) were included within the Serbian boundaries. The assassination of the Austrian Heir Presumptive (June 28, 1914) brought about an invasion of Serbia by the forces of Austria-Hungary and resulted in the War of 1914–1918, during which the whole country was overrun by the forces of Austria, Germany, and Bulgaria. On Aug. 28, 1916, the Serbian Parliament met at Corfu, but in Oct., 1918, the Serbian armies were again in occupation of Nish, and on Nov. 3, 1918, the capital was re-occupied.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean. The bulk of the trade before the Great War was with Austria. There were (1913) 980 miles of railway, and (1914) 2,820 miles of telegraph line, with 1,560 post-offices and 2,325 miles of telephone line.

The Army on a peace footing consists of 30,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire which came to an end after the battle of Kossovo in 1389, since which date it has always claimed to be independent, and it was recognised to be so by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878). It has an area of 5,800 square miles (including the territory acquired from Turkey in 1913) and a population estimated at 500,000. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas (who had reigned since Aug. 28, 1860), and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Croatia, Slavonia, &c.—On Oct. 30, 1918, at the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Kingdom, the National Assembly of the former Hungarian provinces of Croatia and Slavonia proclaimed the complete independence of those provinces, and a National Council was established, to which representatives of other Slav States (Boznia, Herzegovina, and parts of Austria and Hungary) were admitted. On Dec. 29, 1918, a Ministry was formed for the Serb, Croat and Slovene Kingdom, in which representatives of Croatia and Slavonia were included.

Finances of Yugo-Slavia.—The budget of 1922 balanced at 6,257,800 *dinars* for revenue and expenditure. The *dinar* at par is equivalent to the franc, £1=25·25 *dinars*; the exchange of 1922 is shown on p. 439. The value of the imports far exceeds that of the exports.

Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, is a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; the population of Belgrade was about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Liubliana 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Nish 25,000.

CAPITAL, Belgrade.

FLAG: Red, blue, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, & Slovenes, Sir Charles Alban Young, Bart., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1919) £3,000
2nd Secretary, R. G. Howe.
3rd Secretary, E. A. Walker.
Naval Attaché, Capt. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. E. Hoare-Nairne, C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. M. Blair, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Monastir—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Uskub—Vice-Consul, F. H. W. Stonehewer-Bird.
Lissa—Consular Agent, S. Topic.
Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Zagreb (*Agram*)*—Consul*, G. T. Maclean.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

ANIMALS ON THE STAGE.

A SELECT Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on July 12, 1921, and re-appointed on February 22, 1922, to enquire into the conditions under which performing animals are trained and exhibited, and to consider whether legislation is desirable to prohibit or regulate such training and exhibition, and, if so, what lines such legislation should follow. General interest in this question has been aroused, both in this country and abroad, with the result that certain exhibitions have been brought into disfavour, and audiences of animal acts rendered very critical. Evidence of cruelty was laid before the Committee by representatives of animal protection societies, persons associated with the stage, and private persons; rebutting evidence was given by trainers, exhibitors, and proprietors of theatres and circuses. The Committee in their report stated that they were convinced that there have been in the past, and certainly still are, many cases of ill-treatment and wanton cruelty in the training and performances of animals, but they also realised that in the large majority of cases the best results obtained in training are effected by kind and patient treatment. Generally speaking, the evidence before the Committee tended to show that there had been a marked improvement in the care and treatment of animals during recent years. The Committee were of opinion that the exhibition of all performing animals should not be prohibited; but they recommended:—

(*a*) That a Committee of Supervision should be appointed consisting of a Chairman and four members to be appointed by the Home Secretary, two members by animal protection societies and two members by the profession, and should have power to increase their numbers to 13 in like proportion; and that this Committee should have the power of prohibiting, restricting, suspending or modifying any performance, or training of animals for any performance, which they consider undesirable on the ground of cruelty to the animals.

(*b*) That all persons who train animals for public exhibition or performance, and the places where they train them, should be registered.

(*c*) That a representative of each county council, the officers of the R.S.P.C.A., and the police should have access at all times, without giving previous notice, to the training places and the performances.

(*d*) That the Committee should have power to prohibit the performances of animals trained abroad in the cases where, in their opinion, the conditions of their training involved cruelty.

(*e*) That the training and performances of all chimpanzees and of all anthropoid apes should be prohibited.

(*f*) That the training and exhibition of all the larger carnivora should have the special attention of the Committee.

(*g*) That the use of mechanical and other appliances in the execution of conjuring tricks, which involve cruelty, should be prohibited.

(*h*) That the penalties for cruelty to animals should be revised and increased.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

CONSIDERABLE demands have been made upon Building Societies since the War by persons desiring to obtain houses in which to live. Purchase, with the help of a mortgage, has been one of the comparatively sure ways of securing a residence, but in view of the inflated values, Building Societies have wisely decided to limit the percentage of loan to a much lower figure than previously. Membership has grown from 679,749 in 1919 to 754,766 in 1920, and the number of properties mortgaged from 200,000 to 229,000. The income of the Societies in 1920 was stated to be £48,625,000. Building Societies have been exempted from the Corporation Tax until Dec. 31, 1925. A meeting of the Building Societies' Association was held at Margate in August, 1922, with Mr. E. Hill in the Chair.

CO-OPERATION.

THE Co-operative Union in Great Britain and Ireland consists of about 1,300 Societies with an aggregate membership of 4,500,000. The 54th Annual Congress was held at Brighton, June 5 to 7, 1922. Miss L. Davies, the first lady President, took the Chair, and 1,400 delegates were present. Labour made another attempt to capture the Congress. The proposed Co-operative College was required by the Labour wing to be worked in conjunction with Ruskin and Labour Colleges, but the delegates decided to keep it under the control of the Co-operative body. In regard to the proposed new daily paper, the Congress decided to keep the project in the Co-operative movement rather than have a joint organ with the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party. Resolutions were passed upon extension of national education, amendment of Old Age Pensions Act and a review of the work of the International Co-operative Alliance. The 1923 Congress will meet at Edinburgh during Whit-week.

WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

The 39th Annual Congress of the Women's Co-operative Guild was held at Portsmouth on June 20 and 21, 1922, with Mrs. Dewsbury in the Chair. Six hundred and eighty-eight Delegates, representing 1,022 branches and 51,000 members, attended. Resolutions were passed welcoming the formation of an International Women's Co-operative Committee as a step towards the International Guild, urging the Co-operative Movement to redouble its energies to secure a Labour and Co-operative Government, protesting against economies in education, demanding removal of restrictions upon Local Authorities in house building, and calling for extension of the Rent Restrictions Act. Cardiff will be the venue for the 1923 Congress.

CHESS CONGRESS SUCCESS.

THE most important chess meeting ever held in England was opened at the Central Hall, Westminster, on July 31 last. Great public interest was shown in the meeting, particularly in the International Masters' Tournament, and the hall was crowded with chess enthusiasts during the three weeks play lasted. In addition to the Masters' Competition there were Women's Open, Major Open, Minor Open and other tournaments. The entries of Masters were the best in any International contest since the London Tournament of 1899, and included Alekhine (Russia), Atkins (Great Britain), Bogoljubow (Ukrania), Capablanca (Cuba), the world's champion, Euwe (Holland), Maroczy (Hungary), Marotti (Italy), Morrison (Canada),

Reti (Czecko-Slovakia), Rubenstein (Poland), Tartakower (Ukrania), Vidmar (Jugo-Slavia), Wahltuch (Great Britain), Watson (Australia), Yates (Great Britain), Znosko-Borovsky (Russia). Dr. Lasker was the most notable absentee. The full results in the Masters' Tournament are tabulated as follows :—

Player.	Cap. blanca.	Alekhine.	Vidmar.	Rubenstein.	Bogoljubow.	Reti.	Tartakower.	Maroczy.
J. R. Capablanca ...	—	½	1	½	1	1	½	½
A. Alekhine.....	½	—	½	1	½	½	½	½
Dr. M. Vidmar	0	½	—	0	1	½	1	½
A. Rubenstein	½	0	1	—	½	½	1	1
E. D. Bogoljubow ...	0	½	0	½	—	½	1	1
R. Reti	0	½	½	½	½	—	½	½
Dr. S. Tartakower ...	½	½	0	0	0	½	—	½
G. Maroczy	½	½	½	0	0	½	½	—
F. D. Yates	0	0	0	½	1	0	1	0
H. E. Atkins	0	0	½	1	0	0	1	½
M. Euwe	0	0	0	½	½	1	0	½
V. L. Wahltuch	0	½	0	0	1	0	½	½
E. Znosko-Borovsky	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	½
J. S. Morrison.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	½	1
C. G. Watson	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D. Marotti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Player.	Yates.	Atkins.	Euwe.	Wahltuch.	Znosko-Borovsky.	Morrison.	Watson.	Marotti.	Total.
Capablanca ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Alekhine	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	11½
Vidmar	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Rubenstein ...	½	0	1	1	½	1	1	1	10½
Bogoljubow ...	0	1	½	1	0	1	1	1	9
Reti	1	1	½	0	1	1	0	1	8½
Tartakower ...	1	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	8½
Maroczy	1	½	½	½	1	0	1	1	8
Yates.....	—	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	8
Atkins	0	—	0	½	1	½	0	1	6
Euwe	0	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	5½
Wahltuch.....	0	½	0	—	0	1	1	½	5
Znosko-Borovsky	0	0	1	1	—	½	1	0	5
Morrison	0	½	1	0	½	—	0	1	4½
Watson	½	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	4½
Marotti.....	0	0	0	½	1	0	0	—	1½

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

PROGRESS in the direction of the sharing of profits in an est blishment between the proprietors and workpeople still continues to be slow. At the end of 1921, it was believed officially that 201 firms with 288,852 workpeople permanently employed had schemes of profit-sharing or co-partnery in operation, and in the first nine months of 1922 three of the above number had been abandoned and two others begun. Only 169 firms made financial returns of the schemes, and the amount of bonus so paid during 1921 was stated at £750,090 amongst 118,440 employees. Gas Companies are chief supporters of co-partnership, with 32 profit-sharing gas companies concerning 37,767 workpeople.

DISARMAMENT.

FOLLOWING the work of the Washington Conference on Naval Armaments in 1921, much discussion has taken place during the past year on important matters connected with the question of disarmament, which it is hoped will lead to important practical results in the not distant future. A specially appointed Commission of the League of Nations has devoted much time to the consideration of various proposals, among which may be mentioned—(*a*) A scheme known as the Esher scheme for the reduction of land armaments by fixing the army of each nation at an agreed maximum, represented by a certain number of units, each unit consisting of 30,000 men. (*b*) A scheme suggested by Lord Robert Cecil, the basis of which was a mutually defensive guarantee by all members of the League coupled with a general reduction of armies. (*c*) A scheme put forward by Admiral Seagrave proposing an extension of the principles of the Washington naval agreement to all naval powers. (*d*) The abolition of the manufacture of arms by private enterprise. The most far-reaching of these proposals is the scheme suggested by Lord Robert Cecil, than whom no one has done finer work for the great cause of disarmament, and much time was devoted to the consideration of his proposals. The French representative on the Commission expressed general approval of the scheme, but suggested as a first step a mutually defensive treaty which would specify the contribution each nation would make in case of need for defence against an aggressor, to be followed later by disarmament proposals. As a compromise it was agreed that the proposal should be that a guarantee treaty should be worked out in detail, but should only take effect when armaments are reduced. Later the question of reparations and war debts was raised. A series of resolutions were eventually agreed to by the Commission and embodied in a report which was carried to the Assembly of the League of Nations. Some notable speeches were made during the discussion of the report, after which the Assembly passed a number of most important resolutions, calling for (*a*) an international conference to extend the Washington naval agreement to all naval powers; (*b*) a conference of all nations on the private manufacture of arms; (*c*) the preparation by a Commission of the League of a draft treaty embodying the scheme for reduction of armaments coupled with guarantees for mutual defence against aggression. Further the Assembly expressed the opinion that the reparations problem must be solved before the disarmament scheme can be carried out, and resolved to take up the consideration of the question if the next Allied Conference fails to settle it.

EVEREST UNCONQUERED.

THE reconnaissance carried out during 1921 by the expedition under the leadership of Colonel Howard-Bury determined the one possible route of approach to the summit of Mount Everest (*see* p. 843 of the 1922 "WHITAKER"). A strong expedition was sent out early last year, thoroughly organised and equipped for the purpose of making the attempt to reach the summit, under the leadership of General C. G. Bruce, a veteran Himalayan climber. A large quantity of stores and equipment was despatched in advance of the expedition to Phari Dzong, which was reached

by the expedition, which started from Darjeeling, early in April. Base camps were established on the slopes of Mt. Everest, and early in May four of the climbers started to make a reconnaissance for sites for camps at the foot of the North Col. The reconnaissance was carried out satisfactorily and three camps were formed, No. 1 at a height of 17,600 feet, No. 2 at 19,360 feet and No. 3 at about 21,000 feet; Camp 3 forming the advance base of operations and storing food for the climbers and a large number of porters, together with a full alpine kit and the large oxygen plant with which the expedition was provided. The first attempt to reach the summit was made by Messrs. Mallory, Somervell and Norton. After camping at 25,000 feet on May 20, and spending a night there, they reached a record height of 26,800 feet the following day, without using oxygen, after undergoing great hardships and suffering badly from frost-bite. While this attempt was being made, Mr. Finch and Capt. Bruce moved up to Camp 3 to make another attack on the summit, with the aid of oxygen. The following night was spent in a terrific snowstorm, and after this had abated, the two climbers started again, finally reaching an altitude of 27,300 feet, when the violent winds and intense cold forced them back. The final effort, which ended in disaster, was made by a party who left the main base camp on June 3. This party consisted of Messrs. Mallory, Somervell and Finch, Wakefield, Crawford and Morris, with native porters. Finch was forced to stop at Camp 1, which was reached after a heavy snowstorm which lasted for 36 hours. Camp 3 was reached on June 5, and the next day the party set out with the 14 porters, carrying food and the oxygen apparatus, which it was intended to use only on the highest slopes of the mountain. Half way up the North Col an avalanche caught the party and buried seven of the porters, the Englishmen and the rest of the porters narrowly escaping with their lives. Following this catastrophe, the monsoon caused the final abandonment of the attempt to reach the summit. All the members of the expedition suffered terribly from the effects of the altitude, and the winds and cold. At Camp 3 the thermometer fell to 29° below zero and on the warmest night registered only 1° above zero. Despite all the difficulties, the explorers are of opinion that with better weather than they experienced, the summit can be reached.

FOOTPATH RULE.

A DETERMINED effort was made at the beginning of July last by the London "Safety First" Council to alter the rule of the pavement in the Greater Metropolitan area from "keep to the right" to "keep to the left." The Council, which is composed chiefly of representatives of municipal authorities and traffic concerns, was formed in 1916 with the object of endeavouring to diminish the number of street accidents in Greater London. It is stated that the Council's investigations show that nearly one-third of the accidents to pedestrians are directly attributable to the custom of walking to the right of the pavement; owing to the rule of the roadway being to drive to the left, pedestrians temporarily stepping off the footways are in grave danger of being hit from behind by on-coming traffic. As pointed out by the Council, a huge expenditure would be necessary to alter the rule of the roadway to "drive to the right," as is the rule on the Continent and in America. This would involve alteration of all tramway points, the construction and entrance to all public vehicles, the steering gear position on all motor vehicles, and alteration to many horse-drawn vehicles, and the consequent changes in statute at present laying down the left as the correct rule of the road. It was deemed advisable therefore to make a great effort to alter the custom of the footpath to "walk to the left," a change which has already been introduced by many provincial municipalities. The views of the local authorities in Greater London were invited, with the result that 65 of them passed resolutions in favour of the change, including 24 out of the 28 metropolitan borough councils. Of these 65, about 40 agreed to exhibit "walk on the left" notices throughout their areas on July 1, whilst the remainder before taking this step wished to be assured that the action would be supported by the majority of authorities in Greater London. The Ministry of Transport and all the national organisations of local government authorities expressed themselves in favour; but the Commissioner of the City Police was opposed to the suggested change.

The response to the requests was not satisfactory; and although the instruction was at first obeyed fairly widely in some districts, the old habit of walking to the right soon re-asserted itself, and it would appear clear that the desired change will only be brought about by further persistent efforts on the part of the "Safety First" Council and the local authorities. The question was raised in Parliament as to whether the Home Office would be willing to authorise the police to assist in recommending the change, and the reply was that at present the Home Secretary was not prepared to recommend the police to take any action in the matter.

FORESTRY POLICY AND PROGRESS.

THE depletion of our timber reserves during the War has emphasised the value and urgency of afforestation from the point of view of national defence as well as of economics. Action has been taken by Parliament in establishing the Forestry Commission in 1919 and voting a fund of £3,500,000 to be devoted to the development of forestry and forest industries over a period of years. In the year 1920 a grant of £470,000 was made to the Commissioners for their operations, but owing to financial stringency the grant for 1921 was reduced to £200,000. In their first year of working, ended September 30, 1920, the Commissioners acquired 33,628 acres, of which 6,684 acres were purchased and 26,944 leased. In the second year 14,968 acres were purchased and 19,893 acres leased. The immediate objectives of the forest policy on which the Commissioners are working are summarised by them in a recent report as follows:—

(1) The afforestation of 150,000 acres of new land by direct action of the State.

(2) Assistance to local authorities and private owners for the afforestation or re-afforestation of 110,000 acres.

(3) The purchase and reconstruction of hardwood areas.

(4) Education of forest officers, landowners and land-agents, working foresters and foremen.

(5) Research and experiment.

(6) Encouragement of forest industries.

With regard to State forests, the programme of planting of conifers proposed by the Acland

Committee and the Commissioners' revised programme are as follows:—

Year.	Acland Committee's Programme.	Commission's Revised Programme.
	Acres.	Acres.
1st year, 1919–20	Nil	1,600
2nd ,, 1920–1	3,300	5,700
3rd ,, 1921–2	6,700	8,100
4th ,, 1922–3	10,000	11,500
5th ,, 1923–4	13,300	14,800
6th ,, 1924–5	16,700	...
7th ,, 1925–6	20,000	...
8th ,, 1926–7	23,300	...
9th ,, 1927–8	26,700	...
10th ,, 1928–9	30,000	...
Total	150,000	...

The areas actually planted with conifers by the Commission were in the first year 1,296 acres and in the second year 6,105 acres. It is proposed that 20,000 acres suitable for hardwoods shall be acquired; and up to September 30, 1921, nearly 400 acres had been planted. The terms under which advances may be made to local authorities and private owners under the Forestry Act of 1919 have not proved attractive, and no progress has been made with this section of the scheme. But during the winter of 1921–22 the Commissioners, by the Forestry Act, 1921, were enabled to make grants to landowners and corporate bodies for planting schemes, on condition that unemployed labour was utilised, and this scheme was highly successful. Employment was given at 500 centres,, and about 11,000 acres were planted, a similar acreage prepared for planting, and 4,000 acres of scrub were cleared. Unfortunately for the progress of the forestry scheme, the Government decided not to use this method to meet unemployment during the winter of 1922–3.

HOSPITALS' FUTURE.

THE Departmental Committee appointed by the Minister of Health in 1921 "to consider the present financial position of voluntary hospitals and to make recommendations as to any action which should be taken to assist them," have, during the past year, issued their final report. In their interim report the Committee stated that they were convinced that it was desirable in the public interest to preserve the voluntary system of hospital management, and in order to meet the serious deficiencies of income with which many hospitals were faced, they suggested that the schemes to be submitted to the Minister of Health by approved societies under the National Health Insurance Acts for the disposal of their surplus funds, estimated at not less than £7,000,000, should provide for a substantial part of this surplus to be allocated to contributing towards the cost of maintaining members of the societies in hospitals. In their final report, the Committee made suggestions as to the measures which might be voluntarily adopted by hospital managers for the improvement of the financial position of the hospitals under their charge. These related to reduction of expenditure, accounts, co-operative buying, appeals for donations, contributions by wage-earners and employers, contributions by approved societies, payments by patients, staff funds, &c. Further recommendations were made by the Committee, among which are the following:—

(1) That a Hospitals Commission for Great Britain be set up primarily to administer the temporary grant suggested by the Committee. It should be appointed by the Minister of Health, and should consist of not more than 12 members, of whom three should be elected by the Minister and one by the Secretary for Scotland, and of the remainder one should be nominated by each of the following:—The Joint Committee of the Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund, the British Hospitals Association, the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the British Medical Association, and the Scottish Committee of the latter.

(2) That Poor Law Guardians be authorised to enter into arrangements as to the use of infirmaries.

(3) That County Councils be empowered to contribute to the expenses of Voluntary Hospitals Committees.

(4) That failing the provision in the National Health Insurance Acts of a "hospital benefit," the Courts be authorised to award to hospitals compensation under the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts.

(5) That local authorities be authorised to pay the cost of the treatment in hospitals of persons in their employ.

(6) That all contributions by employers to hospital funds be allowed as deductions from profits for income tax purposes.

(7) That where the payment to a hospital of a testamentary gift of residue is delayed for more than a year, the hospital be authorised to claim repayment of income tax.

(8) That legacy and succession duty on testamentary gifts to hospitals be remitted.

HOUSING.

BUILDING PROGRESS.

GOOD progress was made with the provision of houses during the past year, but a great shortage of accommodation still exists. During the financial year 1920–1 the cost of building rose to such a height that the Government, in July, 1921, decided to limit the amount of building to be undertaken at the expense of the Exchequer (see p. 839 of the 1922 "WHITAKER"). It was hoped that such limitation in conjunction with the general tendency to deflation in the price of commodities would in due course secure such a reduction in the cost of working-class houses as to pave the way for the resumption of unsubsidised building by private enterprise. This limitation has been followed by great reductions in the cost of building, but it cannot be said that up to the present it has resulted in private builders erecting houses for the working-classes to rent. Whilst the houses erected by local authorities have been built to let—not invariably to persons of the working-class—those erected by private builders have been built with a view to immediate sale. The reduction in the cost of building is shown in the following table, which gives the average amounts of the tenders accepted by local authorities for houses of the "parlour" and "non-parlour" types. The parlour type contains a parlour, living room, three bedrooms, scullery, bathroom with w.c., coal shed and

larder, and the non-parlour type has the same accommodation excluding the parlour.

	Parlour Type.	Non-Parlour Type.
	£	£
Year 1920-1	944	855
April, 1921	798	697
June, 1921	792	693
September, 1921	659	594
December, 1921	566	514
March, 1922	513	436
June, 1922	422	379

The factors which have contributed to this great reduction in costs are reduced wages, cheaper materials (due partly to the collapse of rings in the building trade), smaller profits, and a great improvement in output on the part of the workers. The houses completed at the end of the financial year 1921-2 numbered 130,335, of which 56,908 had been erected by local authorities, 3,008 by public utility societies, and 29,819 by private builders. On March 31 last there remained 75,484 houses to be erected under the Government scheme of 1921 by local authorities and public utility societies, and of these 52,417 had already been commenced. In addition, preliminary certificates had been issued in respect of 12,295 houses to be erected by private builders. On August 1 last the total number of houses finished by local authorities and public utility societies was 129,791, and under the private builders' subsidy scheme a further 38,604 had been provided.

RENTS.

One of the most difficult problems connected with the Housing question during the past few years has been the regulation of rents. The first Rent Restrictions Act, passed in 1915, allowed no increase on the pre-War standard rents; the Act of 1919 allowed a 10 per cent. increase in the case of houses not exceeding certain specified values, but before this increase became operative the Government appointed a Committee to inquire into the whole question of rent restriction, and the Act of 1920 was passed, which allowed increases equivalent to 40 per cent. of the standard rents. Of this 40 per cent., 25 per cent. was in respect of increased cost of repairs, 10 per cent. was in respect of the permitted increase of the rate of mortgage interest, and 5 per cent. was to allow an increased interest on the capital invested by the builder or owner not covered by mortgage. These increases were in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee which sat in 1920 under the chairmanship of Lord Salisbury. With regard to repairs, it was estimated that at March, 1920, they cost two and a-half times as much as they did before the War, and that, therefore, an increment of one and a-half times the pre-war cost should be allowed for and added to the net rent. (The pre-war cost of repairs was taken as being about one-sixth of the net rent; one and a-half times this amounts to one-quarter, or 25 per cent., of the net rent, which is the increase the Act allowed.) In a great many cases this increase has not been accompanied by the execution of repairs by landlords at the pre-war standard, either internally or externally. This factor and the fall in the cost of repairs since 1920 will doubtless enter into a consideration of the percentage increase to be allowed after June 24, 1923, when the Act of 1920 expires. The working of the Act has brought other questions into consideration, e.g., sub-letting by tenants; the provision of alternative accommodation; the rights of the one-house owner; premiums; the rate of mortgage interest, etc. The Committee appointed by the Government to advise what steps should be taken to continue or amend the Act have ascertained authoritative opinions upon these and other points by means of a comprehensive *questionnaire* which was circulated throughout the country to local authorities and organisations and interests concerned with the Act. At the time of going to press the Committee had taken no oral evidence. It is probable that the Committee will make an interim report advising continuance of the Act in some form, leaving details of any suggested amendments to a later report.

GARDEN CITIES.

The Garden City idea has not made as great an advance as its advocates would have wished since the Letchworth experiment demonstrated the advantages of this method of dealing with the housing problem. The Garden City idea is that new houses, instead of being added to the towns, should be built to create new cities, scientifically planned and constructed, either in entirely new areas, or, as at Letchworth, out of the old villages and small towns; and that industries should be attracted and agriculture developed so as to make these cities self-contained, but with fairly easy access to the larger towns. Such decentralisation of industry, it is claimed, is more desirable than the extension of existing industrial areas, as it would simplify many problems of transport, cheapen production, and very largely increase the well-being of the community. State aid was made available to assist Garden City schemes by the Housing Act of 1922, section 7 of which authorised the Public Works Loan Commissioners to make advances to "Authorised Associations" up to an amount approved by the Treasury. The Welwyn Garden City Company, Ltd., is the first authorised association to receive Government assistance, and they have received a first instalment of loan amounting to £117,000 from the Public Works Loan Commissioners. To carry out what is the second enterprise on Garden City lines, the Company have acquired an estate of about four square miles in Hertfordshire and intend developing on its central area an entirely new town, leaving the rest of the estate as an agricultural belt. At the end of June last, leases had been granted upon 51·7 acres of land in the residential area for the building of 354 houses, and sites had also been let for industrial and commercial purposes. Houses are being built by private persons for their own occupation and by builders for sale, and Public Utility Societies have built houses for sale and on a tenancy-investment basis. It is expected that a population of about 40,000 will eventually be housed in this Garden City. Closely allied to the principles of the Garden City are the ideas underlying the policies of Town Planning, already dealt with by the Legislature, and Zoning, which up to the present has received no legislative notice in this country, but which has long been the subject of statutory enactments abroad, notably in Germany and the

United States. On March 31 last the total number of local municipal authorities which had proposed or were engaged in the preparation of town planning schemes was 167, the total area covered by these schemes amounting to 744,222 acres.

LABOUR.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE actual size of the Communist Party is not known, but it includes most of the advanced Socialists in Great Britain and Ireland, who are followers of Lenin. A Conference was held at St. Pancras, London, March 19 and 20, 1922, at which 200 delegates attended, with Mr. Arthur MacManus in the chair. The Press was not admitted to the discussions. The object of the Party is "extending the solidarity of the working class toward a world revolution." The Party hoped by affiliating with local and national Labour Parties to "make the political organisation of Labour an instrument of political progress."

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

The 23rd Annual Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions opened at Dumfries on July 13, 1922. The membership consisted of 126 trade unions with an aggregate roll of 1,371,634, these figures showing a decrease of 8 and 211,424 respectiveiy. The Federation is not so much a political body as a mutual insurance concern amongst certain unions for help in time of trade disputes. The G.F.T.U. is of opinion that the membership of unions will decrease still further owing to the general poverty and the fact that the Government has become responsible for many of the benefits usually provided by unions in the form of unemployment and sick pay.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

The 30th Annual Conference was held at Nottingham, April 16 to 18, 1922, with R. C. Wallhead (re-elected for 1923) in the Chair and 300 delegates in attendance. The financial report of the National Administrative Council was regarded as too pessimistic by the delegates. Application for affiliation to the Communist Party was rejected and a resolution was carried unanimously against a Labour and Liberal coalition. A majority vote was carried against Prohibition, but a motion in favour of Local Option was shelved. The Party is in favour of nationalisation, but seeks it by methods different from those of the Social Democratic Federation and the Labour Parties.

LABOUR DISPUTES.

With the exception of the engineering and shipbuilding trades, 1922 has been (to Oct. 31) an unusually quiet year in labour disputes. Strikes may have been numerous, but mainly they have been not only of short duration but affecting small numbers of people. The main factor has been wage and bonus reductions. The shipbuilding industry was at a standstill because the men refused to accept a cut of 16*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and the way out was found by stretching the reduction over a period. The engineering dispute concerned a question of workshop practice in that the men desired to control rather than the employers, but they failed to accomplish their end.

The figures for the past two years and for the nine months of 1922 are

	Disputes in Progress.	Workpeople involved (in '000's).	Days lost directly (in '000's).
1920	1715	2,024	27,111
1921	800	1,824	86,054
1922 Jan....	93	18	184
Feb.	115	33	316
March ...	101	277	3,517
April ...	96	267	5,791
May	93	372	7,229
June	82	311	2,078
July	57	46	443
Aug.	67	31	312
Sept.	61	15	142
Summary Jan-Sept	22 452	536	19,632

THE LABOUR PARTY.

The 22nd Annual Conference of Labour Party was held at Edinburgh on June 27 to 30, 1922, when 800 delegates attended, representing societies with a membership of 3,908,548, a decrease of 349,446 from last year's figures. Mr. F. W. Jowett was in the Chair, a position to be taken by Mr. Sidney Webb at the Conference of 1923. The most important resolution carried confined delegates to those who had accepted the constitution of the Labour Party and refused admission to anyone belonging to any body that supported a candidate not approved by the Labour Party. A proposal to reduce the interest upon War Loan was referred back by 2,226,000 votes to 1,281,000. Motions in favour of Free Trade, re-establishment of the Agricultural Wages Board, extension of the Workmen's Compensation Act, and general Nationalisation were carried. Suggestions to establish own Labour Diplomatic Service and to forbid any member of the Party becoming a Privy Councillor (3,694,000 to 386,000) were lost.

LABOUR WOMEN.

The National Conference of Labour Women was held at Leamington May 9 and 10, 1922. Miss Margaret Bondfield presided over 338 delegates, representing various Labour bodies. Resolutions were passed in favour of Endowment of Motherhood, Ratification of the Maternity and Hours Conventions adopted at the Washington Conference, Maintenance of Unemployed from National Exchequer, retention of Trade Boards, and the usual proposals of Labour Conferences.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

The 36th Annual Conference was held at Manchester Hotel, Aldersgate, London, August 5 to 7, 1922. In addition to the usual nationalisation resolutions, motions were passed in favour of the socialisation of hospitals, examination of milk supplies, and protesting against the abolition of the feeding of necessitous school children during holidays. The party is numerically weak, and feels the loss of its veteran founder, Hyndman. *Justice*, its weekly organ, has a sale much outside the party.

TRADE UNIONS.

A remarkable fall in the aggregate membership of Trade Unions is taking place, as may be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Membership.	Percentage on Previous Year.
1913	4,189,000	+ 20·8
1919	8,081,000	+ 21·3
1920	8,493,000	+ 5·1
1921	6,793,000	− 20·0

The sexes are divided into :—

Males	5,760,000
Females	1,033,000

The largest decrease has been with the General Labour Unions, which show a drop from 1,353,530 to 862,645, or a loss of 36·3 per cent. Railway Unions report a fall from 618,000 to 507,000; Miners, 1,155,000 to 942,000, and Engineers and Shipbuilders, 1,148,000 to 1,014,000 during the year 1921. Reasons given for the decreases are lack of confidence in leaders, unprecedented unemployment, and inability of unions to obtain increased wages for members. Latest details of finance relate to 1920. At the end of that year 726 unions, with a membership of 7,145,000, had funds totalling £16,104,000. Their annual income was £13,091,000, out of which £6,672,000 went directly in benefits. In the last eight years the actual ratio of funds per member has remained almost stationary at £2 5s.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The 54th Congress met at Southport, Sept. 4 to 9, 1922, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. B. Walker, of the Agricultural Workers' Union. Comparative Statistics ;—

	1921.	1922.
Societies represented...	171	159
Delegates...	810	716
Society membership ...	6,390,523	5,965,170

The falling off of membership was due almost entirely to drop in Trade Union support. On an omnibus proposal of a joint defence of Trade Union standards at time of labour disputes, the previous question was carried by 3,576,000 to 1,205,000. Responsibility of the *Daily Herald* was accepted in agreement of annual increase of levy of *2d.* per member. Age 70 was decided upon as retiring age for all Congress officials —this affected Mr. Bowerman, M.P., Secretary. Resolutions carried included a demand for revision of the Versailles Treaty, Trade with Russia, Unemployment Relief schemes, formation of National Guild Council, Adequate Housing scheme, Agricultural Wages Board, Extension of 44-hour working week, Mothers' Pensions, and protests against reduction in Education Estimates, and a suggested annulment of Trade Boards. A monthly meeting of the General Labour Council is held by the Trade Union Congress and the Labour Party. In September a very energetic protest was made against any war in the Near East, and by a careful selection of previous resolutions of the deputation to the (then) Prime Minister, the Council members were placed in an invidious position.

LONDON CENSUS.

AMONG the changes of the intercensal period 1911–1921 the most striking is the increase in the preponderance of women, due in part to war losses among the male population. At the date of the census there were in the county 341,365 more women than men. When the census was taken on June 19 the total population of the administrative county was 4,484,523. This is a decrease on the figures for 1911 of 37,162, due to the outward drift which has been in progress for two decades. Modern London has, however, long outgrown the county boundary, and in the wider area comprising the metropolis the rise in population has continued unchecked. Within the limits of Greater London the growth followed that of the county very closely between 1801 and 1851, and has considerably exceeded it ever since, the total figure of 7,480,201 for 1921 being the highest yet recorded. As compared with the whole of England and Wales, the rate of growth in Greater London was greatly in excess up to 1901, which year appears to have marked a turning-point in its special development, the rate of progress since that date being increasingly less than that for the rest of the country. The figures for each census since 1801 are as follows :—

Date of Census.	Administrative County.	Outer Ring.	Greater London.
1801	959,310	155,334	1,114,644
1811	1,139,355	184,544	1,323,899
1821	1,379,543	216,798	1,596,341
1831	1,655,582	248,170	1,903,752
1841	1,949,277	286,067	2,235,344
1851	2,363,341	317,394	2,680,735
1861	2,808,494	414,226	3,222,720
1871	3,261,396	624,245	3,885,641
1881	3,830,297	936,364	4,766,661
1891	4,227,954	1,405,852	5,633,806
1901	4,536,267	2,045,135	6,581,402
1911	4,521,685	2,729,673	7,251,358
1921	4,484,523	2,995,678	7,480,201

PREPONDERANCE OF WOMEN.

A notable feature of the tables is the preponderance in the number of women in the great majority of the metropolitan boroughs. Further, the effect of the war is shown in the fact that, while in nearly all districts the number of women has increased in the inter-censal period, in several boroughs the male population was substantially lower in 1921 than in 1911. For London as a whole the figures are :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 ...	2,126,341	2,395,344	4,521,685
1921 ...	2,071,572	2,412,944	4,484,523
	Dec. 54,762	Inc. 17,600	Dec. 37,162

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

Much valuable information has been collected by the Registrar-General concerning London's dwellings and housing conditions. In the subjoined table the main results are summarised and compared with the position in 1911 :—

	1911.	1921.
Structurally separate dwellings—		
Occupied	678,712	706,450
Vacant	47,260	18,969
Private families	1,023,951	1,120,897
Excess of private families over occupied dwellings	345,239	414,447
Average No. of private families per occupied dwelling	1·51	1·59
No. of persons per occupied dwelling	6·66	6·35

The increase in the average number of families per occupied dwelling arises from the fact that whereas the number of private families has increased by 9·5 per cent. in the decennium, the growth in the number of occupied dwellings

has been 4·1 per cent. only, or less than half. An analysis of the dwellings, according to the number of rooms they contain, yields the following results :—

Three rooms or less	18·1 per cent.
Four-five rooms	27·2 per cent.
Six-eight rooms	42·3 per cent.
Nine rooms or more	12·4 per cent.

But although the number of families has increased, the average size of the family has been reduced from 4·15 persons in 1911 to 3·79 persons in 1921, a drop of 9 per cent. On a general average of rooms per person, therefore, the London population is less densely housed than in 1911. This is further evidenced by the following comparison between 1911 and 1921 of the families living under the overcrowded conditions of two or more persons per room. It will be seen that the actual number of families and persons and the proportion of the total population living under such conditions is reduced :—

	1911.	1921.
Families living more than two persons to a room	121,591	110,451
Population in such families	758,438	683,498
Percentage to total population	17·8	16·1

LONDON GOVERNMENT.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

MUCH progress has been made during the past year by the Royal Commission appointed towards the end of 1921 "to enquire what, if any, alterations are needed in the local government of the Administrative County of London and the surrounding districts, with a view to securing greater efficiency and economy in the administration of local government services, and to reducing any inequalities which may exist in the distribution of local burdens as between different parts of the whole area." The case for the extension of the boundaries of the Administrative County of London—which date from 1855—was presented to the Commission on behalf of the London County Council by Mr. R. C. Norman, Vice-Chairman of the Council's Local Government Committee, and some of the Chief Officers of the Council. At present such services as water supply, police, and main drainage are carried out for areas which include large parts of Extra-London in common with London itself, and it was urged that it is desirable that a much larger area than the Administrative County of London is necessary to ensure the efficient administration of other services, such as housing and town planning, traffic regulation, education, etc. The need for some measure of equalisation of rates was also laid before the Commission. As regards the suggested enlarged London area, the representatives of the London County Council did not definitely commit themselves to a boundary, but they put forward much evidence relating to the area of Greater London. This area covers 692·9 square miles, the Administrative County being 116·9 square miles in extent, and the Extra-London district 576 square miles. It was suggested that the new Central Authority should administer certain important central services and should act in co-operation with a number of large, strong and independent local municipal authorities, who would have duties and responsibilities of their own.

The evidence of the London County Council was considered by the municipal authorities throughout Greater London and other bodies, such as the London Labour Party, the National Housing and Town Planning Council, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Garden Cities Association, etc., and the Commission have had before them the views of many of these bodies. Much of the evidence of the local authorities has been in general opposition to the scheme put forward by the London County Council. Many conflicting views have been expressed upon various points, but no general line of constructive policy, alternative to that suggested by the Council, has emerged which, in the opinion of the Council, calls for their observations. No information was available up to the time of going to press as to the procedure to be adopted by the Royal Commission when it has heard the evidence of all the authorities concerned.

NEW COUNTY HALL.

London's new County Hall was opened by the King on July 17 last, some ten years after His Majesty had laid the foundation stone. The scheme for the County Hall was approved by the London County Council in 1905, and Parliamentary sanction was given in 1906 for the purchase of the site on the south side of the Thames at the eastern end of Westminster Bridge. A necessary preliminary to the utilisation of the site was the construction of an embankment wall, following which the foundation of the building was formed with a raft of Portland cement concrete. Upon this the substructure of the building, reaching to the ground floor level, was constructed. This was completed in time to allow the superstructure of seven floors to be commenced in the latter part of 1913. The erection of part of the northern wing of the building has been postponed for a time in view of the heavy cost. An estimate for the erection of this part based on prices obtaining in the middle of 1922 amounted to about £800,000. The estimated expenditure on the work carried out is as follows :—

Cost of Site—about 6½ acres	£617,032
Embankment	89,084
Raft foundation	57,450
Building	2,475,727
Total.....	£3,239,293

The building when completed will be 750 feet long, with an average width of rather more than 300 feet. The architectural style may perhaps be best described as a free treatment of English Renaissance adapted to a building containing a great number of offices and other rooms varying considerably in size and importance. The treatment of the crescent, which forms a notable feature of the river front of the building, and the central block, Belvedere Road, emphasises the location of the more important rooms concerned with the Council's work, of which the Chamber itself forms the exact centre. The external façades of the building are faced with Portland stone on a substructure of granite and the roof covering is of red tiling of an Italian type but of English manufacture. Of the nine floors in the building the two basement floors are primarily storage floors; the first, or principal, floor is reserved generally for the use of members and heads of departments, and the other six floors are office floors. The Council chamber, which is a handsome apartment, octagonal in shape and

about 60 feet across, provides accommodation for 200 members and has galleries for the press and public. The decorative work is of a magnificent character, many beautiful varieties of marble having been used. The corridors and lobbies round the Chamber and the main entrance hall and ceremonial staircase are also treated lavishly in marble. The other corridors on the principal floor are lined with oak panelling, with a vaulted ceiling in plaster. The office floors, which are plain in design and devoid of decoration, afford accommodation for over 2,000 officials.

LORDS' REFORM.

GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

THE question of the reform of the House of Lords has again assumed importance by reason of the formulation of the Government proposals during the past year. The preamble to the Parliament Act of 1911 stated that "it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords, as it exists, a Second Chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis." In 1917 Lord Bryce's Committee, after an exhaustive enquiry, presented a report on the subject, but if was not until July of last year that the Government introduced its proposals in the Upper House in the form of resolutions "on which to found a Bill for the Reform of the House of Lords." These resolutions were as follows:—

"1. That this House shall be composed, in addition to Peers of the Blood Royal, Lords Spiritual, and Law Lords, of—

(*a*) Members elected, either directly or indirectly, from the outside.

(*b*) Hereditary Peers elected by their order.

(*c*) Members nominated by the Crown, the numbers in each case to be determined by statute.

"2. That, with the exception of Peers of the Blood Royal and the Law Lords, every other member of the reconstituted and reduced House of Lords shall hold his seat for a term of years to be fixed by statute, but shall be eligible for re-election.

"3. That the reconstituted House of Lords shall consist approximately of 350 members.

"4. That while the House of Lords shall not amend or reject Money Bills, the decision as to whether a Bill is or is not a Money Bill, or is partly a Money Bill and partly not a Money Bill, shall be referred to a Joint Standing Committee of the two Houses, the decision of which shall be final. That this Joint Standing Committee shall be appointed at the beginning of each new Parliament, and shall be composed of seven members of each House of Parliament, in addition to the Speaker of the House of Commons, who shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Committee.

"5. That the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, by which Bills can be passed into law without the consent of the House of Lords during the course of a single Parliament, shall not apply to any Bill which alters or amends the constitution of the House of Lords as set out in these resolutions, or which in any way changes the powers of the House of Lords as laid down in the Parliament Act and modified by these resolutions."

Much criticism was directed against the proposals during the debate in the House of Lords, particularly with regard to the vagueness of the proposal dealing with the composition of the Second Chamber and the proposal for the settlement of disputes in connection with Money Bills. Further it was claimed that the Government had almost entirely ignored the recommendations of Lord Bryce's Committee. At the time of the Dissolution the resolutions had not passed through the House of Lords.

WOMEN AND THE LORDS.

The position of women with regard to the right to sit in the House of Lords has been definitely settled for the time being by the decision of the Committee for Privileges on the claim of Lady Rhondda that as a peeress in her own right she was entitled to a writ of summons to the House. The first Committee to hear Lady Rhondda's petition decided in her favour, but after reporting to the House of Lords objection was raised and a re-hearing ordered on the ground that sufficient attention had not been paid to the legal position. For the re-hearing the Committee were reinforced by an additional number of Law Lords, including the Lord Chancellor, and this Committee decided against Lady Rhondda. The Lord Chancellor gave the leading opinion of the majority of the Committee, in the course of which he said that "upon a perusal of the words in Viscountess Rhondda's Patent it was clear that, according to the ordinary principles of construction, and apart altogether from such disqualifications as were imposed by the Common Law, she was incapable of receiving a writ by reason of the terms of the Patent itself. . . A peerage held by a peeress in her own right was one to which in law the incident of exercising the right to receive a writ was not and never was attached. A right to sit and vote was personal to the holder of a peerage who possessed it. A peeress in her own right was not a person who had an incident of peerage but was disqualified from exercising it by her sex. She was a person who for her life held a dignity which did not include the right of a female to exercise that function at all." Lord Haldane, who delivered judgment in favour of the petition, said that the initial words of the Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act appeared on the face of them sufficient to enable a woman to exercise what was obviously a public function—that of sitting and voting in Parliament. The very title of the Act showed that the removal of sex disqualification of all kinds imposed by the law was its express and general purpose. Lord Wrenbury alone was in agreement with Lord Haldane. Lords Cave, Dunedin, Atkinson, Muir-MacKenzie, Phillimore and Riddell agreed with the Lord Chancellor. Thus the position at present is that women are eligible for the House of Commons but ineligible for the House of Lords. Following the decision of the Committee for Privileges, Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to a question in the House, made it clear that the Government did not intend introducing legislation to reverse that decision.

PROPERTY LAW SIMPLIFIED.

GREAT reforms in connection with the transfer and devolution of land are contained in the Law of Property Act passed during the past year. The Act, which was first introduced in the House of Lords in 1920, is the longest measure ever passed by Parliament, comprising 191 sections and 16 schedules and running into 313 pages. The eleven parts into which it is divided are

concerned with (i) assimilation and amendment of the law of real and personal estate; (ii) amendments of the Settled Land Acts; (iii) amendments of the Conveyancing Acts; (iv) amendments of the Trustee Acts; (v) abolition of copyhold and customary tenure; (vi) extinguishment of memorial incidents; (vii) provisions respecting leaseholds; (viii) amendment of the law of intestacy; (ix) repeal and re-enactment with amendments of Part I of the Land Transfer Act, 1897, relating to personal representatives; (x) amendment of the Land Transfer Acts, 1875 and 1897; (xi) general provisions. The main object of the measure, which is the result of many years' labour of legal reformers, prominent amongst whom are Lord Haldane and the late Lord Chancellor, Viscount Birkenhead, is to facilitate and cheapen all dealings in land. The present complicated law, which is the growth of centuries of legislative enactments and decisions in the courts, is reduced to a comparatively simple code. The law of real property is assimilated to that of personal property, and all property, real and personal, will, under the new Act, descend in the same manner and under the same regulations. Far-reaching changes are made in the law relating to the descent of property. The heir-at-law and the widow's dower are abolished; and for the first time women are placed on a footing of complete equality with men in regard to succession and in cases of intestacy. The Act puts an end to relics of the feudal system, including copyhold and customary tenure, Gavelkind, Borough-English, and other local customs affecting succession. Perpetually renewable leaseholds are to be converted into long terms, and after the Act comes into operation there will be only two systems of land tenure—freehold and leasehold. With regard to the question of general compulsory registration of title, which is in force in the County of London, this will not be extended for ten years from the commencement of the Act, and then only after an enquiry conducted by a person appointed by the Lord Chancellor. The Act, which comes into force on January 1, 1925, does not apply to Scotland or Ireland.

RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

ALTHOUGH the industrial output of Great Britain and Ireland in 1919–20 was considerably lower than in 1913, unemployment was then very small; whilst in 1922 a volume of exports not very different from that of 1920 is accompanied by severe unemployment. The reason must be found in the decline of the home trade. Britain finished the War with her territory intact, save for the damage caused by a few naval and air raids. Her manufacturing plant was better than before the War and optimism was rampant. Men with money in their pockets were still being demobilised and were not obliged to find work immediately. Employers and workmen alike thought the millennium had come, as prices were soaring although production waned, being somewhere between 70 to 80 per cent. of pre-war output. High wages and short working days reduced output per hour but gave big profits on a small production. Shipbuilding for British owners was active, making up for war-time losses, without considering the world's needs. Great schemes for new industrial undertakings were launched, and they were not stopped at once, as the effects of the 1920 Budget were not immediately felt. Continental buyers were obliged to pay any price asked, especially for coal, steel, and machinery, and freights rose to enormous levels, the total earnings of shipping for 1920 being estimated at £440,000,000. The nation was living up to its income, believing that the boom would last several years. Extra staffs, extra wages, extra expenditure on organisation and advertisement, were cheerfully paid out of Excess Profits Duty, and available capital was used at home. In 1920, of new issues totalling £384,000,000, £331,000,000 were invested in Great Britain and Ireland. In fact, the significant feature of the 1919–20 boom was the attention paid to the home market. The nation is now resuming its pre-war habit of measuring national prosperity in terms of external trade, but it is generally conceded that greater efforts on the part of all classes might result in a considerable extension of the home market, particularly in the building, clothing, furniture, and motor trades.

ROAD TRAFFIC FIGHT.

FOLLOWING the failure of the Railway Companies to get a clause inserted in the Railways Act of 1921 giving them power to run road transport services, a Bill was promoted during the past year by the North Western and Midland Railway Group seeking powers to enable the Group to carry goods by road. The promoters also proposed to ask for powers to convey passengers and their baggage by road, but did not proceed with this proposal. A vigorous debate took place on the second reading of the Bill, and by a majority of five—146 against 141—it was passed and referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Strong opposition to the proposals was shown by the motor transport companies and organisations representing all kinds of trading and manufacturing interests. It is stated that there are now some 3,000 road transport companies in Great Britain, with a capital of 100 millions and about 600,000 employees. The cost of motor traffic is between 10*s.* and 12*s.* per ton cheaper than carriage by rail, and it is contended that if the railway companies were empowered to use the roads for carrying goods, they would be able to cut rates so as to drive the road companies out of business and secure a monopoly of goods traffic by road *and* rail. The London Chamber of Commerce opposed the Bill, on the ground that its proposals were not in the public interest, and suggested that if any powers were granted to the railway companies they should be limited to special areas defined by the Ministry of Transport. Opposition was also expressed by the Federation of British Industries, the National Union of Manufacturers, the National Chamber of Trade and other organisations, on the ground that the grant of the powers sought would lead to the railway companies securing a monopoly of the transport of the country. After the Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred for consideration, had sat for ten days, the Ministry of Transport objected to the method of charging road rates proposed in the Bill, and expressed the opinion that charges should be identical for identical services whether rendered by road or rail or both. The promoters thereupon withdrew the Bill. In their report the Select Committee, after criticising the delay on the part of the Ministry of Transport in notifying their objection, stated that "the case for the

petitioners was not fully before the Committee, but, subject to the possibility of eliminating unfair competition, the Committee are unanimously of opinion that it would be in the public interest to allow the fullest possible participation by the railway companies of this group and all competitors in the service of road transport."

RURAL INDUSTRIES.

THE Rural Industries Intelligence Bureau offers skilled advice in the establishment of rural industries. A selling agency (County Industries Co-operative Society, Limited, of Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E. 1) exists to supply raw materials and to market the rural manufactures. The Bureau has the support of the Development Commissioners and receives a grant from the Treasury. The bureau is controlled by a Committee from Government Departments, with five trustees appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

THE total of new tonnage to which classes have been assigned by the Committee of *Lloyd's Register* during the year ended June 30, 1922, amounts to 623 vessels, of 2,523,992 tons gross, a reduction of 22 per cent. on the figures for the preceding twelve months. This tonnage is, however, well in excess of the highest figure recorded (in 1913-14) in pre-war years.

The Society's returns show, further, that at the end of June last 464 vessels, of 2,010,912 tons gross, were being built throughout the world under the Special Survey of *Lloyd's Register*, with a view to classification in the Society's Register Book. Included in this total, however, were 526,592 tons upon which work was suspended for one reason or another, so that the tonnage to be classed by the Society actually under construction at that time was approximately 1,484,320 tons gross. In view of the exceptional paucity of new orders during the past year, this figure is likely to suffer further reduction, unless an early stimulus to international trade should be forthcoming.

The countries in which the majority of the 623 vessels classed by *Lloyd's Register* during the year have been built, are shown by the following statement :—

Where Built.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	406	1,536,423
United States of America	45	286,539
Netherlands	44	159,184
Japan	26	152,524

The nationality of the principal proprietors of the new tonnage is more widely distributed, as will be seen below :—

Where Owned.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	307	1,089,574
Netherlands	50	248,400
United States of America	37	231,133
Japan	26	152,524
Italy	22	144,400
France	34	137,332
Norway	30	135,432
British Dominions	35	125,853

SMOKE PREVENTION.

THE indiscriminate and wasteful use of raw coal for all purposes, industrial and domestic, and the lax administration of the law by the responsible authorities, have combined to produce a state of smoke pollution of the air in this country which is discreditable to a highly civilised community. Such is the opinion of the Departmental Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the question of smoke prevention. The most serious results of this pollution of the air are the danger to health and damage to property; but, apart from this, the waste of fuel alone is enormous. It has been estimated that in Great Britain 2½ million tons of potential fuel in the form of soot escape annually into the atmosphere from domestic fireplaces, that is more than half the total amount of fuel required to heat the Metropolitan area for a whole year. In addition, the loss from industrial chimneys amounts to 500,000 tons. At £2 per ton, this represents a total annual waste of £6,000,000. With regard to the public health, statistical evidence shows a close relationship between the death rate and atmospheric conditions, and the health of urban communities is most injuriously affected by the loss of sunlight due to coal smoke. Something like 20 per cent. more sunshine is experienced in the country than in a smoky town. Members of the Departmental Committee on Smoke and Noxious Vapours Abatement who visited Germany in the latter part of 1921 reported that the amount of atmospheric pollution in comparable districts is very much less than in this country.

The legislature has long regarded the emission of black smoke from locomotives, manufactories, and trade processes as a nuisance, but there is no law touching the emission of domestic smoke. The Departmental Committee were of opinion that, although amending legislation is necessary, the chief requisite is the enforcement of the provisions of the existing law, strengthened and altered as regards its administration. In their report, the Committee stated that the great majority of local authorities throughout the country had failed to do their duty, and that in many parts the law is practically a dead letter. Important suggestions and recommendations were made by the Committee with regard to the nuisance of domestic smoke, and in connection with industrial smoke they recommended *inter alia*, "that the general legal obligation on all manufacturers, users and occupiers of any business premises or processes, engines or plant of any description whatever, should be to use the best practicable means, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, for avoiding the pollution of the air by smoke, grit, or any other noxious emissions; that the same law should also apply to all Government establishments, and all rail and road locomotives, and motor-cars of whatever weight and type, and to steamers on rivers, estuaries and lakes." A Government Bill was introduced at the end of July last, but many recommendations of the Committee were not included therein, particularly those relating to private dwelling houses.

SUMMER TIME CURTAILED.

WITH the expiration of the Act passed during the War which authorised the fixation each year by Orders in Council of the period of Summer Time, it became necessary to introduce fresh legislation during the past year. The duration of Summer Time in each year since the passing of the Act in 1916 has been as follows :—

1916.....May 21 to October 1.
1917.....April 8 to September 17.
1918.....March 24 to September 30.
1919.....March 30 to September 29.

1920.....March 28 to October 25.
1921.....April 3 to October 3.
1922.....March 26 to October 8.

The late start in 1916 was due to the fact that the Act authorising the change was not passed till May of that year, and the late termination in 1920 was due to a prolongation for four weeks owing to the dispute in the coal industry. Objections to the continuation of Summer Time have been made in various quarters, the chief protests being concerned with the effects on agriculturists and school children. It would appear from the investigations of the Board of Education, who consulted education authorities throughout the country, that there is no reasonable ground for assuming that the custom of altering the clock has had any widespread harmful effect upon children. A small fraction of parents have doubtless not adapted themselves to the new idea, but education authorities generally have expressed themselves in its favour. Strong opposition to the Act has been shown by the farming community, and it is contended that the dairy farmer and the market gardener especially have a very genuine grievance. On the other hand, nearly 300 local municipal authorities throughout the country, many Chambers of Commerce, the Early Closing Association, and other organisations have expressed themselves against any curtailment of Summer Time. The debate in Parliament on the new Bill disclosed a marked difference of opinion between the representatives of the towns and those of the rural districts, the former generally supporting the measure and the latter demanding its withdrawal or a drastic curtailment of the Summer Time period. After a long discussion in the House of Commons some concession was made to the farmers, and Summer Time for 1923 was fixed to start on the day following the third Saturday in April and to end on the day following the third Saturday in September, a reduction of six weeks compared with the 1922 period. An amendment moved by the Home Secretary provided that the Act should "continue in force until December 31, 1923, and no longer, unless Parliament otherwise determines." In answer to a question, the Home Secretary said it was impossible to say what were the Government's future intentions with regard to Summer Time.

SUNDAY GAMES.

THE question of permitting the playing of games on Sundays in the parks under the control of the London County Council was raised during the past summer on a motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson that the Council's Parks Committee should "consider and report as to allowing as an experiment in selected parks and open spaces a certain amount of Sunday play under suitable conditions." A large number of petitions and communications were received by the Council from associations of various kinds and from individuals urging reasons for and against the granting of facilities for games on Sundays. The opposition was based chiefly on religious grounds and on the ground that the playing of games would interfere with the quiet enjoyment of the parks and open spaces by those who do not desire or are unable to avail themselves of the facilities for playing games, and who would have to bear the greater cost of providing such facilities. On the other hand, the executives of various working lads' and girls' institutions were strongly in favour of facilities being provided, on the ground that, in the absence of such facilities, the boys and girls whom the institutions are designed to benefit are driven to expend their energies in harmful pursuits. Several of the metropolitan borough councils reiterated their support of the proposal. At certain of the parks some sports have been allowed on Sundays in the past without any public protest. For instance, boating has always been allowed by the County Council in Battersea and Victoria Parks, where it had been permitted for many years before the Council took over the parks. Bathing and athletic practice have been allowed early on Sundays, and fishing, kite and model aeroplane flying, skating and tobogganing have always been allowed on Sundays in their proper season and when circumstances permitted.

The Council decided that boating should be permitted on Sundays at all parks and open spaces under their control where the necessary facilities are or may be provided; and that, provided that the convenience of the general public be not in any way prejudiced, the games of badminton, bowls, cricket, croquet, football, golf, hockey, lawn tennis, netball, quoits, &c., should be allowed on Sundays from 1 p.m. in winter and 2 p.m. in summer, until the respective closing times for such games on other days of the week. Badminton can now be played in 2 parks, bowls in 28, cricket in 8, croquet in 3, football in 21, golf in 1, hockey in 10, lawn tennis in 47, netball in 49, and quoits in 2. Following the action of the London County Council, it has been decided to allow football on Sundays in certain of the Royal Parks.

THE SIX POINT GROUP.

THE leaders in the Six Point Group are drawn from every sphere of life, and amongst the prominent advocates of the "Points" are the two women members of the House of Commons (Viscountess Astor, M.P., and Mrs. Wintringham, M.P.) and a Peeress who recently sought admission to the House of Lords (Viscountess Rhondda). The "Six Points" are :—Satisfactory Legislation

1. on Child Assaults;
2. for the Widowed Mother;
3. for the Unmarried Mother and her Child;
4. for Equal Rights of Guardianship for Married Parents;
5. Equal Pay for Teachers;
6. Equal Opportunities for Men and Women in the Civil Service.

The six points are divisible into two groups, of which one is concerned with the better protection of children (1 to 4) and the other (5 and 6) with equality of status for men and women. With regard to the sixth point, the Committee hold the view that the State is regarded as a model employer, and its example is followed by other authorities and by commercial employers. So long, therefore, as the State refuses equality of pay, so long will its example be followed throughout the country, while acquiescence by the State in equality would be followed by universal adoption of the principle.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN.

THE British Federation of University Women is an organisation existing for the purpose of linking together British University Women in all professions, promoting their interests and ex-

pressing their opinions as a whole. In accordance with these general purposes the Federation seeks to foster friendship and co-operation among its members, to stimulate their interest in municipal and public life, to provide advice and information in regard to questions of employment, and to encourage independent research work by university women. In its capacity as a member of the International Federation of University Women the Federation endeavours to promote cordial and helpful relations between university women throughout the world. The Federation has, from time to time, successfully enlisted financial and other support for objects coming within the scope of its activities, and is at present engaged in an effort to establish in London an International Hall of Residence for University women. The Federation was formed in 1910 and has a steadily increasing membership. Local branches exist at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford and Sheffield. The President of the Federation is Professor Caroline Spurgeon, D.Litt. The headquarter offices are at 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1, and further information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretaries at that address.

WAGES AND PRICES.

WAGES have continued to fall during 1922, though not quite so fast as during 1921. The fall has been due to the drop in the cost of living and to the need to reduce costs of production. In 1921, the official Index Figure fell from 165 to 92 above that of the August, 1914, standard. In the same twelve months, 7,100,000 workpeople suffered wage reductions totalling £6,006,000 weekly, or nearly £1 per week per employee. The monthly figures for 1922 are

	Index Figure.	Workpeople concerned.	Weekly Reduction.
Jan.	92	4,060,000	£570,000
Feb.	88	2,400,000	390,000
March	86	1,360 000	233,030
April	82	3,350,000	693,000
May	81	2,025,000	390,000
June	80	2,000,000	390,000
July	84	2,360,000	490,000
Aug.	81	2,000,000	450,000
Sept.	79	1,300,000	297,000
(1 Oct.	78)		

The two worst paid industries are agriculture, in which the weekly wages of the labourers have fallen to £1 5*s.*, and the miners, whose wages are back to the 1914 basis in certain places.

WELFARE WORK.

BIG establishments have come to realise that a department to deal with the human side of their employees is now an essential part of their structure, although prior to a visit of Mr. Lloyd George to a munition factory in 1915, welfare work was almost unknown in this country. Its growth is demonstrated by the 3rd Annual Congress of the Industrial Welfare Society at Balliol College, Oxford, in Sept., 1922, when Lord Inverforth presided over welfare organisers from 150 firms. The Duke of York is keenly interested in welfare work and attended a special meeting in room 14 of the House of Commons on Jan. 27, 1922, called in the interests of the welfare movement. He considered the movement helped "to influence and emphasise not the diverse but the common interests, and it enables the two great partners in industry to approach each other in an informal and friendly way to discuss all questions of improvement."

WHIST DRIVES.

WONDERFUL developments have occurred in the old harmless game of whist. Huge meetings are held of whist players, who compete for large money prizes. Whist Drive promotion is now an industry. Money prizes from £100 downwards are competed for every evening by players who pay from 5*s.* to 6*d.* for the competition. Over 16,000 sat down at Olympia during August, each paying 5*s.* admission fee. During the winter of 1921–2, a Whist Championship was held in favour of St. Dunstan's and the National Institute for the Blind. About 1,000,000 players took part, and the result for the charities was a net profit of £37,000, after paying all expenses. Mr. Harvey Lloyd acted as the Chief Organiser of the Championship and the top player was Miss Rainford of Hightown, Liverpool, who won the first prize of £1,000 and a silver challenge trophy worth £50. A more ambitious Whist Championship under the auspices of the same Charities is in progress during the winter of 1922–23.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

BROADCASTING.

THE broadcasting by wireless of news, music, lectures, weather forecasts and other matters of general interest had its origin in the United States of America, where, owing to the geographical position of the country, it was possible for war-time restrictions upon the use of private receiving sets to be relaxed at a much earlier date than in the Old World. The "boom" began in the autumn of 1921. Up to that time there were perhaps 10,000 amateur stations in America; by Christmas the number had grown to nearly 250,000, and the million mark was reached before the end of 1922. So popular has the new hobby become there that shops selling wireless goods now outnumber by three to one those which deal in gramophones. In Great Britain developments were considerably slower. The very small number of permits granted for the use of valves was gradually increased, and applicants for licences for receiving began to find that they were becoming less and less difficult to obtain. Then in April, 1922, the Postmaster-General announced in Parliament that, subject to certain necessary restrictions, anyone who desired a licence would in future be able to obtain it without the smallest difficulty. He also stated that broadcasting from seven great stations would shortly take place over the length and breadth of the country. The manufacturers of wireless goods formed a broadcasting company during August, but it needed some time and a great number of meetings with the Postmaster-General to bring into line the proposals of the company and the conditions laid down by the Post Office. In America broadcasting was financed entirely by the various manufacturing firms, who obtained in the enormous increase that took placein the sales of apparatus an ample return for the money that they had invested. The makers in Great Britain took a more conservative view, and pressed for such safeguards for the new industry as the

prohibition of the importation of foreign-made goods, and the provision of a subsidy from the money received by the Post Office in licence fees. Protracted negotiations were conducted in secrecy, and this gave rise to many rumours—"broadcasting would start next week"—"the idea of broadcasting had fallen through altogether"—"only sets of a special registered pattern would be allowed, so that those already bought would be useless"—"the use of home-made sets was to be prohibited"—and so on. The result of the long period of uncertainty was that though receiving licences were granted at the rate of about a thousand a week, wireless as a general hobby did not begin to make real headway until the autumn. It is clear, however, that the coming year will see great developments in broadcasting. The quality of the entertainments provided will be raised, and there is no reason why the world's finest musicians should not sing or play nightly to vast unseen audiences. The wireless telephone may well play an important part at times of national or international crisis. It will be possible, for instance, before the end of the year, for a Cabinet Minister sitting in his study to speak on the ordinary telephone to a broadcasting station, whence his words will be relayed on, to be heard in all parts of the country. On Oct. 7, 1922, the Prince of Wales spoke from York House to boy scouts throughout the land.

AMATEUR WIRELESS.

It is unlikely that such a thing as the relaxation of all restrictions upon the use of wireless apparatus will ever take place. Transmitting licences may be granted a little more freely, but the wireless telephone will not replace the wired instrument unless some means is found of eliminating the "jamming" that would occur if thousands of people were speaking through the ether at the same time. At present every wireless message must be broadcast so that it will affect any receiver tuned to its own wave-length, or nearly so. Some progress has been made towards confining messages to the stations for which they are intended, and mention of what is being done is made in a later paragraph. Restrictions are needed, too, upon methods of reception. Certain types of apparatus, though excellent in the hands of an expert, are not suited to the beginner or to the unskilful person. It is necessary therefore to lay a ban upon the sets that can be made to oscillate freely, for these, if carelessly handled, are liable to cause a great deal of annoyance to other people owing to the fact that they actually send out weak waves which interfere with genuine messages and signals. The attitude of the Post Office is that a distinction should be drawn between the person who uses a set, about the working of which he knows very little, purely to provide entertainment for himself and his friends, and the amateur experimenter engaged in conducting researches into wireless problems. The ordinary form of permit, then, restricts the amateur, and will probably continue to do so, to a certain general type of apparatus which is more or less fool-proof; but the man who takes up the scientific side of wireless can obtain a very much wider licence on giving proof that he is genuinely making researches. This is on the whole a very satisfactory condition of affairs, for it gives the fullest scope to the serious student, and at the same time frees the beginner from any fear that he may have of causing unknown harm when he first tunes a wireless set.

COMMERCIAL WIRELESS.

Wireless telephony is not likely, for the reasons we have seen, to become of great use commercially in the near future, but wireless telegraphy for both long and short distance work is already an important factor in the world's system of communications, and it is destined before long to play an even greater part than it does now. Whether it will ever entirely supplant land lines and ocean cables it is difficult to say, though if its progress towards the goal of perfection continues at its present rapid rate there is every reason to believe that it will ultimately do so. It is already possible to send and receive automatically 100 words a minute, a number which will certainly be doubled in 1923. The increasing use of the valve as a transmitting agent renders it unnecessary to use such enormous power as was required in stations erected ten years ago or more, and there is no doubt that the wireless station of the future will be a much less costly affair to maintain. It is likely that there will be an international movement towards prohibiting the use of spark stations. In the United States steps have already been taken in this direction. Spark transmission produces signals of great intensity which can often be heard when the receiving instrument is tuned to quite a different wave-length. Hence they cause considerable interference and are responsible for the major portion of the jamming that occurs. When valves are employed much sharper tuning is necessary, so that several stations can work at once on wave-lengths differing by only a few metres without causing mutual interference. Long-distance wireless was severely tested in August 1922, when the transatlantic cables were put out of action during the disturbances in Ireland. Luckily, the new great station at St. Assise, which had just come into use, was able to aid existing stations in dealing with the enormous number of words that were waiting to be sent across the Atlantic. The task was successfully carried out and there was never any excessive delay. Most ships of any size now carry both transmitting and receiving sets; one has only to listen to the perfect Babel of 600 metres signals always to be heard (for that is the shipping wave-length) to realise what huge numbers of messages are constantly being transmitted between ship and ship, or ship and shore. Wireless sets of a compact and simple type are likely to be made compulsory for even quite small ships. When this is brought about the danger of collision will be very greatly reduced; whilst the sending out of storm warnings, and of sailing directions in foggy weather, will increase the safety of all shipping. The whole Empire is to be linked up by a chain of great wireless stations. Leafield, the first of these, is already working, and the news which it transmits is regularly received in Australia.

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENTS.

The bugbear of wireless at present is the interference caused by electrical disturbances. When "atmospherics" (as they are called) are bad, receiving becomes difficult and sometimes altogether impossible. A great deal of experimental work has been done with a view to eliminating their influence, but so far no really

sound system has been found. The difficulty will be overcome in time, quite possibly before the end of 1923, and when this is accomplished the efficiency of wireless will be greatly increased. A second field of research deals with the problem of so directing wireless waves that only the receiver for which they are intended will respond to them. Both light waves and those of wireless are ether vibrations, and they have many qualities in common. Light waves can be focussed by means of lenses or parabolic mirrors into thin "pencils" such as the searchlight's beam. Wireless waves are refracted by certain substances, but the difficulty of focussing them lies in their length, which is enormous when compared with that of light waves. Experiments have been made recently with waves only one metre in length, and using these it was found possible to transmit quite selectively from London to a station in Birmingham. This is at all events a beginning, and it may well point the way to the solution of the problem of completely directional wireless. The discovery only a few short years ago of the thermionic valve, which can be used to receive, to transmit and to magnify, revolutionised wireless and made telephony through the ether a practical possibility. The valve is a very beautiful and delicate instrument, but it is comparatively inefficient, for much of the current applied to its filament is wasted in the form of light. In the near future we shall see valves that work with filaments that are barely red hot, or even perhaps quite cold. Hundreds of investigators are engaged upon the problem of perfecting the valve, and any day may bring the news of a marvellous discovery. In a very short time the clumsy and expensive outdoor aerial will be a thing of the past. Major Armstrong, an American inventor, has already devised a circuit which enables a single valve to do the work of several, and to obtain marvellous results on a small indoor aerial. The year 1923 will see the advent of receiving sets that, whilst smaller and less complicated, are even more efficient than those of to-day. R. W. H.

WORLD FLIGHT FAILURE.

AN attempt to fly round the world was started from Croydon on May 20 last by Major W. T. Blake, Capt. N. Macmillan, and Lt.-Col. Browne, under the auspices of the *Daily News*. Lt.-Col. Browne gave up his place to Mr. Malins, the well-known photographer, at Marseilles, in order to arrange for supplies, etc., on that part of the route between Siberia and Vancouver. The length of the route mapped out was about 30,000 miles—*via* Paris, Marseilles, Athens, Aboukir, Baghdad, Basra, Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Hong Kong, Japan, Aleutian Islands, West Coast of Alaska and Canada, Vancouver, Chicago, New York, Quebec, Greenland, Iceland and Faroe Islands. Difficulties were encountered soon after the flight started, a forced landing near Marseilles putting the machine out of gear and necessitating the despatch of another plane. A long delay was caused here by the wait for the new plane and unfavourable visibility, and Brindisi was not reached till June 27. Here again delay was caused through engine trouble. Athens was reached on July 4, and a fine flight across the Mediterranean on July 6 took the aviators to Sollum—464 miles across the sea in a land machine. Thence the journey continued to Ziza, some 50 miles east of the Dead Sea, from which place the route lay over 500 miles of the Arabian Desert. After losing the track and draining the petrol tanks, which were replenished by search machines from Baghdad, this town was reached safely on July 13. The next stop was made at Basra, and from there the flight was continued to Bushire and Bundar Abbas. Karachi was reached on July 19 and Quetta on July 25, after a delay caused by mist and damage to the machine. The journey to Lahore was made on July 30, under very trying weather conditions. Bad luck continued to dog the airmen to Ambala and Delhi, reached on August 5, where they were caught in a very heavy thunderstorm. Engine trouble was experienced at Agra, and more bad weather before Allahabad was reached. On arrival at Calcutta Major Blake had to enter hospital to undergo an operation for appendicitis, and Macmillan and Malins continued the flight on a Fairey seaplane. A start was made for Akyab on the coast of Burmah in stormy weather on August 18, after a forced landing on a sandbank due to engine trouble; but to the east of the Ganges estuary the engine again failed, and the airmen descended on a rough sea, from which they were not rescued until they had spent three days and two nights, without food or water, on the bottom of their overturned seaplane. This greatest misfortune caused the abandonment of the flight.

THE ELECTORATE.

OWING to the reduction in the Irish membership the electorate is smaller than at the General Election of 1918 by nearly 2,000,000. The following table shows the growth in the electorate through the extensions of the franchise under various Acts of Reform:

1832	(Men only)	1,000,000
1867	,,	2,500,000
1885	,,	5,000,000
1918	(Men and Women)	21,392,000

The latest official return for the United Kingdom (1920), showed the number of voters as under:

England and Wales	17,465,638
Scotland	2,306,996
Ireland	2,002,949
Total	21,775,583

A more recent return for England and Wales puts the number of voters at 17,657,723. The average population per member is:

England (Counties and Boroughs)	71,005
Wales (Counties and Boroughs)	72,099
England and Wales together	71,078
Scotland	66,862
Ireland	43,000

Parliamentary majorities of recent Governments:

Year.		Majorities.
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263

THE BURDEN OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

A RETURN published as this work goes to press shows that the aggregate gross liabilities of the United Kingdom at the commencement of the financial year 1922–1923 were £7,742,526,100. This is more than eleven times the amount of the National Debt at the corresponding period of 1914–1915, when the figure stood at £706,154,110, amounts in each case exclusive of the Public Liabilities of Local Government (County, Municipal, &c.) Authorities, whose obligations now stand at a far higher figure than formerly, but which are represented by comparatively tangible, if not always realisable, assets. The cost of the debt during the year was £338,210,700, of which interest and management absorbed £309,213,700, and £28,997,000 was utilised in repayment of principal. This compares with a cost in the former period of £24,500,000 (of which £5,228,485 was devoted to repayment of principal), or almost exactly 14 times the annual cost. If, however, the repayments of principal are omitted in each case, the annual cost of interest and management is 16 times that of the pre-war figure, on a total debt which is 11 times greater, and is 1¾ times the total national revenue (and expenditure) in 1914.

The most disquieting feature of the return is that although the Great War has been over for nearly four years, and that during the three completed years since the cessation of hostilities the country has been taxed to produce an average revenue of £1,328,000,000 per annum (seven times the pre-war taxation), this debt has grown during the past year by the net sum (after allowing for the sum of £28,997,000 applied in reduction of principal) of £108,377,800. The true position is even more serious, as over £150,000,000 of the "Revenue" of the year was realisation of capital in the form of war stores, &c., sold. The National expenditure therefore exceeded the income by, in round figures, over £250,000,000. It is obvious that nothing but disaster can result unless expenditure be curtailed, not only to the amount of the income, but to a figure less than the income, in order that some reduction in the amount of debt can be effected. It is equally clear that if any effective recovery in Trade—and consequently earning capacity—is to take place, the taxation must be reduced, involving a further restriction of Government expenditure. This has already been recognised in the reduction by 1s. in the £1 of the Income Tax for the current year.

The severity with which taxation presses upon industry is more easily perceived from a concrete example than from general observations. Production that is to be successful in competition for the absorption of the articles to be produced requires extensive plant, which can only be installed by the aid of capital to be sunk in the venture. Take, therefore, the case of a wealthy man, say of about 45 years of age, in the prime of life, who has acquired, or succeeded to, a capital of £1,100,000, all sunk in a highly-organised and successful industry giving employment to large bodies of men (and women), and yielding a net return of 7 per cent. The owner's normal expectation of life is about 20 years and he desires the business to continue on his death. His return on his capital and energy and foresight appears to be £77,000 per annum. Income Tax and Super-tax take at once about 11s. 3d. in the £1 of this sum—over £43,300, leaving him £33,700 per annum. But, if he and his heirs are not to dissipate the capital, he must make provision to meet the Death Duties on this sum, calculated at 30 per cent. *on the capital value* for Estate Duty, and a further sum for Legacy Duty, varying from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. according to the degree of affinity of his successor. Assume the low average of 3⅓ per cent. for this duty, making in all 33⅓ per cent. in Death Duties, or nearly £367,000. To ensure the payment at his death of this sum, and a sufficient further sum for the Death Duties thereon, he must needs pay an annual premium of about £3 10s. per cent. or nearly £13,000 per annum, thus reducing his income from his fortune to—in round figures—£20,000 per annum, out of which he has to pay indirect taxes and local rates, &c. These two taxes alone reduce his return on his capital, his energy, and foresight, from 7 per cent. to less than 2 per cent. Such a result is destructive of incentive to thrift and the provision of further capital, to provide in its turn further employment. *All capital is the result of somebody's savings*, and savings only result from the expenditure over a given period being less than the incomings.

CAPITAL LEVY PROPOSALS.

The desperate nature of the disease has aroused considerable interest in various suggestions of more or less desperate remedies, the most conspicuous of which has been the suggestion of a levy in some form or another upon capital. The proposal generally received support only from extremists of either a visionary or a predatory type, but in the subtle form of a levy on War Fortunes it gained more adherents than had been anticipated by those who were apparently competent to judge. The supporters of the proposal, although not carrying much weight on such matters, or representing a preponderance of public opinion, were sufficiently insistent to secure the appointment of a Committee to examine the proposals and report thereon to the House of Commons. This Committee reported, after careful examination, that the proposals were impracticable. Its proposers appeared not to have realised that what may be called "War Fortunes" had already been subjected to some such levy in the Excess Profits Duty, and that what was left to the "profiteer" had either been spent in extravagance of one kind or another or was invested, and in that form would be withdrawn from industry if it were to be confiscated. A considerable body who were in "sentimental" support of the idea of such a levy applied to War Fortunes only, would not entertain the same idea applied to a general capital levy, but the sponsors of the proposal continue to press the suggestion until it has become a political factor in the General Election now pending. In this country those propagating the idea keep to general terms and have not put forward any definite proposals as to the scale or operation of the levy and its collection. These proposals are, however, of an international character, emanating from a common source, and, through similar channels, being pressed in other countries. The proposal has attained concrete form in Switzerland, and is to be submitted to a referendum of the population at the end of 1922, or, if approved, is to become operative on the last day of the year. Briefly, the proposals, as submitted, are as follows:—(Note: the Swiss franc is translated as 25 to £1.)

All private individuals and companies are subjected to the levy, State and Municipal enterprises and funds, the Swiss National Bank and institutions of a charitable nature alone being exempt. The *paid-up Capital* of companies is exempted, but otherwise the rate on all Company funds is 10 per cent.

Fortunes under £3,200 are exempt, and an exemption for household effects, &c., up to £2,000 is allowed, but married couples' separate fortunes are to be combined for the purposes of the tax, an abatement of £1,200 being allowed for a wife, and £400 for each child under age.

Banks are to be submitted to all measures of control by the taxation authorities, and all securities must be stamped by the authorities under penalty of confiscation.

Subject to these provisions the proposed levy is to be:—

On the £			(on full amount) £
first 2,000	or fraction of this sum	8% =	160
next 2,000	,, ,,	10% =	200
,, 4,000	,, ,,	12% =	480
,, 8,000	,, ,,	14% =	1,120
,, 12,000	,, ,,	16% =	1,920
,, 16,000	,, ,,	18% =	2,880
,, 24,000	,, ,,	20% =	4,800
,, 40,000	,, ,,	22% =	8,800
,, 40,000	,, ,,	24% =	9,600
,, 40,000	,, ,,	26% =	10,400
,, 80,000	,, ,,	28% =	22,400
,, 80,000	,, ,,	30% =	24,000
,, 80,000	,, ,,	32% =	25,600
,, 80,000	,, ,,	34% =	27,200
,, 80,000	,, ,,	37% =	29,600
,, 80,000	,, ,,	40% =	32,000
,, 80,000	,, ,,	43% =	34,400
,, 120,000	,, ,,	46% =	55,200
,, 120,000	,, ,,	49% =	58,800
,, 120,000	,, ,,	52% =	62,400
,, 120,000	,, ,,	56% =	67,200
On sums over this amount		60% =	,,

The total sum paid under such a capital levy by the case suggested above would be £412,000. How such a sum could be withdrawn from productive occupation in the industry carried on by him without such industry being entirely ruined and all those dependent thereon being thrown out of employment, and spreading still further ruin in their turn, has not been explained, nor does it appear to be capable of explanation. Assuming, however, that such sums could be collected, our foreign creditors could not absorb these vast sums other than slowly, and to the complete demoralisation of the already badly affected rates of exchange. Any attempt of such collection would, however, result in every form of property becoming a drug on the market, and for all practical purposes unsaleable. If, on the other hand, the money were left in the business as a loan at interest from the Government this would merely increase the existing burdens on industry, or, by increasing the cost of production, narrow or destroy the market for the product.

The mere publication of the proposal has already caused a financial panic in Switzerland, particularly amongst the thrifty poor classes whom it professedly is to benefit, and it would appear that the public as a whole are seriously alarmed at the suggestion, and will reject the proposal decisively at the referendum, in which case it is likely to disappear from the political arena in other countries in which the idea has been propagated.

The proposal is based on the fallacy—still widely held—that wealth consists largely of secret hoards of gold, or notes, or easily negotiable property, instead of the fact that capital is principally employed in financing industry, and earning its reward in common with other factors.

THE NATIONAL INCOME.

THE latest period for which the returns of the Inland Revenue Commissioners are available at the time of going to press is March 31, 1921. The net amount of Income Tax received during the year ending on that date was £340,665,338, and of Super-Tax £55,668,985. This sum was received in respect of assessments on the preceding year, showing a gross income coming under view of the Department of £2,970,604,036, reduced by deductions for exemptions, repairs and reductions to an actual income of £2,547,179,823. The income upon which Tax was received, after deducting allowances, was £1,416,223,256.

The gross income coming under the notice of the Department for the year ending 31 March, 1914, was £1,167,184,229, but at that time the exemption limit was £160 as against the present £130. The lowering of the exemption limit and the rises in wages account for a total income of £863,815,869 from "weekly wage earners" alone in the latest year for which details are available. When allowance is made for this factor, and the rise in prices, it is evident from the Income Tax returns that the national income expressed in pre-war value is considerably less than it was in 1914.

The growth in the number of officials is evident from these returns, as the salaries of Government, Corporation, &c., officials of which the Department had notice, rose from £145,620,034 in 1914 to £429,248,010 in 1920.

The total cost of collecting the Inland Revenue duties rose from £2,399,813 in 1914 to £8,566,942 in 1921.

THE GROWTH OF LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Revenue returns furnish many interesting sidelights on the habits of the people. The growth of thrift in the form of life Insurance is remarkable, especially during the last two years. Life Insurance premiums are allowed, within certain limits, as deductions from income in arriving at the amount on which tax has to be paid. In six years the amounts so allowed have more than doubled. At the 31st March, 1914, the amount allowed as deductions during the preceding year was £13,304,633, and at the 31st March, 1920 (the latest date for which details are available) the amounts so allowed had grown to £21,357,870. This is a form of thrift deserving of more encouragement from the State than it receives at present, as the deduction is only allowed at the 3*s.* rate instead of the full (then 6*s.*) rate, and it bears somewhat hardly upon people who took out insurances years ago when the full deduction was allowed, and who now find themselves allowed only a partial deduction while their incomes (in purchasing power at any rate) are generally much less. Allowance at the full rate would not in any way defraud the State of its toll, as the State levies the toll in the form of death duties on the *capital value* of the

amount assured when it becomes payable. There is no practical difficulty in the way of differentiating between bona-fide life assurance, and short term assurances which might possibly be entered into with the object (amongst others) of evading tax. In the case of whole life assurances and long term endowments (with payment at death before the period of maturity) entered into before the War, when the deduction of full rate was allowed, the implied bargain of the State to allow the whole deduction for income in view of the levy made at death should be honoured. There is no such implication in the case of those contracted later, when the conditions were known to the insured, but it would be a wise act on the part of the State to allow the full deduction, as the encouragement of thrift was never needed more sorely than it is at present. Under present conditions the thrifty person who makes provision for his dependents by means of insurance is doubly taxed for his thrift in the very heavy death duties on the capital value of the sum assured, and the only partial allowance on income tax. There is strong ground, apart from the personal factor, for the State encouragement of thrift by life Insurance, as practically all the companies competing for English business are of unquestionable stability, and have enormous funds available for investment. These funds are used to finance sound business as well as the requirements in the money market of the Government, and any growth in insurance, besides providing that personal security and incentive to personal thrift, also means further funds available for the financing of sound business and of Government requirements. The income of the purely British life Insurance Companies doing business in the United Kingdom alone was over £90,000,000 in 1920, and of that sum nearly £23,000,000 was available for re-investment, either in the form of net increases in the funds of the company, or of dividends and bonuses to shareholders. The State realises the importance of insurance in conducting (comparatively expensively) its insurance business, under the National Health and Unemployment schemes, as well as life and annuity business for small amounts through the Post Office, and yet discourages the great bulk of the business which might be so economically performed by the big companies to the great advantage of both the State and the individual.

CAPITAL AS DISCLOSED BY DEATH DUTIES.

THE net capital value of the property on which death duties were paid during the year ending 31st March, 1921, was £391,346,000, comparing with £298,006,000 for the corresponding period in 1914. Having regard to the increase in prices (and the year 1920–21 embraced the period of the "peak" of high prices) it will be seen that the National Capital expressed in pre-war values has diminished rather than increased. The net receipt of the duty was £47,181,000, as compared with £27,165,000, but the bulk of the increase is due to the heavier rate imposed in 1919 and the slight increases imposed in the early days of the War. The number of estates on which duty was levied during the year was 97,399, and of these 64,745, or roughly two-thirds, were under £1,000 in value. Of the remainder, 22,498 exceeded £1,000 but were under £5,000 in value, and 4,747 estates were between £5,000 and £10,000 in value. Only 6 per cent. therefore of estates exceeded £10,000 in value, while less than one-third per cent. exceeded £100,000 in value. The classification of the capital between the pre-war and the post-war periods present no particular object of interest, as the bulk of the increase is in Government securities, which would naturally be expected in view of the enormous increase in Government securities during that time.

HOUSING AND INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

THE shortage of housing is reflected in both the Income Tax returns and the Inhabited House Duty returns. The net receipt from the Inhabited House Duty in 1920 shows a slight decline as compared with 1914, the respective figures being £1,933,898 and £1,966,987. The lowest figure for many years was reached at the end of 1918, when the receipt was £1,905,500. The income from the ownership of houses, &c., rose slightly from £228,638,670 in 1914 to £237,515,365 in 1920, which would appear to indicate a decrease in the number of houses when allowance is made for higher rentals obtained on new contracts, and for the slight increases allowed under the Rent Restrictions Acts. The total number of new houses coming within the scope of the department during the year was 5,512, of a total annual value of £111,289. Only 371 of these houses exceeded £40 per annum in gross value, so that it must be assumed that practically the whole of the remainder represented houses completed under the Government Housing Scheme. These houses are assessed on the net rental produced, and not on a valued figure based on costs, as would be the case in a house erected by private enterprise, either as a speculation or to the order of a private individual. There appears to be a prospect of the shortage being remedied by the operation of economic law as distinct from the Government "Assisted Schemes." Prices of the six or seven roomed house in the outer circle of London, as disclosed by tenders to public authorities building under the Government schemes, have dropped in the last two years from about £1,000 to about £400 per house, and private enterprise is once more in evidence. The interference of Government, while it was necessary in order to bring about some palliation of the state of things caused by the house shortage, tended at the same time to make matters worse instead of better, as it helped to prevent a free market in both the labour and material on the one hand, and in the demand on the other, as the private builder found it difficult to obtain free supplies of labour and material, and those in urgent need of houses naturally preferred to obtain one at a nominal charge as compared with the cost that would have been entailed for a house erected on economic principles. The curtailing of the Government scheme was perhaps the largest factor in the fall in prices, and with the fall in prices it then became "worth the while" of both the builder and the person desiring the house, either for occupation or investment, to get to work on more normal lines, and with the growth of competition, the housing shortage now seems well on the way to becoming remedied.

THE INCOME OF CHARITIES.

THE general financial stringency of the last few years, coupled with the serious increases in prices, has made it very difficult for our great charities, more especially the hospitals, to carry on their beneficent work, and strenuous appeals have had to be made to preserve these institutions and to carry on their work. The income of such institutions, which is exempt from income tax, is shown in the Inland Revenue report to have amounted to £14,858,572 in 1914, and £16,827,937 in 1920. When allowance is made for the new and very necessary institutions which the ravages of war made necessary, it will be seen that there is no practical appreciation of income expressed in sterling during the period, while the increased costs are known to all. The income in 1920 was actually slightly lower than in the year 1917–18, when no doubt special appeals for war hospitals of a temporary character accounted for the increased income of that year. To some extent this shortage of income is offset during the current year by some exceptionally large bequests by wills which have become operative. Bequests, however welcome, are nevertheless uncertain in their incidence, and when received should be regarded rather as capital than as income. In this respect the big funds such as King Edward's Hospital Fund, do much to stabilise the income by regarding their funds primarily as capital, of which the income is to be distributed, than as funds available for immediate disbursement, and, by their examination into the needs of the individual institutions, tending to adjust any inequalities produced by the personal inclinations or vagaries of individuals. The principal Bequests to Charities in 1922 are shown in tabular form on pp. 458–9.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

SHAKESPEARE (1564–1616), though uncanonised, is mainly England's patron saint. Over 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit this literary shrine. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity. This historic heart of England fitly preserves Britain's storied and stately past. Next to the Bible, Shakespeare's works, projected by Wm. Jaggard, 1623, forms the highest literary treasure, intrinsic and extrinsic, yet produced by England. The volume has been translated into almost every language and dialect.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana including rare Wm. Jaggard collection, printed about 1600 by the poet's chosen publisher. His descendant, Capt. W. Jaggard (Curator of the Memorial Library) issued in 1911 an English Bibliography of Shakespeare, recording 37,000 entries, of which the largest extant collection is at Birmingham. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms.* Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

NOBEL PRIZES, 1921 and 1922.

Various awards have been made since the list on p. 592 was printed. The 1921 prize for *Physics* has been awarded to Professor Albert Einstein; *Chemistry* to Professor F. Soddy (Oxford); the 1922 prize for *Physics* to Professor Niels Bohr, and the 1922 prize for *Chemistry* to Dr. F. W. Aston (Cambridge). The 1922 *Literature* prize has been awarded to Jacinto Benavente, the Spanish Dramatist.

ACCOUNTANTS.

Chartered.—To become a Chartered Accountant it is necessary to be articled to a practising member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England or Wales for 5 years, or 3 years if the candidate be a University graduate. Minimum age 16. Premium, say, from £100 upward; in the case of a large firm of high repute several hundred pounds are usually required. A proportion of the premium is sometimes returned by way of salary during the term of service. A Preliminary Examination (fee 2 guineas) must be passed, exemption from which is allowed (fee 1 guinea) to University graduates and those who have passed certain other examinations. Numerous Chartered Accountants Students' Societies are in existence, holding lectures and debates, and with technical libraries of educational volumes; membership is advisable. For the Intermediate Examination, held in London twice a year, an articled clerk is eligible on completing 2½ years' service (1½ for graduates), and for his Final at the end of his term: fee for both, 2 guineas; for admission as an Associate 10 guineas, and 10 guineas on admission as a Fellow. The Offices of the Institute are in Moorgate Place, E.C. 2. In Scotland (190, West George Street, Glasgow), and in Ireland (4, College Green, Dublin), the course is similar, but not identical. There are variations in the examinations and exemptions, and apprenticeship fees are lower.

Incorporated.—The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors (London, Manchester, Glasgow, Dublin and Belfast) likewise requires the passing of 3 Examinations—Preliminary (1 guinea), Intermediate (1½ guinea), and Final (2 guineas). Exemption from the Preliminary is granted to those who have passed approved Examinations of equal calibre. Offices, 50, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.

Associated.—The London Association of Accountants (Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4) consists of Members, Associates and Fellows. Associates have to pass an Intermediate and Final Examination.

WOMEN ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS.

The Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors admit women on the same terms as men, both as Associates and as Fellows.

ACTUARIES.

"An official in an Insurance Office whose duty it is to compile statistical tables of mortality and estimate therefrom the necessary rates of premium, &c., or one whose profession it is to solve for Insurance Companies or the public all monetary questions that involve a consideration of the separate or combined effect of Interest and Probability in connection with the duration of human life, the average proportion of losses due to fire or other accident, &c." Such are the functions and duties of an Actuary as described by the latest edition of the Oxford Dictionary. To become an Actuary an aspirant should obtain an appointment in the Head Offices of a large Insurance Company and study as a probationer of the Institute of Actuaries (Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. 1), concurrently (entrance fee half-guinea, annual subscription half-guinea). The First Examination, held every May, is for admission as a Student, and is followed by two others for Associateship and two others for Fellowship (fee for each part, 1½ guineas; for a section of a part, 1 guinea). Candidates for the First Examination who are not probationers must have passed already one of certain other examinations. As Students of the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland applicants are received on the recommendation of two Fellows. Particulars from the Secretary, 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

ADVERTISEMENT EXPERTS.

The growth of Advertising has increased the opportunities and raised the status of Advertisement Agents, Canvassers and Copy-writers, the vocation of all of whom is open and may be entered without examination, fees or apprenticeship. A situation once obtained in the Advertisement Office of a newspaper or magazine, or of an Advertising Agency, the factor of success (subject to perseverance and good behaviour) is the possession of certain specific abilities, without which it is not to be expected. There is wide scope in the Advertisement world for artistic skill, in the provision of illustrations and posters, and in the effective display of printed matter.

ADVOCATES (SCOTLAND).

An Advocate is the Scottish equivalent of an English Barrister. The common course is to obtain entrance to the Faculty of Advocates after graduating in Laws at Edinburgh or Glasgow. Entrance to the Faculty is preceded by a general Examination, except in the case of University graduates. The Private Examination in law may be undertaken one year after admission, the Public Examination following. From beginning to end fees come to about £340.

AGRICULTURISTS.

Agriculture on scientific lines is the subject to-day of greatly increased consideration. The Board of Agriculture, Universities and County Councils operate and co-operate in the provision of educational facilities. Practical expert advice is available in every branch. Farm Schools and kindred Institutions are in existence in various parts of the country. Degrees, diplomas and certificates are granted by Oxford, Cambridge and Leeds Universities, and the University Colleges at Reading, Bangor, Aberystwith, and the Armstrong College at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; also at a number of other Agricultural Colleges and Training Institutions. Courses vary from a few weeks at a time to a 3 years' University course for a degree. Farms and plantations are in association on which practical work is done. Fees are low, but, being variable, should be ascertained. An advisable procedure for a youth who means to go "on the land," and get his living out of it, is for him to serve as a (premium-paying) pupil on a well-established and well-worked farm, taking advantage during his pupilage of the College or other technical educational resources that will be available; but no one should adopt the career who is not sure of adequate capital. Colonial expansion has increased the openings for Agriculturists overseas.

WOMEN AGRICULTURISTS, &C.

Although the "Army of Land Girls" was demobilised soon after the War, many continued their occupation and there are openings for recruits. A thorough training is essential, and degrees may be obtained at Universities or diplomas from the British Farmers' Association, the National Dairying Association or the Royal Horticultural Society. At least two years' previous training is required, and for agri-

culture, part of this period is spent on farms, while all horticultural training may be gained at a college. During the War, the work of women among the cattle, horses and sheep was admittedly successful, the percentage of death of lambs, foals and calves being exceptionally low where women were employed.

ARCHITECTS.

The Royal Institute of British Architects desires to obtain for all those entering the profession a systematic course of education tested by progressive examinations, the passing of which forms the primary qualification for admission to its class of Associates. Associateship being the entrance class of Membership, the Royal Institute requires as the qualification for it evidence of a sound general technical education. It has, therefore, encouraged the foundation and growth of schools of architecture in various parts of the country, and when these schools have reached a standard approved by the Royal Institute, certain of their courses have been "recognised" as affording evidence on the part of those who have successfully graduated in them, that they have reached the standard of general and technical education required, or have attained a stage towards it. A pamphlet has been published recently by the Royal Institute containing full particulars of the channels through which Membership of the R.I.B.A. may be gained, together with a list of the "recognised schools," and the special exemptions which have been granted to candidates who take certain of their courses. The pamphlet gives concise information on the three stages, namely, Registration as Probationer, Student and Associate, which a candidate has normally to pass to obtain the Associateship, R.I.B.A. The Pamphlet may be obtained at the R.I.B.A., 9, Conduit Street, W. 1, at the price of 1*s.*, exclusive of postage. The Society of Architects (28, Bedford Square, W.C. 1) has likewise done a good deal to conserve the dignity of the profession. It has 2 examinations, for Membership and Graduateship, conducted yearly in London and provinces. For the first, candidates must have been Architects' pupils for 3 years, or satisfy the Examiners that they have had adequate architectural training.

WOMEN ARCHITECTS.

The profession has recently opened its doors to women, many of whom are studying for the examinations. There are good openings for highly qualified women, especially in the planning of interiors of dwelling houses.

ARMY AND ROYAL AIR FORCE.

Full and exact particulars concerning conditions of admission to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich are published by authority, and are procurable through any bookseller, as are also particulars regulating the gaining of commissions by University candidates. Candidates for Sandhurst must be 17 years of age and under 19½; for Woolwich 16½ and under 19½. For King's Cadets, Honorary King's Cadets, King's Indian Cadets, Honorary King's Indian Cadets and Pages of Honour special regulations apply. Commissions in the regular Army are obtainable at a later age by officers of the Auxiliary forces. Much expense is saved by enlisting as a private. Pay and conditions of service in the ranks have improved and promotions from them have increased. Special rules and conditions regulate the Royal Air Force.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

To become an Auctioneer or an Estate Agent, it is not necessary but it is advisable to hold the certificates granted after examinations by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute (34, Russell Square, W.C. 1). Candidates for the Preliminary (fee 1 guinea) must be 16 years old; passing this is the qualification for Studentship. It is held in London once a year. Those who have already passed certain examinations are exempted. For the Intermediate (Licentiateship) the age of 19 must have been reached; those eligible must be students of the Institute or articled clerks or have been employed for at least 3 years without articles in the offices of an Auctioneer, Estate Agent or Valuer, or be in practice for themselves, singly or in partnership, or employed as Auctioneers, Estate Agents or Valuers by Government or a Corporate body. Fee 2 guineas. The Final (Associateship or Fellowship) may be passed by any Licentiate, but no one is admitted to Associateship unless or until he is 25, or to Fellowship until he is 30. Fee 3 guineas. There is likewise a direct Final Examination, for which anyone aged not less than 25 is eligible, but he must be 25 before he can be admitted to Associateship or before he can be admitted as a Fellow. Fee 5 guineas. Cost of apprenticeship ranges from about 100 guineas to about 300 guineas. For his annual licence an Auctioneer pays £10.

WOMEN AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

The conditions and fees are identical with those for men candidates.

BANK OFFICIALS.

Forms of application for admission are obtainable from the Banks. No premium is required from successful candidates; the examination they must pass is within the compass of a boy of ordinary education, and salary starts at once from about £50, with an annual increase. At several of the Indian and Chinese Banks (offices in London) salary begins at from £80 to £100. It is a standing rule with many Banks that a clerk may not marry till he is receiving £150 a year. To fit himself for the better appointments it is well for a Bank Clerk to join early the Bankers' Institute (34, Clement's Lane, E.C.4), which provides excellent facilities for technical education. The Institute holds 2 examinations yearly—Preliminary and Final—in London and throughout England and Wales. Entrance fee nominal.

WOMEN BANK CLERKS

Although the number of women employed in Banks during the War has considerably diminished, there are still many women Bank Clerks. Only the well-educated have much chance of permanent success in this employment, and a knowledge of foreign languages is a valuable asset. Promotion, however, is very slow. Women clerks enter at 17 or 18, and the hours compare favourably with those of other callings. The Institute of Bankers admits women as members, and it is advisable for women clerks to enter for the examinations held at the Institute.

BARRISTERS.

To be eligible for admission to one of the four Inns of Court—Inner Temple, Middle Temple,

Lincoln's Inn and Gray's Inn—a candidate must, unless he be an ex-solicitor of not less than 5 consecutive years' practice, have taken a degree of any University in the British Dominions approved by the Council of Legal Education; have passed the Examination for the Indian Civil or the Consular Service, Army or Navy Commission or Eastern Cadetship, Responsions (Oxford) in specified subjects; Parts 1 and 2 of the Cambridge Previous; the Matriculation Examination at London, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Wales, Manchester, Birmingham, or Bristol University, at the National University of Ireland, or Queen's University, Belfast, or Durham University (other than in Music); the Senior Grade Examination of the Irish Intermediate Education Board; the Qualifying Examination at Sandhurst or Woolwich; the Preliminary for the M.A. degree at Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's or Aberdeen; the Principal or Ordinary Entrance Examination of Dublin University; Oxford or Cambridge Senior Local, English Language and Literature and Latin; the School Examination (Matriculation Standard), London University; the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, provided English has been one of the subjects; or must hold the School or Higher Certificate of the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Applicants must fill in an admission form supplied by the Inns of Court and be provided with two independent testimonials as to character and ability. After admission they must, before being called, dine in Hall 6 times during each of 12 terms, the number of times being reduced to 3 in the case of University Students. Ex-solicitors need not keep terms, which are from 3 to 4 weeks, and exemptions from 2 of them are sometimes allowed in the case of those who have won a Studentship or taken honours in examinations. There are two examinations, both technical; the first may be taken at any time after admission and the Final after 6 terms. By hard work a diligent student may qualify in a couple of years and (subject to being not less than 21) be called to the Bar. Scholarships and prizes are to be won by students, including a Studentship for 3 years of a hundred guineas per year, the winner of which must be under 25. The Inns charge an entrance fee (in round figures) £40, and require "caution money" of usually £50 (£100 at the Inner Temple) or bonds with 2 sureties. Caution money is returnable at call, or on withdrawal or death before call. Call fees are nearly £100. In Ireland, King's Inn, Dublin, is the only Inn, and here the course is on the same general lines as in London, costs being about the same. The London Inns admit an Irish barrister of 3 years' standing on his keeping these terms, and on being called he pays £50 less, having already paid £50 in Ireland for Government stamp.

Women Barristers.

Dr. Ivy Williams was the first woman to be "called" to the English Bar, and there are now many women students at the various Inns of Courts, the regulations being identical with those for men students. There is no necessity for residence in London during the period of study, except for the purpose of eating the dinners, but as these take place about 6 p.m. it is possible to attend them from a distance.

CHEMISTS (ANALYTICAL).

Education and training for the profession of an Analytical Chemist should begin during an aspirant's school-days. A school should be selected with a good reputation for scientific study and work, and with chemical laboratories. At such a school it is well to remain until the age of, say, at least 18 is reached, and then the student, at one of the Universities or some other recognised establishment, should (for 4 years or longer) prepare for the examinations of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain, whose offices are at 30, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. Candidates for admission to the Institute must be over 17 and have passed an approved Preliminary Examination. For full particulars of other conditions application should be made to the Registrar, as also for particulars of the Intermediate and Final Examinations. Passing the latter is the qualification for Associateship. To become a Fellow an Associate must have been registered for 3 years, spent in chemical study and work. Students must sit for the Intermediate within 5 years of their admission. Registration fee on entrance and annual subscription are nominal. Most of the Universities and University Colleges are eligible for the necessary instructional courses, besides a number of approved Institutes, expenses being greatest at the first-named. Scholarships and exhibitions are fairly numerous.

Women Analysts.

Several women are employed as Analytical Chemists, and they have been found very well suited for the work. The training and qualification are the same as for men.

CHEMISTS (PHARMACEUTICAL).

On the presentation of a certificate that he has passed certain approved examinations in English, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, two optional and other subjects, a youth is eligible for admittance as a student-apprentice into the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, the Registrar of which, at 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1, will supply all particulars concerning these examinations on application. Registration fee is 2 guineas It is best for a student-member of the Society to be apprenticed to a Chemist and Druggist though training establishments are available. If he "lives in" with his master a premium is usual, and the usual term, at a trifling wage, is for 4 years. On passing the Minor Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society, a student is registrable as a Chemist and Druggist. Examination fee 10 guineas. He must be 21 at the time of the examination, to prepare for which a course is generally gone through at one of the Society's schools. The Minor Examination is held 4 times yearly, the Major twice—fee 3 guineas—qualifying for registration as a Pharmaceutical Chemist. Scholarships (for free technical training) are offered for competition by the Pharmaceutical Society.

Women Dispensers.

Women have recently entered the profession of Pharmaceutical Chemistry in large numbers, the majority contenting themselves with the Minor Examination which qualifies them as Dispensers. Numerous appointments are open to women and for most of them a certificate of qualification is essential.

CIVIL SERVANTS.

There are so many branches, divisions and grades in the Civil Service at home (for men and women), and in the British Dominions and Dependencies, that it is impracticable to give particulars here. Detailed information is published in the "Civil Service Year Book," issued annually by Messrs. Shephard, Cooper & Co., 76-78 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1. Employment in the Civil Service carries with it an assured income and superannuation, in the higher classes a good social position, and in some departments overseas some adventure and variety.

Government Posts for Women.

Several important posts in the Civil Service are held by women, and they are regarded as more suitable than men for certain offices. Rules and regulations can be obtained from the Civil Service Year Book (*see above*) or from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

CLERGY.

There is at the present time a dearth of candidates for the Orders of the Established Church of England. The advantages of a general and specialised training at Oxford or Cambridge are indisputable. Failing this, a degree of some other University is desirable. A third course is to train, say for a couple of years, at a Theological College: St. David's College at Lampeter and St. Aidan's College, Birkenhead—at both of which it is possible to take a degree—are recommended. Sound and economical preparation for Colonial Clergy is given at Trinity and Wycliffe Colleges in Toronto, the Diocesan College in Montreal, and at King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia. Deacon's Orders cannot be undertaken under 23 years of age, and Priest's under 24, but Bishops have discretionary power to ordain irrespective of degrees or training. Roman Catholics and Nonconformists have their own rules, regulations and customs as regards their Priests and Ministers. There are numerous agencies for giving monetary assistance in the education of necessitous candidates for the ministry of all denominations. Church of England candidates in need of such help for a University training should apply for information to the Principal, St. Chad's Hall, Durham.

COLONIAL CAREERS.

Success in the Colonies depends more on the applicant than on the Colony in which he seeks it. A welcome and help are in waiting for the suitable immigrant; the unsuitable is not wanted, and should stay away. Of the varying conditions and requirements at different Colonies the Agent-General of each is ready to supply full information on request, and it is well to study and compare particulars before deciding where to go. Very useful publications are always obtainable from the Oversea Settlement Committee, 6, St. James's Square, S.W. 1; the Public Schools' Year Book, issued by the Year Book Press, 31, Museum Street, W.C. 1, is always instructive and up to date; while those who seek to follow professions in the Colonies and Dependencies should study the Professional Handbook (Oversea Settlement Committee). Special attention is directed to the Public Schools' Emigration League, the address of the Secretary of which is 12, King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4. The League was "formed under the auspices of the Headmasters' Conference and the Headmasters' Association to furnish information, guidance and protection to boys leaving the Public and Secondary Schools of the United Kingdom who intend to make their livelihood by farming, or in other occupations, in the Dominions and Colonies." It is in touch with Colleges in the homeland where practical Colonial training is given before emigration, at very moderate charges. Its branch offices abroad co-operate with local advisory committees, and its Information Bureau gives advice and issues a number of useful publications. Overseas careers are open in the Indian and Colonial Police, South African Police (recruited in South Africa), British South Africa (Rhodesian) Police, West African Constabulary, Police in British East and West Africa, and North-West Frontier (Canada) Police (recruited in Canada, chiefly from men born there).

Women and the Colonies.

The Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women gives information on openings for women in all parts of the British Empire and assists women and girls of good character to settle in the Dominions overseas.

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Before their professional education aspirants for the L.D.S. must pass a Preliminary Examination which is identical with that for Medical Students. Successful candidates register themselves at once as Dental Students at the Dental Board for the United Kingdom, 44, Hallam Street, W. 1. For 2 years they must apprentice themselves (premium being moderate, but variable) to a registered practitioner or enter a recognised Dental Hospital (Mechanical Department). Another term of 2 years (minimum) must be passed in hospital study. The first examination (held four times a year, fee 3 guineas) is the Preliminary Science, in Chemistry and Physics. Candidates may sit for this either before or during apprenticeship, or study at a Dental School, but must show that they have had 180 hours' instruction in Chemistry and 120 in Physics at a recognised establishment. The First Professional Examination, in Mechanical Dentistry and Dental Metallurgy, is held twice a year, fee 2 guineas. Candidates must prove that they have 2 years' professional training. The Second Professional, or Final (in two parts), is in General Anatomy, Physiology, General Pathology and Surgery; Dental Anatomy and Physiology, Dental Pathology, Surgery and Dental Surgery; fee 5 guineas. Held twice yearly. Candidates must have had 4 years' training since registration. Fee on taking diploma is 10 guineas. Fees for the necessary Hospital course vary much. At the Royal Dental Hospital of London and School of Dental Surgery, in Leicester Square, and at the Edinburgh Dental Hospital and School, scholarships, entrance scholarships, and other awards, are the subjects of annual competition.

Women Dentists.

The profession of Dentistry is open to women on equal terms with men, and women are also eligible for the prizes, scholarships, etc.

ENGINEERS.

Engineering is a profession of too many branches and departments for separate mention. There are boys with the necessary proclivities

and aptitude who are prone to suppose that it is their hands rather than their heads that require training; but—to be something more than a mere mechanician—this is a great mistake. In all the higher departments a thoroughly sound general education is a first requisite for success in civil engineering—by which is here meant all engineering that is non-military. There are many schools with engineering facilities. Theory must be mastered as well as practice. Leaving school between 16 and 18, a youth may proceed direct for a 3 or 4 years' course at a University, College or Training Institute, and then enter a Works for at least 2 years; his Works experience may come first; or he may be apprenticed for, say, 6 years at a Works, spending part of his apprenticeship time at College. Some firms now receive apprentices without a premium, but where a premium is payable it may, from £100, run into hundreds of pounds, a small wage being usually paid. Scholarships and Exhibitions are to be won that much reduce the expenses of education and training. Dockyard apprentices are received between 14 and 16, on special conditions; particulars from the Admiralty. The principal professional Society is the Institute of Civil Engineers, in Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. 1, consisting of Students, Honorary Members, Associates, Associate Members, and Members (M.Inst.C.E.). Admission and promotion are by examination, with exceptions in favour of those who have passed approved examinations elsewhere; but no one is allowed entrance without previous education and training. Candidates for Associate-Membership must be over 25, and for Membership over 30. Other Institutions are in existence representing various branches of the profession.

Women Engineers.

Most of the Engineering Institutions admit women as members and there are several women working as engineers, either on their own account or in appointments. The interests of women so employed are sustained by the Women's Engineering Society.

JOURNALISTS.

Journalism is an absolutely open profession. Anybody can enter it without examination, apprenticeship, or influence. Unless possessed of the necessary abilities the sooner he comes out of it the better. Journalists are of two kinds—those on the staff of a Journal and unattached "free lances." Some of the latter do well, and more do badly. Ordinarily, to become a regular attached Journalist, the easiest and perhaps the best plan is for a youngster to graduate on a suburban or provincial paper—preferably not a large one—the experience to be gained on a smaller paper being of a more all-round nature. After going through the mill he should seek an appointment on a big provincial or London journal, in either a general or specialised capacity. There are editors who receive pupil-apprentices, and a premium with them. There are now in London Schools and Training Institutes for would-be Journalists, several of which are genuine, and competently conducted; others are frauds.

Women Journalists.

Women appear to succeed as Journalists quite as easily as men, but the advice given in the second sentence of the foregoing paragraph is even more applicable to women than to men.

MARINE ENGINEERS.

For full particulars as to getting into the Engineering branch of the Royal Navy, and for a knowledge of the rules and regulations of that service, it is better to obtain detailed information from the Admiralty (as mentioned under "Engineers"). In the Mercantile Marine applications are entertained by all steamship owners. In the case of a beginner who seeks a junior appointment in the Engine-room, time served in some Works ashore counts as so much time served at sea. His foot once on the ladder, a young Marine Engineer can work his way through the various grades to the top. To be Chief-Engineer of a big liner is to hold a good position.

MASTER MARINERS.

After 4 years at sea, the Board of Trade Examination may be taken for a Second Mate's ticket at 17 years of age; at 19, after 5 years at sea, that for a First Mate's; at 21, after 6 years' sea service, that for a Master's certificate, but commands are not given at so early an age. A lad may go straight to sea from school, preferably on a sailing ship, as an apprentice, a premium being usually but not now invariably charged, ranging from £10 to £50 and £60, a small wage being commonly allowed during apprenticeship; or he may start on a training vessel for 2 years, which count as 1 year's sea service. Of these School Training Ships, the *Conway*, at Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, receives boys from 12 to 16, and in special cases up to 17, at £75 per year, with £6 extra for those in the Royal Navy class. A reduction is made for the sons of officers in the Navy and Merchant Service. Fees on the *Worcester*, off Greenhithe, are a little less; age of admission between 11½ and 15, in special cases 16. Fees include uniform, but an outfit must be bought on joining either ship, and a sea-going outfit when the lads leave to proceed to sea. The cost of these outfits is not considerable. Candidates for the Bengal Pilot Service are selected from the *Conway* and *Worcester* cadets. Two sea-going sailing ships are kept in commission as Training Schools by Messrs. Devitt & Moore (Fenchurch Buildings, E.C. 3), and one by the White Star Line (Liverpool). The charges of the first-named firm are £60 for the first voyage (of about 9 months), £50 for the second and third, £40 for the fourth; and of the White Star £70, £60, £40, £30; both make reductions for youths from the *Conway* and *Worcester*.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The training of a medical man is long—averaging about 6 years, 5 years being the compulsory minimum—and expensive. By the time he has taken his M.D. at Oxford or Cambridge the cost has been about £1,000; at London about £900; at other Universities from about £500 to about £700; less for the London (M.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.), Edinburgh (L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P.) and Glasgow (L.F.P.S.) diploma. The youngest age at which an aspirant can register his name as a student with the General Medical Council (in London, at 299, Oxford Street, W. 1; Edinburgh, 54, George Square; Dublin, 35, Dawson Street) is 16, but before registration he must have passed an approved Preliminary Examination. No one may practise as a Doctor until his name is put on the Medical Register by

the General Medical Council, which is done on production of specified certificates of proficiency; granted by the Universities, the Conjoint Board of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries of London, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. To qualify for admission to the Register by means of the examinations of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons is the most common procedure. One year after registering as a student a candidate may sit for his First Professional (Preliminary Scientific) Examination, and 3 years after such registration for his Second Professional (Intermediate); for both he must have studied at a recognised Medical School. Between passing his Intermediate and taking his Third (Final) Professional Examination he must walk the Hospitals. On account of the greater value of an M.D. degree over a diploma some holders of the latter, after taking it, qualify for the former. Medically, a London M.D. is considered superior to that of other universities. In reduction of the costs of a medical education numerous scholarships and bursaries are gainable.

Women Doctors.

The training of women students in London is no longer restricted to the School of Medicine for Women, and several of the large general hospitals now admit them on the same conditions as men, while women doctors have been most successful in obtaining various hospital and other appointments. A set-back occurred, however, in 1912, when the London Hospital, which had admitted women students for some time, decided to discontinue their admission. The length of time required to train and the fees involved are the same as for men. It is an open question whether co-education among medical students or a separate institution is the better system. While many prefer a mixed school, a large number still like one for women students only, judging by the crowded class rooms and laboratories in the School of Medicine for Women. There are a number of scholarships at their own school, and also at others, that they can compete for. The prejudice against women doctors has practically died down—at least among the profession. There is plenty of scope for women not only abroad, but at home, and as the various organisations for the prevention of diseases grow, so will their work, especially in connection with tuberculosis and child welfare.

NURSING.

The Nursing profession still attracts large numbers of educated women. After the War there was an expectation that the demobilisation of the V.A.D. would cause overcrowding, and even an invasion of the private practice of the trained nurse, but the long training required before qualification prevented the overcrowding, and only those who intended to adopt Nursing as a profession continued their work. Training facilities are constantly improving, and greater facilities are being afforded for the enlargement of experience and development of study. Three to four years' training are essential, and it is expedient, if not essential, to gain additional certificates in Fever cases (requiring a 12 months' course) and Midwifery (4 months'). Training is, as a rule, free, and a small salary is sometimes given. The pay at an Institute is not high, but board, lodging and laundry are free. The private Nurse earns the best livelihood, once a connection has been worked up.

Male Nurses.

Men are well suited for nursing in male cases, particularly where strength is required, as in mental cases. Many ex-service men have become specially trained at Institutes, after a hospital course. The address of the Army and Navy Male Nurses Co-operation is 11A, Welbeck Street, W. 1.

ROYAL NAVY.

The Royal Navy of Great Britain is the finest service in the world. None is eligible for it but the soundest and the fittest, and the perfect-sighted. It must be entered at an early age. The interview at the Admiralty in Whitehall that precedes the Qualifying Examination for a Cadet ship may take place at 12 years and 8 months, and applications for an appointment should be addressed some months before to the Assistant Private Secretary of the First Lord of the Admiralty. All Naval Cadets, whether for Commissions in the Executive or Engineer Branches, or for the Royal Marines, undergo the same training together at Osborne and Dartmouth until—usually between 19 and 20—they pass as Midshipmen, Sub-Lieutenants or Second Lieutenants. All information as to conditions of service, pay, pension, and other particulars, are obtainable at the Admiralty. The total costs, including an allowance of £50 a year for 3 years, are calculated at from £700 to £750.

SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Employment in Private Schools is usually sought through the Scholastic Agencies. In the "Great Public Schools" an Oxford or Cambridge degree is almost essential, and in Secondary Schools of the modern type, under County Education Authorities, a degree, or its equivalent, is also almost essential. The best qualification is a degree *plus* a University Diploma in Teaching. These schools are largely staffed in many cases by ex-Elementary Graduate Teachers. To become an Elementary School Teacher it is well to gain admission to a Secondary School at an early age, where attendance is normally continuous for about 4 years, after which a candidate (say about 16) is eligible for appointment as a Bursar for a year. He (or she) must enter for an examination for admission to a Training College. On the recommendation of the Higher Education Committee a Bursar is appointed as a Student Teacher for a year in an Elementary School, continuing his studies at a Secondary School one day every week. At the end of his year, he should proceed to a Training College. After College Training, he sits for the Certificate Examination, gaining which he may be appointed as a Certified Assistant. Student Teachers of both sexes are paid £35 per annum; commencing salary of Certified Teachers is for men £200, with an annual rise of £12 10s. to a maximum £425; women £187 10s., with an annual rise of £12 10s. to a maximum £340. Pensions are given similar to those of the Civil Service. Education Authorities award scholarships to those undergoing training.

Women Teachers.

Women teachers are wanted for general teaching, and as specialists in certain subjects—domestic science, games mistresses, and dancing mistresses especially. To succeed in the profession it is essential to be thoroughly trained. The Elementary school mistress has to

go through a definite course of study, and must start very young, and to become thoroughly well-fitted it is essential to obtain a degree. The usual time to study for a degree is three years, and then a year must be spent at a training college. Nearly all Universities admit women at 16 years of age. Certain Colleges are for women only, while in others there is co-education. The branch of education to be studied must depend on the subject which interests the student most. There is more demand for teachers in arts than in science. The appointments open to teachers are of various sorts—resident, non-resident, whole-time, and visiting. Besides appointments at schools, there are various posts at Universities to be aimed at, and every mistress can aspire to be a "Lady Principal."

SOLICITORS.

The Preliminary Examination of the Law Society is held three times annually, in London and in various provincial centres; those who have passed certain examinations being exempted. Having passed or being exempt, the candidate must serve for 5 years as Articled Clerk in a solicitor's office, and if Articled after December 31, 1922, must, unless specially exempted, attend for one year at some school of law approved by the Law Society. Graduates of a British University and Barristers of under 5 years' standing are required to serve under Articles for only 3 years; 4 years for those who have passed certain specified examinations. Premium ranges from £100 to upwards of £400. Stamp duty on articles is £80. A firm will sometimes reward an ordinary clerk by "giving him his Articles" without premium. After 1 year from the date of his Articles an Articled Clerk may sit for the Intermediate Examination: £6 for a first sitting, £3 for each subsequent attempt. Barristers of 5 years' standing are exempt from this examination, and Graduates in Law of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Dublin, Durham, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool and Sheffield Universities, and of the University of Wales, with those who have passed with Honours in Jurisprudence at Oxford or Law Tripos at Cambridge, are exempt from its Law portion. For the Final Examination the fee for a first sitting is 10 guineas, and for any subsequent sitting 5 guineas. Opportunity is given for an Honours Examination, at £1 extra. Both examinations are held in London three times a year. Admission to the Roll of Solicitors costs £30, and a Solicitor pays an annual licence of £4 10s. for the first 3 years and £9 afterwards when his practice is within 10 miles of the G.P.O., London; and £3 and £6 beyond that radius. The Hall of the Law Society is in Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. It has scholarships and prizes to award, of which particulars are obtainable from its secretary.

WOMEN SOLICITORS.

Women are admitted by the Law Society on the same terms as men.

STOCKBROKERS AND JOBBERS.

A Stockbroker is one who deals in Stocks and Shares on commission for others, a Jobber one who does so for himself. Stock Exchange Clerks are of two orders—Office Clerks with no, or very remote, chances of ever becoming Members, and House Clerks, Authorised and Unauthorised. House Clerks are allowed on to the House, or Stock Exchange, and Authorised Clerks are empowered to deal for their Principals. With the exception of such Clerks as may be admitted into Membership, each candidate for Membership must buy a nomination from some retiring Member or the executors of a Member deceased. For this the payments vary from £500 to £900. If he has been a House Clerk, a new Member must hold 1 Stock Exchange Share; otherwise 3. The value of a share is about £230. He must also pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas. The annual subscription is 40 guineas. Both entrance fee and subscription are paid by all, whether late House Clerks or not. Three sureties of £500 each for 4 years are necessary, unless the new Member has been a House Clerk for 4 years, in which case 2 sureties for 4 years of £300 each are required. Members of the Stock Exchange are forbidden to advertise their business.

SURVEYORS AND LAND AGENTS.

Practitioners of this calling should by all means hold the certificate of the Surveyors' Institution (12, St. George Street, Westminster, S.W. 1), to gain which there are three ways of going to work. An intendent may take a University College course. The Institution awards Scholarships of £80 a year at Oxford and Cambridge, and of £60 and £50 at other British Universities. If he elect to study at an Agricultural College, Scholarships and prizes may be gained that considerably lessen costs. A third procedure is to be apprenticed to a Surveyor or Land Agent, the premium, for the usual term of 3 years, differing in different places. The Preliminary Examination of the Institution is open at the age of 16, but candidates cannot become Students of the Institution until 18. At 19 they may take their Intermediate. For the Final, candidates must be 21. Passing this, they may become Professional Associates (P.A.S.I.). Another examination (for which non-members are eligible) is that for Fellowship (F.S.I.).

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

A Veterinary Surgeon must hold the diploma (M.R.C.V.S.) of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1. There are four Veterinary Colleges for education and training in England and Scotland: the Royal, in Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W. 1; the College in association with Liverpool University; the Royal (Dick), Clyde Street, Edinburgh; and the Glasgow Veterinary College. The lowest age for admission to any one of them is 16, and a student must have passed an approved Preliminary Examination. He trains for at least four years, taking an examination at the end of each. Tuition and examination fees amount in all to not more than £100 in England, less in Scotland. Monetary prizes and annual exhibitions are awarded to London students, and to students in Scotland, by the Secondary Education authorities; fees and maintenance allowance are provided for by bursaries, in whole or in part, in the case of the necessitous; while, on certain conditions, all fees are paid by the Carnegie Trust. Unmarried members of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons are eligible for the Army Veterinary Department between 21 and 27 years of age, and up to 26 for the Indian Civil Veterinary Department.

WELFARE WORKERS.

Welfare Work covers a wide field, the term being generally used to denote work amongst women and girls in industrial employment,

while work connected with children is given the special title of "Child Welfare," which is dealt with later. In the former case the work deals with the general well-being of the employees. Large factories have welfare sections, comprising mess rooms, clubs and recreative sports. The Welfare Worker occupies a position of responsibility midway between employer and employed, and the number of women engaged in the work is constantly increasing. The requisites for employment are a knowledge of industrial laws and training in social work. A definite course of at least twelve months' training at a college holding welfare classes is required. The London School of Economics makes a special feature of such courses, and most of the English and Scottish Universities afford similar facilities. Qualified workers receive a salary of about £145 as Assistants, and experienced Welfare Workers may reach £350 a year, or more.

CHILD WELFARE.

This work consists in training mothers in the up-bringing of their children, or in studying and improving the conditions of child life. Hospital experience is essential, followed by training in an Infant Welfare Centre. Subsequent work is of two kinds, *viz.*, making the sick child well, and keeping the healthy child fit. For these purposes hygiene and sick nursing must be studied, and it is generally held that a year at a children's hospital should be followed by a further year at a *crèche*, and chances of success in after life are enhanced by additional training in midwifery. Applicants may enter a hospital at the age of 19, but maternity training cannot be taken until later as no woman may enter for the examination under the age of 24. Infant Welfare training courses are held at various Colleges and Polytechnics extending from 3 to 12 months, and the Board of Sanitary Inspectors grants certificates, which are held in high esteem. Health Visitors' work is very similar to that of Infant Welfare Workers, as it is principally concerned with the infant and its mother. The elements of Child Welfare are included in the syllabus of training for Girl Guides.

WIRELESS OPERATORS.

Against the small pay of a Wireless Operator is to be taken into consideration that his training is neither long nor expensive, that he has joined a calling with incalculable possibilities of development, that he has an immediate opportunity of seeing the world, and that after a period at sea he may fit himself for a better paid berth ashore. After qualifying at a College or School (at small cost), application for an appointment should be made to the Marconi Company in the Strand, W.C. 2. Accepted candidates after passing the Company's doctor (to whom they pay one guinea) are sent for a special course to the London or Liverpool School of the Company, during which they receive 17*s.* 6*d.* weekly. On appointment to a vessel the minimum payment is £1 per week for the first year, with a yearly rise of 2*s.* 6*d.* a week up to 30*s.*, and from 30*s.* up to 55*s.* of 5*s.* a week: board, quarters, and uniform being provided free. Their mess is with the ships' officers. When employed ashore they are allowed for maintenance 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. These rates do not apply to special work in other countries, which is more highly paid. Inspectors and Superintendents receive about £400 per annum. Women are not considered suitable for employment as Wireless Operators owing to the nature of the work.

The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

The League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Colonial Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 the second Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto, by invitation of the Government of Ontario. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 300 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken are the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. President, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.

Chairman, Executive Committee, The Headmaster of Winchester, M. J. Rendall, LL.D.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

The Year's Weather.

(1921) *November* brought to a close the long succession of months which had a mean temperature above the average, and although rather mild in Ireland, the general character of the weather over Great Britain was cold, dry, and foggy.

Mean temperature ranged from 2·0° above the average in Northern Ireland and 2·7° in Southern Ireland to 2·9° below in the north-east of England and the Midland Counties and 3·1° in the Eastern Counties. Frost occurred for several nights in succession, and were particularly severe between the 8th and 11th and the 27th and 28th, the thermometer in many places going to 20° or below. The wintry conditions at the beginning of the month were less intense and of shorter duration over Scotland than over England. On the 11th the temperature fell to 18° at Buxton, 15° at Rounton, 14° at Wellington and 12° at Garforth. As far south as Essex 20° was registered at Shoeburyness and 19° at Chelmsford. On both the 10th and 13th, 25° was recorded at Kew, a value without precedent at this station so early in the month of November. Towards the end of the month the frost was intense in some parts of Scotland. Braemar registered 12° and Balmoral 11° on the 28th, and Logie Coldstone 10° on both 27th and 28th. During the cold weather which continued over England until the middle of the month, snow in some places lay several inches deep. With the exception of Southern Ireland, which had an excess of 0·22 in., the month's rainfall was below the average. Over an extensive area in Scotland less than half the normal amount was measured, the deficit being 1·25 in. in Eastern Scotland and 3·26 in. in the North. At Glencarron (Cromarty) it was the driest November for at least 35 years. Among the heavy falls of rain which occurred during the generally unsettled conditions prevailing at the beginning of the month was that at Kew between the 2nd and 5th, when the amount was more than half the monthly average. Thick fog prevailed locally, especially in Industrial areas. London suffered particularly on the 27th and 28th, the fog which prevailed on these two days was one of the thickest and most persistent of recent years. In striking contrast to the London area on this occasion, brilliantly sunny weather prevailed on the south-east coast of England. The total amount of sunshine for the month varied considerably in different districts, and was largely affected by the prevalence of fog, particularly in the neighbourhood of large towns.

December was uniformly mild for the time of year, with a somewhat excessive number of rain days, although the rainfall, except in Scotland and north-west England, was below the average. There was an almost unbroken succession of depressions coming in from the Atlantic, and it was under the influence of these depressions that temperature rose. At 7 a.m. on the 5th the temperature at Valencia was 55°. By the 6th the warm air current had affected all parts of the kingdom, and by the 8th the temperature at Aberdeen rose to 57°, a reading equal to the record value of December 15th, 1873. On the same day at Eskdalemuir was reached the highest December reading that had been experienced there during the period 1910–1921. During the night of the 18th–19th temperature did not fall below 50° in many parts of south-eastern and southern England. A rapid change of temperature took place at Christmas. On Christmas Eve, under the influence of a N.W. wind, temperature fell considerably over the British Isles, and ground frosts were general. On Christmas Day there was a renewal of mild weather, and the thermometer rose to or exceeded 50° in southern England, and was followed by a sharp frost next morning. The mean temperature was well above the average in all districts, the amount of excess varying from 2·5° in the south-west of England, 3·4° in the West of Scotland, to 4·9° in the North of Ireland. The mean temperature in Scotland was the highest experienced in Scotland during December for over 20 years.

Less than half the average rainfall was recorded in the neighbourhood of London and in the south-east of Ireland. At Glenquoich (Inverness) the total fall of 25·6 in. has only been exceeded twice in December during the last 40 years. At Loan (Inverness) as much as 40·6 in. was measured, a rare occurrence even in this remarkably rainy district. Less than 1·0 in. were recorded locally in the South-East of Ireland, while in the North-West more than 4 ins. were general. Compared with the average the North-West of England had an excess of 0·6 in., the West of Scotland 1·6 in., and the North of Scotland 3·5 in. The districts with the greatest deficiency were the South-East with a shortage of 1·3 in., the South of Ireland with 1·8 in. and the South-West of England with 2·4 in.

At a large number of places more than two-thirds of the month were rain days. An unprecendented high tide accompanied by strong gales caused serious floods at Hull on the evening of the 17th, doing much damage and rendering many people homeless. On the 30th gusts between 55 and 60 miles per hour were recorded at Kew Observatory, between 60 and 70 miles per hour at Scilly and Benson (Oxon), and over 75 miles per hour at Holyhead.

(1922) *January* was very changeable, the fluctuations of temperature being exceptionally large. Rain was above the normal, the excess being greatest in those parts of the country where the drought of the preceding months had been most severely felt. There was a good deal of snow, mostly on the Scottish Border. As in the latter half of December gales and high winds were of frequent occurrence, and caused considerable loss to shipping. The month opened with strong westerly and south westerly winds with an abnormally high temperature. It was the mildest day of the month in many districts, temperature reaching 57° as far north as Aberdeen, and remained above 50° at night in many places. A severe snowstorm developed in the north-east of Scotland on the 3rd, which spread southwards on the 4th and 5th. Heavy rain was experienced in many districts, over an inch being recorded at Eskdalemuir on the 9th. A thunderstorm was reported at Wick on the 10th, and on the next day there was lightning accompanied by snow and hail in Lincolnshire. On the 13th, temperature at several stations failed to rise above the freezing point. By the 15th, gales and snowstorms became widespread.

The snowstorm of the 15th was particularly severe in Scotland, where it was followed at intervals by further heavy falls until nearly the end of the month. During the early morning of the 18th, temperature fell as low as 16° at Cranwell (Lincs) and 8° at Eskdalemuir, but the approach of a large depression from the Atlantic caused a rise of between 20° and 30° during the day in some districts. A thick fog occurred in London on the 22nd. A striking difference of temperature was exhibited on the 23rd, when Valencia, under the influence of a warm air current from the Bay of Biscay, had a temperature of 53°, while at the same hour the reading at Yarmouth was only 38°. Two days later with an easterly wind at Valencia the thermometer read 37°, only one degree higher than the reading at Yarmouth at the same time. The 24th was noteworthy for its low day temperature. In the morning there were a few degrees of frost, but owing to the easterly wind the cold became more intense as the day advanced, and by 13th the screened thermometer at Kew Observatory was down to 27° and at Lympne (Kent) down to 24°. The mean temperature for the month did not differ very greatly from the average. Excluding the Channel Islands the difference ranged from an excess of 1·1° in the South of Ireland, no difference in the Midland Counties to a deficit of 1·5° in the east of Scotland. Rainfall was generally above the average, especially in those parts of the country which are usually the driest. In many districts in the centre and south-east of England more than 150 per cent. of the normal was recorded. At Norwich it was as much as 265 per cent., and was the largest amount recorded in any January since 1865. At Ipswich it was the wettest January for 20 years. At Aberdeen it was the wettest since 1903. Over the British Isles generally total falls of less than 2 ins. during the month were confined to the neighbourhood of the Wash, the Valley of the Tweed and along the Firth of Forth.

February was for the most part mild and unsettled, with some considerable fair intervals. On the 1st temperature rose to 50° or above in many parts of central and southern England. On the 4th conditions in the south-east underwent a remarkable change. Following a mild night, temperature dropped suddenly during the morning, with snow and sleet falling steadily during the greater part of the day over eastern England. The maximum temperature at Cranwell (Lincs), Gorleston and Pulham never rose above 30°. Snow fell in many parts of Scotland on the 4th and 5th, being most severe on the eastern side. For several days there was a spell of dry, cold weather. Frost continued all day over eastern England on the 5th, and the succeeding night Benson (Oxon) had a temperature of 19°, South Farnborough 16°, and Cranwell 15°. From the 10th to the 12th very bright weather prevailed over southern England with daily amounts of sunshine of between 7 and 8 hours. Between the 23rd and 25th the south-westerly current over the British Isles was accompanied by remarkably high temperatures, exceeding 55° over a wide area, reaching 58° at Banff and 60° at Gordon Castle, while on the North Wales coast 62° was recorded. A maximum temperature of 61° at Nottingham has been exceeded in February on only one occasion during the past 50 years. With the exception of the east of Scotland, where the mean temperature was normal, and the north east of England which was only just below, all districts were above the average and ranged from 0·6° in the north of Scotland, 1·6° in the south-east of England, to 2·1° in the north of Ireland. Rainfall was above the average over nearly the whole of the British Isles, but there was a deficiency in the English Lake district, the extreme north of Scotland and the south-east of Ireland. Areas with an excess of 150 per cent. embraced nearly the whole of Wales, Central England, the north-west of Ireland, and the extreme west of Scotland. In Shropshire more than twice the normal was recorded. In the east of Scotland, especially in the valleys of the Tay and Dee, considerable damage was caused by floods due to the heavy rainfall towards the end of January and the melting snow on the surrounding hills. At Perth the flood was the most severe for several years. Sunshine was generally above the average, the difference ranging from an excess of 0·8 hour per day in the Eastern Counties, to a deficit of 0·5 hour per day in the east of Scotland.

March was mild at first but became cooler towards the end of the mon h, when there were frequent showers of snow, sleet and hail. During the first week temperature fluctuated considerably, but was generally above the average. The maximum at Benson, Gor eston and Pulham on the 3rd was as high as 59°. Subsequently temperature fell a good deal, and severe night frosts were experienced. On the night 10th-11th the ground temperature at South Farnborough fell to 15°, and the screened thermometer was only 21°. By the 20th the weather conditions over the British Isles had become much more unsettled. Falls of snow were recorded as far south as the Scilly Isles, while in the north snow drifts of several feet deep were formed. On the night of the 20th-21st frost was ve y general, the ground temperature at Benson being 14°, and at Plymouth 10°. Severe frost was again experienced in the eastern and south-eastern districts on the 24th, when the screened thermometer registered 20° at both Shoeburyness and the Isle of Grain, the latter place registering 12° on the ground. At Lympne and Tunbridge Wells on the 22nd the maximum temperature was only 34°. In Ireland and the east of Scotland the mean temperature for the month was in accordance with the normal, and was only very slightly below it in eastern England. Elsewhere the difference ranged from an excess 0·9° in the north of Scotland to a deficit of the same amount in both the Midland Counties and the south-west of England. The rainfall of the month was generally below the normal, especially in Ireland and Scotland, and in no district was the excess large. Strong wind and gales were frequent during the month, and culminated in an unusually severe gale over southern England on the morning of the 8th. Wind velocities in the south of England and especially in the western Channel were abnormally high; gusts of over 100 miles per hour being recorded. The maximum at Pendennis Castle (Falmouth) was 103 miles per hour, this being equal to the record for England obtained in March 1905. In the Scilly Isles a speed of 108 miles per hour was attained, and was the second highest value recorded by anemometers in the British Isles. The record was that which occurred at Quilty (Co. Clare) on January 17, 1920, when a gust of 110 miles per hour was registered.

April was cold and unsettled, the only real warm day of the month being the 14th. On the

3rd a deep depression travelled up the English Channel accompanied by heavy rain and low temperature, particularly in the southern and midland districts, where there was continuous rain, sleet or snow. The maximum temperature for this day was down to 35° at Hampstead, 34° at Ross-on-Wye, and 33° at Malvern. Unsettled conditions continued until the 14th, which proved to be much the warmest day of the month over the greater part of England. Temperature rose to over 60° in many districts and reached 67° at the Kew Observatory. Under the influence of a northerly wind there was a marked fall of the thermometer with rain and hail, so that on the 16th the maximum temperature at Kew was only 50°, and on the next day in many parts of Scotland it failed to get above 45°. In Scotland the warmest day of the month was that of the 20th, when temperature rose to 60° at Eskdalemuir, 61° at Renfrew, and 63° at Helensburgh (Dumbarton). At Bolton this was the coldest April since 1887, at Meltham (Yorkshire) the coldest, with one exception, for 44 years, while at Dublin it was the coldest for more than half a century, the Wicklow Mountains on many occasions being covered with snow to a considerable depth. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere low and ranged from a deficit of 2·8° in the north east of England to 4·0° in the north of Ireland. The mean minimum temperature of the month was almost the same as that of the previous January. At Renfrew there was a ground frost on 24 nights.

Rainfall was above the average over the greater part of the British Isles, but in the West Highlands, and parts of Fifeshire and Forfarshire, there were areas which showed a deficit. At isolated places in Cornwall, Northampton and Morayshire more than double the normal amount was registered. At Grantown-on-Spey it was the wettest April on record, the amount being twice as much as that recorded at Fort William, a complete reversal of the normal relation between these two places. The total rainfall for the 4 months, January to April, in the south-east of England was approximately 50 per cent. above the normal. In northern Scotland the month's rain was below the average. In the south-east of England and the Channel Islands it was above. Sunshine was above the normal in most parts of the British Isles, several districts having more than 40 per cent. of the possible. The north of Scotland had an excess of 1·5 hours per day, while the Channel Isles had a shortage of 0·5 hours per day.

May was mainly fine and sunny with some unusually high temperatures. The most notable feature of the month was the hot spell which began in the south-east and eastern parts of England at the close of the third week. Thunderstorms occurred at the beginning and towards the end of the month, the latter being accompanied by hail stones of a remarkable size. During the first week of the month the weather over the British Isles was variable and unsettled. Winds were chiefly westerly or south-westerly, and in some exposed places attained the force of a gale. Under the influence of northerly air currents night temperatures fell below the freezing point. On Salisbury Plain there was a temperature of 27° on the 3rd, 26° at Balmoral. At many places ground temperatures went down to 20°. Within the next few days a very decided change took place when temperature became unusually high in most parts of England and Ireland, 80° being recorded in London on the 8th. By the next day fine warm weather had become general. In a few days, however, a northerly wind was blowing over the British Isles, causing temperature to fall below the normal, and at many places on the 12th and 13th readings considerably below the freezing point were registered. The weather over southern England on the next two days fair or fine with occasional rain showers, but in Scotland very unsettled conditions prevailed in which some rather heavy falls of rain occurred, as much as 2·3 ins. being measured in the Isle of Bute, while at Fort William the two days fall amounted to 4·3 ins. From the 22nd to the 24th the weather over the eastern and south-eastern parts of England was remarkable for its exceptional heat. On the 22nd, maximum temperatures of 80° were recorded at Reading and Norwich, 90° at Bexley Heath, and 91° in North London. The nights were also very warm, and at some stations the minimum did not go below 62° and in a few instances was as high as 65°. At the Kew Observatory the maximum in a north wall screen reached 86° on three successive days (22nd–24th), this being the highest temperature in May, at Kew, during the past 50 years. The mean temperature of the month was above the average in all districts, the excess ranging from half a degree in the north of Scotland to nearly 5° in the north-east of England and not much below this in the Midlands. A thunderstorm with exceptionally heavy hail, said to be as "large as walnuts," occurred on the 21st in Yorkshire. In this storm 2·7 ins. of rain was measured at West Witton. On the 25th there was a thunderstorm in London and the south-east parts of England. Except in the north of Scotland where there was an excess of 3 ins., and the west of Scotland with an excess of 1 in., rainfall was below the average. Sunshine was generally above the average. In the north of Scotland there was a deficiency of an hour per day with only 26 per cent. of the possible, but in eastern England there was an excess of over 2 hours per day with a percentage of 57, and in the south-east of England 61 per cent. of the possible.

June was at first fine and warm, but became cool and unsettled. The warm sunny weather which had characterized the latter end of May continued until about the middle of the month, when the weather became cool and unsettled. While in the north-east of Scotland the 1st was the coldest day of the month, with a maximum temperature at Aberdeen of only 51°, fine warm weather prevailed almost everywhere else, with temperatures up to or above 80°, reaching 84° at Ruthwell (Dumfriesshire). Thus between Aberdeen and Ruthwell on this first day there was a difference of 33°. A notable change of temperature took place over Ireland on the 2nd, when the maximum temperature at Birr Castle was 20° lower than that of the previous day. By the 13th the whole of western Europe was flooded with air drawn from Polar regions. This influenced the temperature to the extent of causing a difference between the 12th and 14th of more than 15° at many places, while at the Kew Observatory the maximum which on the 12th was 76° was down to 53° on the 14th. The weather became generally cool, with occasional rain in most places. On the 21st higher temperatures and fine weather was experienced over southern England, with local rain. The last week of the month was marked by cold weather everywhere,

the dull weather, alternating with occasional bright intervals. The mean temperature of the month was below the average over north-west England, Scotland and Ireland, and only slightly above it elsewhere. The differences varied from a deficit of 1·3° in Scotland to an excess of 1·1° in the north-east of England. The Channel Islands was the same as the normal. Rainfall was generally below the average, large areas in the southern half of Ireland and the centre of England receiving less than half the average amount. Rainfall above the average occurred mostly in the western Highlands of Scotland. Over a band extending from Sidmouth to Hull and including a large portion of the Midlands, the total rainfall for the month was less than 1 in. The shortage ranged from 0·4 in. in the north-west of England up to 1·5 in. in southern Ireland. The duration of bright sunshine did not differ to any great extent from the normal. The greatest difference was an excess 1 hour per day in the north-east of England and the Midlands. There was a loss of nearly 1 hour per day in the south of Ireland and the Channel Islands. On the 29th an exceptionally fine pair of rainbows were seen at Hastings.

July was cool and unsettled, and was in marked contrast to the July of the previous year. A depression moving slowly in a north-easterly direction on the 2nd and 3rd caused strong winds and widespread rainfall. On the 5th and 6th there was heavy rain, and gales in the Channel. Another fall of the barometer on the 8th was accompanied by strong gales in the Channel, and generally heavy rain. After a couple of days fair weather, rain again became general, heavy rain and thunderstorms being experienced in the south-east of England. Conditions improved somewhat until the 19th, when in the western districts rain again set in. On the 24th and 25th generally fair weather prevailed, but was succeeded by unsettled conditions over the northern and western districts, the month closing with generally unsettled weather over the British Isles. On the morning of the 21st during a sea fog in the Channel a collision occurred between the *Remuera* and *Marengo*. A warm current of air coming round from the Azores over the comparatively cold waters of the Atlantic caused extensive patches of fog on the route of Atlantic liners. Mean temperature was everywhere below the normal, and maxima exceeding 75° were rare. In parts of Yorkshire and the Isle of Wight it was the coldest July for 35 years, and at Southport so cold a July has not been known for over 50 years. It was not until the 20th that the thermometer in Dublin touched 70°, and that on only two days. In 1921, July established a record for warmth in Dublin, in 1922 it established a record for coolness. In only a few places in Scotland did the thermometer reach 70°, the highest reading being 71° at Smeaton. In every other July for the past 60 years a higher maximum has been recorded. Mean temperature deviated from the normal from a deficit of 2·2° in the north of Scotland to 3·3° in the north-west, and south-west of England. The mean temperature of the Channel Islands was the same as the south-east of England, and less than half a degree higher than the eastern counties. The rainfall for the month over the eastern and western parts of England was unusually heavy. In Scotland and Ireland the fall was much nearer the normal, less than the usual quantity being received in the south-west of Ireland, the south-west and north-west of Scotland. The general excess over England and Wales was about 50 per cent. Over considerable areas in Hampshire, Lincoln, and Norfolk double the normal was registered, reaching up to 283 per cent. at Norwich. The large totals for the month can in part be attributed to the widespread heavy fall of the 5th, where over England and Wales, with the exception of coastal strips in the west and south-east, more than 1·0 in. fell, while the amount reached more than 2·0 in. over a considerable area in the south of England on that day. Sunshine was deficient nearly everywhere. In the south of Scotland there was actually less sunshine than in any month since February.

August was dull, cool and unsettled, the cool and unsettled conditions which had prevailed since the middle of June continuing throughout the greater part of the month. Temperature was much below the average, and maxima of over 70° were comparatively rare. The month opened with squally and showery weather over the British Isles. This was followed by a series of depressions causing generally unsettled conditions on the 3rd and 4th. On the 6th there were thunderstorms and notably heavy rains in England, especially in the Midlands and the North where much damage was caused by extensive floods. More than 2 ins. of rain fell on the 6th over a strip which extended from Swanage to Worksop. There was very heavy rain in the southern part of Yorkshire on the 7th. At Sheffield, in the 16 hours ending at 4 p.m. on the 7th, nearly 4 ins. was measured. Some low temperatures were recorded on the 12th, among which was 30° at Balmoral. On the 19th there was a temporary improvement with warmer weather over the greater part of the country. Maxima on that day reached or exceeded 70° at some places, the most notable being in the east of Scotland where at Aberdeen 73° was recorded, and 75° at Logie Coldstone (Fife). Although temperature fell somewhat in Scotland next day, it continued fairly high over the eastern and southern districts of England. It was about this time that the warmest weather of the month was experienced, the thermometer on the 20th going up to 76° at Southend, to 77° at Jersey and 78° at Greenwich on the 21st. After this there was a renewal of unsettled conditions, and under the influence of north-westerly winds much lower temperatures were recorded. These conditions were maintained until the end of the month. At Cargen (Kircudbright) August was described as a dull, damp, disappointing month, and in Dublin the chief and outstanding characteristics were the clouded skies, lack of sunshine, and absence of summer warmth. Scotland has only once (in 1912) experienced an appreciably colder August during the last 60 years. The departure of the monthly mean temperature from that of the normal ranged from a deficit of 1·7° in Scotland to 3·1° in the south-west of England. The distribution of the month's rainfall, which was largely influenced by the heavy falls of the 6th and 7th, was irregular. The greatest amounts, which exceeded 4 ins. and in some places reaching to 6 ins., fell over a broad belt which extended from Cornwall to Cumberland through the Midlands. Many places in the latter district had more than twice the normal amount. Less than 2 ins. fell in East Anglia and the Fen districts, and less than an inch

locally in Essex. As a result of the cloudy and unsettled conditions the amount of sunshine was below the normal nearly everywhere, especially in the southern parts of England and Ireland. At the Kew Observatory only about 70 per cent. of the normal was recorded, the percentage of the possible being only 29. In the south-west of England the deficiency amounted to nearly 2 hours per day.

September. Throughout the greater part of the month the weather was cool and unsettled, the only periods of comparatively settled conditions being between the 3rd and 10th and for a few days round about the 23rd. At the beginning of the month there was heavy rain, and thunder locally. During a severe thunderstorm, which occurred at Blackpool during the early hours of the 1st, over 3 ins. of rain was recorded. On the 3rd and 4th the weather was generally quiet and dull. In the extreme west rain was falling on the morning of the 5th. It was from this date that the most prolonged spell of settled weather was experienced. Over the greater part of the British Isles the days were fairly warm, with night fogs. Temperature was slightly above the normal and reached 70° at several places. In Scotland 72° was recorded at Kilmarnock on the 4th, and at Paisley on the 8th. By the morning of the 9th a northerly wind had set in, and there was a decided fall of temperature, the thermometer going down to 24° on the 10th at West Linton (Peebles). Fresh or strong winds blew along the North Sea Coast, and rain fell locally in the Eastern Counties. On the 12th there was heavy rain over the British Isles with gales in the Channel. During the next two days there were strong northerly winds, and thunder was heard in many places. Snow fell on some of the higher peaks in Scotland during this time. On the 18th the British Isles was again under a showery type of weather. There was much rain in Scotland followed by an improvement and lower temperature. At Ipswich the thermometer reached 70° on only one day, and during the last 20 years the total rainfall for the month has been exceeded on only one occasion. The amount of sunshine was more than 30 hours less than the average. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, maxima exceeding 70° being rare. Except in Scotland, where the temperature was decidedly low during the middle of the month, with frequent ground frosts, the night temperatures were not as a rule particularly low. The departure of the monthly means from the normal varied from 0·9 in Ireland north to 2·1 in the English Channel. Approximately half the area of the British Isles received less than the average rainfall. This area was mainly in the centre and south of England, the northern coast of Ireland and practically the whole of Scotland. The deficiency was nowhere large except in the Western Highlands, where little more than half the normal was recorded. In northern and eastern England the total for the month was in some cases 50 to 100 per cent. above the average.

Storms and Floods in 1921–22.

(1921) *November* 1. Violent N.W. gale in Southern Scandinavia. At Helsingborg part of pier with the lighthouses washed away. 2. During a violent storm in the North Sea the Swedish steamer *Bellgrove* was sunk. 5. The south coast of Finland was swept by a terrific storm and snow blizzard in the afternoon. Twenty-eight out of 30 persons drowned by the sinking of the *Kustavi* outside Hangö Harbour. 7. Violent storms all round the French coast, particularly severe in the Mediterranean, ships being compelled to make for the nearest port for shelter. A storm of terrific violence at Flawil in the canton of Berne causing considerable damage. 17. Two cyclones struck widely separated areas of the state of Arkansas, 12 people were killed and many injured. 20. A severe thunderstorm at night in Sicily caused a stream near Messina to overflow its banks. The village of Saltone was flooded to a depth of 6 ft. and many persons were drowned. 26. During a typhoon several towns in the Philippines were swept by a tidal wave, which caused more than 100 deaths and immense damage to crops and property. 27. A cyclone destroyed all the sheds in the military flying camp outside Lisbon.

December 6. A north-westerly hurricane on the Newfoundland coast. 17. A violent north-west gale accompanied by heavy rain along the whole of South Norway which increasing in fury caused serious damage. This storm was followed on the 18th by a flood which occasioned great havoc in Denmark. In Copenhagen many streets were flooded to a depth of several feet, and large tracts of low lying ground near the coast were inundated.

(1922) *January* 11. A hurricane in which the wind at times attained a velocity of 100 miles per hour swept over New York City. 15. Snow was general in France. Around Amiens the snow was accompanied by a violent gale. Melting snow caused the Bèbre to overflow and flooded the houses near the river. 17. A hurricane swept along the Portuguese coast at night causing enormous damage. At Mira a large number of fishing craft were wrecked. 19. One of the thickest fogs ever experienced settled over New York and shipping was unable to enter the harbour. 26. Owing to the intensity of the frost in Berlin, 3° F., the schools were closed. 31. Violent storm off Murmansk in which the *Mayneta* was sunk and 12 lives lost.

February 1. Vienna under 8 ins. of snow. 7. Heavy fall of snow in Rome, an event which has not been previously known for several years. Over the whole of Austria and Southern Hungary there was an exceptionally heavy fall of snow. The town of Sarajevo was entirely cut off from communication. 8. Fearful snow in Tuscany at night. Near Grosseto the snow fell to a depth of nearly 6 ft. The Orient express arrived at Milan 24 hours behind time. 10. During the past week heavier snowstorms than ever remembered have swept across Hungary causing several trains to be snowed up. 12. The steamer *Pannonia* arrived in New York from London, battered by 4 weeks continuous gales with her rudder gone and crew exhausted after encountering three separate hurricanes. 24. Chinde, the port at the mouth of the Zambesi, was struck by a disastrous cyclone followed by torrential rains in which was a cloud of sand caught up by a terrific swirling wind. It was the worst catastrophe of its kind that has ever happened on the East Coast of Africa. Steamers and barges were sunk, storage sheds at the Customs destroyed and Chinde practically wiped out.

April 11. By the breaking up of the ice on

the River Dvina the town of Dvinsk was flooded, the water rising to a height of nearly 33 ft., about 1,000 persons were drowned. 16. Owing to the flooding of the River Aire, Lully near Geneva and a large tract of the surrounding country was under 2 ft. of water. It was the first flood since 1888. 20. A series of tornadoes swept across various villages in Illinois, Indiana and Arkansas, during which hundreds of people were injured.

May 10. The rising of the Assiniboine River flooded thousands of acres of land. In an area of 50 miles to the west of Winnipeg the water was 4 ft. deep: by the 12th many thousands of acres of wheatland were under water.

June 1. Terrific gale with blinding and driving rain at the southern end of Great Barrier Island. 2. Following a spell of excessively hot weather Paris experienced an exceptional rain storm with thunder and lightning. 11. New York was visited by a hurricane of which the City records are without a parallel. The storm came like a bolt from the blue. Wind funnels, waterspouts and terrifying lightning in a few minutes devastated whole districts. 12. Following several days of exceptionally heavy rain a part of the city of San Salvador was partially destroyed by a sudden torrent of water caused by the breaking of the river banks. 20. A violent thunderstorm broke over Sofia, causing much damage. Many houses collapsed and a large number of cattle were drowned in the floods. 23. A destructive storm of wind came down from Eastern Saskatchewan and went on to the Ontario boundary destroying property valued at many thousand dollars. A terrific storm and torrents of rain devasted Bistribza in Transylvania. The whole village was destroyed.

July 5. Torrential rains fell in Paris at night. The wind coming down the Boulevards played havoc with the plane trees strewing the roadway with branches. During a violent thunderstorm in the Dijon district the church of Pemières was struck by lightning and set on fire and burned until only the outer walls were left. 31. By the end of the month the highest flood known for the last 20 years was slowly moving down the Murrumbidgee river, and had inundated Wagga Wagga, covering the streets, the parks, and the race-course. Business and private houses were surrounded by water stretching away for miles.

August 2. A hailstorm caused great damage to crops and vines in the cantons of Vaud and Berne. A typhoon visited Swatow, starting at 10 p.m. and lasting till 4 a.m. on the 5th, during which there were intermittent gusts of terrific violence. The waters rose quickly until the Bund was submerged under from 6 ft. to 8 ft. A steamer was blown ashore 2 miles from its anchorage. The loss of life was estimated at 50,000. The tidal wave progressed a considerable distance inland adding to the loss of life and destroying food supplies. A junk was driven right through the Asiatic Petroleum Company's oil tank, and a motor boat was found 5 miles inland. 14–15. Violent hailstorms occurred in the Meuse and Saône-et-Loire Departments. At Bar-le-Duc hailstones, many as big as eggs, smashed in a large number of windows. 30. A cyclone accompanied by heavy hail caused great damage to vines in the neighbourhood of Agen and also near Bayonne. The crops in many places were almost entirely ruined.

September 2. A violent typhoon lasting 36 hours broke over Chefoo (Shantung). A number of Chinese buildings were destroyed and part of the concrete embankment was demolished. 21. The worst hurricane experienced in all its history swept over Bermuda causing an enormous amount of damage. An abnormal high tide invaded many houses. H.M.S. *Constance* broke her moorings and the light cruiser *Cape Town* was flooded. 22. An extremely deep cyclone caused terrific gales over the north-east Atlantic. At about 8 a.m. the *Aquitania* encountered a gale of about 50 m.p.h. which by the early afternoon had increased to over 75 m.p.h. The fury of the wind and the mountainous seas compelled the vessel to go dead slow. 28. At about 3 a.m. a terrific thunderstorm was raging at Monte Falconara about 8 miles from Spezia. The lightning struck the fort causing the powder magazine to explode. The nearest village, that of San Terenzio, was almost entirely blown to pieces.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (1920).

Name of Society.	Membership.		Funds.	
	Independent.	State Insured.	Capital.	Income.
			£	£
Oddfellows (Manchester Unity)	1,077,588	964,496	18,385,870	2,485,147
Foresters (Ancient Order of)	904,536	722,120	11,417,620	...
Hearts of Oak	420,292	440,546	...	690,714
National Deposit	544,775	485,087	...	521,000
Rechabites (Independent Order of)	845,325	428,767	3,576,198	710,670
Shepherds (Ashton Unity)	224,888	187,602	1,553,303	248,963
Sons of Temperance (Order of)	179,577	145,964	718,842	201,575
Rational Association	123,404	125,980	773,358	142,964
Oddfellows (Grand United Order of)	506,389	95,600	2,116,800	500,605
Druids (Order of)	110,757	96,000	305,366	88,511
Druids (United Ancient Order of)	206,645	70,374	420,550	80,469
Oddfellows (Nottingham Ancient Impl. Order)	55,622	39,100	270,562	46,621
Irish National Foresters	86,875	88,570	156,963	97,439
United Patriots' National	30,436	33,871	149,100	...
Church Benefit Society	12,210	38,103	...	...

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The Ninetieth Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science began at Hull on September 6. Sir Charles S. Sherrington, who succeeded Sir Edward Thorpe as President, dealt in his Address with "Some Aspects of Animal Mechanism." The following were the Presidents of the various sections:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Prof. G. H. Hardy; *B*, Chemistry, Principal Irvine; *C*, Geology, Prof. P. F. Kendall; *D*, Zoology, Dr. E. J. Allen; *E*, Geography, Dr. Marion Newbigin; *G*, Engineering, Prof. T. Hudson Beare; *H*, Anthropology, Mr. Harold Peake; *I*, Physiology, Prof. Cathcart; *J*, Psychology, Dr. C. S. Myers; *K*, Botany, Prof. H. H. Dixon; *L*, Education, Sir Richard Gregory; *M*, Agriculture, Lord Bledisloe. Five public lectures to citizens were given:—Dr. A. Smith Woodward on "The Ancestry of Man"; Dr. E. H. Griffiths on "The Conservation and Dissipation of Energy"; Sir Westcott Abell on "The Story of the Ship"; Prof. A. P. Coleman on "Labrador"; and the Rev. A. L. Cortie on "The Earth's Magnetism." Evening Discourses were given by Dr. F. W. Aston on "The Atoms of Matter, their Size, Number, and Construction," and by Prof. Walter Garstang on "Fishing: Old Ways and New." For the first time, special lectures were arranged for the children in the upper classes in the secondary and other schools in the city, and these were given by Prof. H. H. Turner on "The Telescope, and what it tells us"; Prof. J. Arthur Thomson on "Creatures of the Sea"; and Mr. F. Debenham on "The Antarctic." In 1923 the Association will meet at Liverpool, under the presidency of Sir Ernest Rutherford, and in 1924 at Toronto.

AMAZONIAN BASIN AND HEALTH.—Dr. F. L. Hoffman, in a report to the American Meteorological Society, combats the view that the basin of the River Amazon is an unhealthy region. The climate, he says, is warm throughout the larger portion of the year, but the warmth is limited mostly to the daytime, while the nights are often distressingly cool. The chief causes of ill-health in northern South America are apparently not tropical diseases but respiratory and rheumatic affections. Chilly nights cause ill-health and result in a high mortality. It is estimated that the night temperatures are about 30° lower than the day readings. Humidity, it is stated, is far from being such a serious detriment to health and comfort as is assumed, but when a high humidity coincides with a high temperature a considerable increase in infant mortality occurs.

ASCENT OF SAP.—Sir J. C. Bose has carried out a series of experiments on the ascent of sap, at the Bose Institute, Calcutta. He has been able to show that the ascent of sap is a process of physiological activity dependant on the pulsation of living cells, inasmuch as it is arrested by the action of poison, either in entire plants or in cut shoots. The active pulsating cells are not confined to the root, but are continued throughout the stem. The ascent takes place in plants even in the complete absence of transpiration. In "varnished" plants this velocity has been found sometimes to be as high as 70 metres per hour. The cellular pulsations consist of alternate contractions and expansions. The direction of propulsion is determined by the phase differences of the adjacent cells. The velocity increases with the wave length of the propagated impulse, and enhancement of velocity is associated with corresponding increase in the wave length. The enhanced rate of ascent is also attended by the increase of amplitude and frequency of cellular pulsations. The ascent of the sap depends on cellular pulsation in tall trees as well as in herbaceous plants. There is, however, in the former the special adaptation of the woody tissue which serves as a reservoir to meet the excessive demand for water in the season of active transpiration.

BIRDS SIPPING NECTAR.—Mr. P. M. Debharman, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta, records that the flowers of *Castanospermum australe*, a tree of Australian origin, are visited by the nectar-sipping bird *Mirafra assamica* in India. The beak of this bird is not sufficiently long to reach the nectar in the calyx cups, so the bird appears to have adopted the practice of biting off the fleshy petals which obstruct it.

BIRTHDAYS AND INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. M'Callum Fairgrieve has experimented with 368 boys, ranging from 10 to 18 years of age, with the object of discovering, if possible, whether the time of the year of birth had any relation to their intelligence. It would appear from the results that boys born in the late spring months are in danger of developing less intelligence than those born about October.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE DETROIT RIVER.—Work is expected to start soon on the construction of a great international suspension bridge spanning the Detroit River and uniting Michigan and Ontario with its terminals, one in Detroit and the other in Windsor. The bridge is estimated to cost $30,000,000, and to take 4 years to build. It will have a span of 1,802 feet, the longest in the world, exceeding those even of the famous Quebec Bridge, the Williamsburg Bridge in New York City, and the bridge over the Firth of Forth. The anchors of the bridge will be sunk to a depth of 140 feet. The bridge will eliminate the present congested ferry system across the Detroit River. Eight parallel cables will carry the highway and railway decks. The highway, or upper deck, will have a width of 97 feet, providing space for two trolley tracks, two footpaths, and two roads sufficient for six lines of vehicular traffic. The engineers estimate that the bridge will be sufficient to accommodate 30,000,000 motor vehicles per annum. On the lower deck there will be room for four tracks of electric trains, and in addition a space of 20 feet for wires, pipes, and cables. The bridge will be 97 feet clear above the river, allowing ample clearance for the Great Lakes shipping, and the two towers of the structure will rise 380 feet above the level of the stream.

BRIDGE ACROSS SYDNEY HARBOUR.—A cantilever bridge across Sydney Harbour has been projected in order to accommodate the growth of the city. It will consist of steel cantilevers with shore and harbour arms, each 500 feet long, and a central suspended span of 600 feet. The clear span from centre to centre of the main piers will be 1,600 feet. It is proposed that the bridge will carry four lines of railway, a main roadway 35 feet wide, a motor roadway 18 feet wide, and a footway 15 feet wide. The total length, including the approach spans, will be 3,816 feet; the headway required for shipping will be 170 feet at high water for the central 600 feet of the bridge.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROPICS.—Mr. G. W. Grabham, Government Geologist at Khartoum, has conducted a number of observations on the heat-retaining qualities of differently coloured fabrics and paints. He found that the darker fabrics retain heat to a strikingly greater extent than lighter colours. Taking the mean for the whole day there was a difference of approximately 47 degrees F. between black cloth and white cotton. The khakis varied according to their shade and texture, but were all much worse than the whites. Every "solaro" (a variety of khaki), believed to have a special efficacy in resisting heat, was 26 degrees F. worse than white drill. Similar experiments made on paints in common use showed that the best protection against heat is common whitewash. Green proved an unexpectedly high retainer of heat, while red was relatively good.

COLORADO RIVER CHECKED BY DAM.—What is claimed to be the greatest dam of modern times has been designed for the Colorado River at Boulder Canon, where it will hold back the normal flow of the stream for more than a year. The water thus saved will be used for irrigation, to be let down the channel as needed, and in quantity which may assure a return of river navigation. The greatest irrigation development the western continent has known will come through the utilization of the waters of the Colorado River, one of the greatest streams in America, with an annual discharge rarely running below 16,000,000 acre feet, or enough to assure the irrigation of about 5,000,000 acres of land. No fewer than seven States are interested in the disposition of its waters.

CONTINENTAL DISPLACEMENT.—Much interest has been excited among physicists and geographers by Professor Wegener's views on continental movement. His thesis is that continents are of lighter material, and float like icebergs on a heavier plastic which reaches its highest level at the bottom of the oceans. The poles are not fixed relative to the plastic, and have occupied widely different positions, as when Central Europe was a desert. Under the influence of gravitation land masses move away from the poles and westwards. Thus in South and North America the westward drift has heaped up the Rocky Mountains and the Andes. The South Atlantic appeared early, but the northern part did not exist until more recent times. At the great Ice Age, in fact, the glaciation in both hemispheres was due to an ordinary polar ice cap. India once stretched over the Indian Ocean, being united to Australia and Africa, and since that period the Himalayas have been piled up, and Australia has left New Zealand far behind.

COTTON IN THE FRENCH SOUDAN. — The shortage of raw cotton for the mills of France, due to the partial failure of the supply from the United States, has led to the formation of a plan for growing cotton in the French Soudan. It is proposed to irrigate certain areas on both banks of the Niger in the vicinity of Segu, and connect them by rail with both Grand Bassam and Dakar. On the left bank the Nyamina irrigation canal would leave the Niger near Bamako, the railhead of the line from Dakar. A barrage would be erected at Sotuba and another at Sansanding, 25 miles below Segu, from which the Sansanding Canal would run eastward for 140 miles. Land on the right bank would be irrigated by the Segu Canal and its branches, which leaves the river at the Sotuba barrage. These schemes would give 10,000 square miles of irrigated alluvial ground.

CYCLONES.—Dr. E. Kuhlbrodt has contributed to "Die Wissenschaften" an account of the present state of the theory of cyclones with which V. Bjerknes and his son are associated. According to Dr. Kuhlbrodt the north polar regions are covered by a cap of cold air which thins out as it extends downwards into temperate latitudes and ends in general about latitude 40°, but may disappear at latitude 50° over a few degrees of longitude. Above the cold cap is a considerable thickness of warm air derived from the south and having a motion to the east. Where the surface of separation of warm and cold air comes down to the earth's surface at an unusually high latitude a cyclone is produced, which is carried to the east by the movement of the warm air. The distribution of wind and weather to be expected in such a region is shown to be in agreement with observation.

DAM ON THE DORDOGNE.—A number of hydro-electric stations are to be erected on the River Dordogne, which rises in the Auvergne mountains and discharges into the estuary of the Gironde below Bordeaux. It is intended to derive from that source over 110,000 continuous horse-power, and for that purpose it is proposed to construct three dams, one of which will be among the highest structures of the kind. Its total height from the lowest point in its foundations to its crest will be 374 feet. It will hold up 715,000,000 cubic metres—or 157,326,000,000 gallons—of water, the lake formed by it having a surface of 2,650 acres. The cost will be about 100,000,000 francs.

DYEING SIMULTANEOUSLY IN TWO COLOURS.—The chemists at the Manchester laboratories of the British Dyestuffs Corporation have found a new class of dye materials, known as "ionamines," which will allow a white material to be simultaneously dyed in two colours. Ionamines will only act on real silk or artificial silk, known as "acetyl silk," and are ineffective as cotton dyes. Thus it is possible to dye a mixture of silk and cotton in two different colours by selecting a dye which has an affinity for cotton and mixing it with one of the ionamines. In this way the cotton will be dyed the one colour and the ionamine will act only on the silk fibre. According to Prof. Arthur G. Green, Director of the British Dyestuffs Corporation laboratories, there is an almost infinite range of variations of this process, as the majority of dyestuffs having an affinity for cotton are ineffective on acetyl silk, whereas the ionamines will only dye this material and nothing else. Prof. Green says: "By a suitable choice of cotton dyestuffs and ionamines it is possible to produce by subsequent chemical changes on the fibre a still greater range of shades and at the same time increase their fastness."

ELECTRIFICATION OF THE CENTRAL RAILWAY IN BRAZIL.—The Brazilian Government has granted a loan of $25,000,000 to a New York firm for the purpose of electrifying the Central Railway. The system extends to over 1,200 miles, and the conversion of a small portion of the main line is to be dealt with as a preliminary step. The start will be made in the suburbs of

Rio de Janeiro, and it is expected that it will consume a period of two years. In the case of the Paulista Railway, the only electrified line in Brazil, the Government estimates that the cost of conversion will be met in ten years by saving in fuel, as coal and wood are very expensive. In like manner it is believed that if the Central Railway, when electrified, is operated at even 70 per cent of its capacity, it will, for the first time in its history, be able to pay a dividend as high as 8 per cent.

FINGER-PRINT FORGERY.—Mr. J. C. Goodman contributes to "Dactylography" an article on the methods taken by criminals in the forgery of finger-prints. The criminal must first obtain specimens of the prints of the dupe on whom he intends suspicion to fall. This he does by arranging that the dupe leaves his prints on a glass, or on a piece of polished furniture, after which the prints are photographed. One method of forging involves the use of a rubber stamp, where a facsimile of the original is reproduced on the rubber by means of transfer paper, and the surrounding rubber deftly pared away with a sharp knife. The second method is to take a negative cast of the finger to be forged by pressing it into a mould of soft wax, plaster of Paris, clay, or even bread. A third process involves photographing a photograph of the prints to be forged on a reversed plate, which is clamped to a duplicate plate made of gelatine mixed with bichromate of potassium. The two are exposed to the light, with the photographic negative nearer to the light, and the sensitized surface touching the gelatine.

FISH FALLING WITH RAIN.—Dr. E. W. Gudger, writing in the official organ of the American Museum of Natural History, reviews the history during four centuries of the stories of fish falling with rain which have appeared in different parts of the world. He accepts such stories as well authenticated. He accounts for such showers as due to the agency of high winds, whirlwinds and waterspouts, which could easily draw up from the sea or from rivers any small fish swimming at the surface in the track of these uplifting agencies. As their force is spent they distribute their victims along their path.

FLAX FLEA-BEETLE.—Mr. J. G. Rhynshart has contributed to the "Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society" the results of his researches into the life history of the flax flea-beetle, a serious enemy to flax and one responsible for considerable loss to Irish growers of the crop. The flea-beetle is commonly found throughout Ulster, and of recent years has become a pest in flax-growing districts in Co. Cork. The adult beetle kills many of the seedlings by eating the cotyledons and growing-point of the flax, but will also consume clovers, grasses, and wild species of flax. The larvæ bore into and feed on the roots of the flax plants, but do not appear to cause any appreciable hindrance to growth.

FLIES DISPERSED BY FLIGHT. — Messrs. Bishopp and Laake have conducted a series of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the dispersal of flies by flight. They took a number of flies, estimated roughly at 234,000, and marked them by turning them loose into bags containing powdered red chalk or paint pigment. The flies were afterwards allowed to escape. In order to ascertain the distance of dissemination, baited fly-traps were set at measured distances, in different directions, from the point of liberation. The experiments showed that under rural and urban conditions flies have marked powers of diffusion. The common house fly, *Musca domestica*, was recaptured more than 13 miles from the point of liberation, *Chrysomya macellaria* 15 miles, and *Phormia regina* nearly 11 miles. The fact that many favourable feeding and breeding grounds were passed over by the flies appears to indicate that very evident migratory habits are noticeable. The speed of flight is evidently considerable; thus, *Phormia regina* was recovered about 11 miles away in less than 48 hours after release, and *Musca domestica* travelled over 6 miles in less than 24 hours.

FLINT WORKSHOPS IN INDIA. — Mr. T. H. Vines, in an article on "Man," announces the discovery of flint workshops in the hills overlooking the North Indus valley. Since Mr. Le Mesurier found a stone implement in India in 1861 few specimens have been discovered which have been associated with the remains of extinct animals. The North Indus valley specimens consist of cores and broken chips, with a yellowish-brown fabrication and lustre. Flint knives and other tools of a whitish colour have been found in considerable numbers in the ravines of the hills. It is suggested by Mr. Vines that the strata containing these implements correspond with the area in Egypt where implements of the same type have been discovered by Professor Seligman.

GALVESTON CAUSEWAY REBUILT.—The Galveston Causeway, two miles long, connecting the port with the mainland (which was damaged by a great storm in 1915), has been rebuilt and re-opened for traffic. The causeway is 10,685 feet long and 63 feet wide. It carries three railroad tracks. It is supported on 107 arches, built on piling driven 40 feet below the bed of the clay. The rehabilitation has cost one million dollars, bringing the total expenses involved in the original structure and its rebuilding to more than three million dollars. After the storm of 1900 the city built the sea wall, and erected the causeway on concrete arches. It included a drawbridge in the centre to allow the passage of ships on the intra-coastal canal. Because of the shortage of funds the approaches were less substantial, and both ends were washed out in the storm of 1915. The centre part and the drawbridge stood, and now the entire causeway has been brought up to that standard of construction.

GLASS THAT IS UNBREAKABLE.—A Bohemian firm of glass makers claim that after many years of experiment they have perfected the manufacture of unbreakable glass. And not only is it unbreakable, they say, but it can also be used for cooking. Tumblers, it is stated, have been placed on a red-hot stove, wood has been lighted in them and reduced to charcoal, and they have come to no harm. Others, again, have been thrown heavily on the floor and received no injury. The nearest thing to unbreakable glass that has hitherto been known was the toughened glass which was invented by a French firm half a century or so ago. It was not, however, a success, owing to its tendency to fly into powder after a sudden shock. Sometimes a toughened glass tumbler could be thrown downstairs without being injured, but the next time the

experiment was tried it would break to pieces. Some English firms turn out a flint glass with a high percentage of lead which will stand great changes of temperature and a great deal more knocking about than is usual.

HEART-TESTING MACHINE.—Lieut.-Col. Heald, of the Air-Service, who was engaged in testing and training the sensory organs of airmen during the War, explained to the Royal Society how he was taking airmen's weights on a broken-down penny-in-the-slot machine when he noticed that the dial-hand moved up and down in time with the beating of the heart. Every heart-beat pushed the body outwards and showed a definite recoil of the body. It occurred to him that the exact energy of the heart could be tested by any machine delicate enough to take and record the force imparted to the body by the blood movements. He and Major Tucker finally found such an instrument in the microphone used for finding the locality where gunfire was produced. This machine in the War was so accurate that it would give the locality of distant guns to within 25 yards.

HOBART WATER SUPPLY.—Mr. Herbert E. Bellamy, City Engineer, has prepared a scheme for an improved water supply to Hobart, Tasmania. The most interesting feature of which is that he proposes to conduct the water, by gravitation, through a high-pressure pipe line to the old receiving house situated at 531 feet above the sea level, and thence to feed the present upper and lower reservoirs. The upper reservoir is 502 feet and the lower is 450 feet above sea level respectively. The total length of the proposed aqueduct is 54 miles, and it will consist of only one class of work, namely, inverted syphons of steel pipes. The pipe line will follow closely the irregularities of the ground, and will also take a fairly straight course. The working pressure for several miles will be 350 lbs. per square inch. The size of the proposed main from the Humboldt River to Mount Fenton will be 24 inches in diameter, and from Mount Fenton to Hobart 27 inches in diameter. The thickness of the steel pipes will not be uniform throughout the aqueduct, but will vary from $\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch according to the working pressures encountered.

INDUSTRIAL MOTION.—Mr. Eric Farmer has given, in a report of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, a summary of previous work on time and motion study in industry. As the result of his own observations, in industries such as the making of sweets, he concludes that the most important principle of motion study is rhythm rather than speed. The best set of movements is not the quickest set, which may cause too much strain on the workers and produce undue fatigue, but the easiest set. It is better to make the movements of the hands required in an industrial operation in curves, without sudden changes of direction, rather than in straight lines. Increased production invariably occurred when a proper system of movements was introduced. In the instances quoted it went up from 38 to 50 per cent.

LONDON SKULLS ALTERING.—Professor F. G. Parsons, in the journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute, has discussed the relationship of the Long Barrow race to the modern inhabitants of London. He believes that the shape of the skull is the result of vital or physiological forces, imperfectly understood, acting on it for a very long time; but that the shape, once established, is very permanent, and most of its characteristics remain for thousands of years after the race bearing them has changed its habitat. Even when the race has been practically bred out by competing races, better adapted to the changed conditions, the old characters reappear from time to time, sometimes singly, occasionally all together. For example, the skull of Jonathan Wild reproduces all the characters of the Long Barrow race. "The skull of the modern 20th-century Londoner," says Professor Parsons, "has changed from that of the 18th, but it is in the direction of increased breadth and shortness, and the change is due, I believe, to admixture with the Central European or Alpine race, which in the last two centuries has been pouring into this country in ever-increasing quantities."

NIAGARA HARNESSED STILL MORE.—The largest single hydro-electric generating station in the world is said to be at Queenston, Ontario, which has been built at a cost of £8,000,000, to ensure the output of 650,000 horse-power from the Niagara Falls. Every second 15,000 cubic feet of water will be drawn from the Niagara River. The turbines are each capable of developing 60,000 horse-power, when the wheels make 187½ revolutions a minute. The actual head of water under which they work is 305 feet, so that 22 feet only of the total available difference in the levels between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario have not been turned to account. Of this total loss 10 feet occurs in the Upper Niagara River from Lake Erie to Chippawa, and in the lower river from Queenston to Lake Ontario respectively. The outstanding loss of 12 feet is required to carry the water through the canal. With the 305 feet head every cubit foot of water per second flowing through the canal develops 30 horse-power.

NOTTINGHAM A PORT.—Work has begun in widening and deepening the Trent between Nottingham and Newark, and when completed the navigation of the river will be so greatly improved that Nottingham will have become a port. The scheme will render it possible for boats of 120 tons to go to Nottingham at a comparatively small cost, and a great step will have been taken in developing the inland waterways of the Midlands.

RHINE AND DANUBE CANAL.—The scheme for connecting the North Sea and the Black Sea by a new waterway between the Rhine and the Danube is rapidly passing into the realm of practice. Plans have been prepared and there is an expectation that the work may be completed within the next ten years. The Rhine is navigable from its mouth to Strasbourg, and this will constitute one of the segments of the great waterway. The other would be the long arm of the Danube, which is navigable from its mouth as far up as Ulm. The proposed canal would leave the Rhine at Mayence, and, following the line of the Main, would pass through Frankfort and Aschaffenburg. Beyond Aschaffenburg, it would cut across the bend of the Main above Wurzburg, and, picking the river up again some distance north-west of Bamberg, would finally leave the Main at that city and strike south-south-east for Nuremberg and Beilngries, finally reaching the Danube at Kelheim. The canal, throughout its entire length, would be capable of accommodating shipping up to 1,500 tons.

ROCKALL.—One of the chief aims of Dr. J. B. Charcot when he visited Rockall in June, 1921 (as recorded in "WHITAKER," 1922), was to obtain rock samples in the hope of throwing further light on the origin of this curious rock, which lies 200 miles west of the Hebrides. In this Dr. Charcot was successful, and to an account of his experiences in "La Geographie" for May, 1922, is added M. A. Lacroix's report on the geological collections. The prevailing rock of the island is a coarse-grained aegirine granite of an unusual but not unique type. The "rockallite" described by Prof. J. W. Judd some 25 years ago turns out to be relatively rare. It is a fine-grained rock with more aegirine than the normal granite, and it occurs only in patches. Previous to Dr. Charcot's visit the only rock specimens from the island were "rockallite." All the rocks contain elpidite, which is known also in certain beds in Greenland. Dredgings in the vicinity of Rockall brought up basaltic rocks, probably the remains of a submerged plateau of basalt.

ROLLER BEARINGS FOR TRAINS. — A new roller bearing for railway coaches has passed its preliminary trials on the Great Eastern Railway. It was shown that whereas six men were required to move a stationary 27-ton coach on a dead-level track, one man could easily push a similar vehicle fitted with the new wheel boxes. The officials of the company interpret this to mean that on a train fitted with these bearings a saving of 25 per cent. in coal could be effected, and the wear and tear in locomotives and the permanent way would be greatly reduced. The new bearing has been made possible by the use of a particularly hard but not brittle steel. Hitherto the rollers have quickly worn and become conical. Each of about a dozen rollers which are locked in one bearing by a sort of bicycle chain will stand a strain of 21 tons.

SEA DEPTH MEASURED BY SOUND.—Extended trials have been made by Dr. Haves, on board a U.S.A. destroyer, for measuring the depth of the ocean by means of sound waves reflected from the bottom. A short explosive signal is made at the ship's hull and the time of this and the reflection from the bed of the sea are recorded. Corrections are made for temperature effects on the velocity of transmission of the signal. In the experiment by Dr. Hayes the outline of the sea bottom on a traverse between Rhode Island and Gibraltar is said to have been charted and minute records between Josephine and Tysburg Banks obtained. The bottom here is an extensive plain, bordered by mountains and tablelands rising to a height of 4,000 feet above the plain, and containing several unrecorded deeps.

SEAMEN'S RISKS.—Mr. J. W. Verdier, in a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society, gave comparative estimates of shipping casualties and loss of life at sea, based on the recorded deaths by accidents in the five years ended 1913. The yearly death-rate, he said, was 4·05 per thousand seamen employed compared with 1·56 for underground workers in coal mines, and 0·59 for railway servants. It is estimated that the number of deaths per million man-hours of employment was 0·97 for seamen, 0·68 among underground workers in coal mines, and 0·20 among railway servants. Assuming that, in the foreign trade, sea-passengers are at sea for twenty days on the average, and that railway passengers (excluding season ticket holders) are on the train for about an hour, Mr. Verdier estimated that in the period about 1900 the railway passengers' deaths were 0·12 per million passenger-hours, while the sea passengers' were 1·5, or more than twelve times as great. In the period about 1910, the railway passengers' deaths were about 0·1 per million passenger-hours, and the sea passengers' 0·3, or three times as great, showing that there has been a general progress towards safety.

SHIP CANAL TO THE GREAT LAKES. — An ambitious project has been set afoot for enabling ocean-going vessels to reach the ports on the shores of the Great Lakes of North America, and there to ship and discharge their cargoes without any intermediate handling. At present vessels loaded with grain at the great depôts of Port Arthur, Fort William, Duluth, and Superior, on Lake Superior, and of Chicago and Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, are unable, on account of the rapids on the St. Lawrence, to proceed further than Buffalo, at the lower end of Lake Erie, where the grain has to be transferred either into barges to proceed along the Erie Canal to New York for reshipment or into small ships capable of traversing the Welland Canal as far as Montreal, where again reshipment is required for the ocean journey. The necessity for transshipment can be avoided only by the formation of a waterway for ocean-going vessels, and, as contemplated in the proposed scheme, this means the enlargement and deepening of the Welland Canal from a depth of 25 ft., to which it is at present being increased to a depth of 30 ft., and the construction of four lateral canals and impounding dams at the rapids on the St. Lawrence River, together with the deepening of the river-bed itself. By the construction of the dams a considerable amount of hydro-electric power could be developed.

SILK WEAVERS' FATIGUE.—Mr. P. Elton, on behalf of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board, has been analysing the differences in the output of individual silk weavers. He lays it down that a weaver must have good eyesight, dexterity of both hands, and a delicate sense of touch. It takes at least two years to teach a girl to weave quickly and well, but owing to methods of faulty training in the past it has been found that the slowest operatives produce only half as much as the quickest operatives.

SMOKING PIPES IN THE EARTH.—Mr. Henry Balfour contributes to "Man" an article on the various types of "earth-pipes" used in South Africa and Asia. In India, for instance, coolies on the march who are unable to make use of the common hookah, make a small tunnel in the earth, set a little tobacco alight at one orifice, and each man in turn, kneeling on the ground, sucks up the smoke at the other end. In South Africa, says Mr. Balfour, the pipe is either built up on the ground-surface or excavated below it. In Baltistan the tunnel is made by thrusting in and then withdrawing a stick from the earth which has previously been patted down. In Natal and Rajputana, where the pipe is a tapering tube of baked clay, sun-dried mud, or camel dung, the wider end serves as "bowl," the narrower as mouthpiece, and there is no demarcation between the two, the bore tapering gradually from one end to the other. Mr. Balfour supposes that the similarity of practice

between Africa and Asia represents a culture-link between the two widely-separated areas.

STONE AGE VILLAGE IN CANADA.—Mr. William P. Ferguson, at the head of the Ferguson archaeological expedition, working on Isle Royale, Lake Superior, unearthed in September the remains of a large Stone Age village, covering many acres of the dense forest on both sides of the Sibley River, near Graham Falls. The age of the ruins, as shown by the trees growing on them, cannot be less than 1,000 years, and may be 2,000 years. The Ferguson expedition was organised, with the encouragement of the Museum of Indian Antiquities and the National Geographical Society of the United States, as a result of the discovery of the site of a prehistoric village on the island by Gilman, one of the early explorers.

STRAW CROSSES AND THE SWASTIKA.—Miss E. Andrews, in a paper contributed to "Man," discusses the rude bundles of straw or rushes, in the form of crosses, which are often found hung over the doors in many parts of Ireland on St. Brigid's Day, the February festival which marks the beginning of spring. She suggests that they have a close connection in form with the Swastika, and infers that we may see in them a symbol used in pagan times to represent the sun emerging from the darkness of winter. Harit Krishna Deb, in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society," suggests that the Swastika is a modification of the mode of expressing the ancient Hindu syllable Om, used in religious rites. This, a pothook with square ends, was duplicated, one across the other, to form the Swastika, meaning "bringer of blessings," which goes back in India to the 7th century, when it was used as a cattle-mark. Another reference is found on gold leaf on a vase with relics of Buddha, and it appears on the Edicts of Asoka (273-232 B.C.). The earliest example known is on a spindle whorl from the third city of Troy, about 1800 B.C., and it is frequent in Greek vases about 600 B.C.

X-RAY EXAMINATION OF TEXTILES.—Messrs. Truesdale and Hayes, working in the research laboratory of the Dunlop Rubber Company at Birmingham, have invented a method of studying, by the aid of radiography, the movement in the threads of the canvas of a motor-tyre during its several processes of manufacture. The canvas was specially woven so that every twentieth thread, both warp and weft, had been previously impregnated with a heavy salt. Thus the X-ray photograph reveals a series of squares, the pattern being in the form of a check. The most suitable salt for the purpose was found to be lead chromate formed by precipitation on the yarn by first soaking in lead acetate and then in potassium bichromate. As the series of reproduced radiographs shows, the dimensions of the sides and angles of the squares are affected in some of the processes. By measuring the squares on the radiograph taken after each process the change due to the previous process can be arrived at. The method is said to be an effective means of ascertaining whether the stretch of the canvas threads, due to the various processes in the manufacture of the tyre, is within the limits of stretch tolerated by the yarn—a point of great importance to the tyre manufacturer.

Art in 1922.

THE first important exhibition of the year, held at Burlington House in January and February, was composed of selected works by thirty-six members of the Royal Academy deceased since 1889. The collection, which did not include pictures by deceased members whose work had been shown at previous winter exhibitions, attracted a good many visitors although it was by no means representative.

At the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy many more works were shown than in 1921, when owing to the unusual severity of the Hanging Committee many well known painters were unrepresented. The total number of exhibits was 1,464, of which 1,222 were contributed by non-members, whose pictures, drawings and models were examined by a committee composed of the President (Sir Aston Webb), Mr. Adrian Stokes, Sir R. T. Blomfield, Mr. George Henry, Sir William Orpen, Mr. Alfred Drury, Sir William Llewellyn, Mr. H. S. Tuke, Mr. George Harcourt, Mr. C. L. Hartwell, Sir Robert Lorimore and Mr. Malcolm Osborne. The Hanging Committee was composed of the same artists with the exception of the President, Sir William Orpen, and Sir Robert Lorimer.

No fewer than eleven works were purchased for the Chantrey collection:—"Changing Pastures" (£650), by Edward Stott; "Portrait of the Artist" (£262 10s.), by Charles Keene; "Miss Martineau's Garden" (£30), by James Sant; "Hammersmith Bridge" (£500), by Walter Greaves; a bronze bust, "Nan" (£200), by J. Epstein; portrait of Sir Francis Chantrey (£147), by John Jackson; "Summer" (£262 10s.), by Philip Connard; bronze bust of Cardinal Manning (£105), by J. Havard Thomas; "A Waterfall" (£30), by J. D. Innes; portrait of Mrs. Raynes (£400), by P. Wilson Steer; and a marble statue "Psyche" (£1,000), by Alfred Turner.

All things considered the sales at the Academy were by no means bad, although not to be compared with those of some of the pre-war years, when pictures were sometimes disposed of at much larger prices than are obtained to-day. In the year under review the following were among the principal works sold. "Morning Splendour" (£630), by Mr. H. S. Tuke; "The Light Incarnate" (£600), by Mr. Frank Dicksee; "The Manger" (£200), by Mr. J. Clark; "The South Cone" (£250), and "Whitby: Low Water" (£250), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie; "Under the Blossom" (£250), by Sir David Murray; "Interior" (£210) by A. van Anrooy; "On the Fringe of a North Easter" (£200), by Mr. Charles Simpson; "Summer Day in the Scilly Islands" (£250), by Mr. Julius Olsson; "The Lion Pekinese" (£262 10s.), by Sir John Lavery; "A May Morning: View of Nottingham" (£630), by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "A Dedham Landscape" (£450), by Mr. Algernon Talmage; "H.M. Yacht *Britannia* rounding Lymington Spit Buoy in a

Squall" (£400), by Mr. Norman Wilkinson; "The Blue Dress" (£210), by Mr. L. Campbell Taylor; "A Tale by the Way" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Harry Watson; and the small "Morning in November" (£157 10s.), by Mr. George Clausen. The pictures marked sold, but with no prices affixed, included "The Yacht Race," by Mr. Arnesby Brown; "The Royal Wedding Day: 28th Feb., 1922," by Sir John Lavery; "A Worcestershire Meadow Pond," "A Stream from the Hills," and "The View from Burrow's Cross," all by Mr. B. W. Leader; and "The Enchantress," by Mr. J. Charles Dollman.

Of the picture sales by auction the most important was that of the collection, once the property of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, which was sold by order of the executors of her husband, the late Mr. W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts. It contained pictures that had belonged to ancestors of the Baroness as well as those bought by herself, and some of them were of historic interest. They included Hoppner's famous portrait of Pitt—the original version—which fetched £7,350; and the portrait of Sir Walter Scott by Raeburn, from which more than one replica was made. The Raeburn was sold for £9,450, and among other portraits in the sale that fetched good prices were a half length by Sir Joshua Reynolds of his niece, Elizabeth Johnson, £5,450; of William the Fourth by Lawrence, £3 600; a study of an unnamed lady by Romney, £4,400; and a portrait of Nelson by Lemuel Abbott, £1,890. For a tiny Raphael "The Agony in the Garden" £6,350 was paid, and for two Hobbemas £7,510 each; and the sum total of the sale of the pictures only was £88,739. Another notable sale was of portraits by Vandyke and Reynolds belonging to Lady Lucas. The Reynolds, portraits on one canvas of the Ladies Amabel and Mary Jemima Yorke, daughters of the second Earl of Hardwicke, realized £8,400; and four full lengths by Vandyke, £6,520, £5,880, £5,250, and £3,990, respectively.

No Gainsboroughs of the first importance came under the hammer, but his portrait of Lady Glenorchy made £4,200; and that of a little girl, Julia Mott, £2,100. For a Romney the highest price paid was £8,190 for his portrait of the wife of Vandergucht, the 18th century artist-dealer. From the collection of the late Mr. Ralph Brocklebank the National Gallery of Scotland bought for £3,390 a fine and unusual Turner "Somer Hill, near Tunbridge," and another Turner in the same sale "The Beacon Light," fetched £2,625. Other highly priced works were a portrait of a lady in black by Frans Hals, £6,510, an interior with an officer by a window by Ver Meer of Delft, £4,200, a head by Rembrandt from Raby Castle, £6,510, and a Corot "Une jeune fille en promenade" £3,150. A sketch by Watteau of a negro's head, in chalk on paper, fetched £3,200 in the Max Bonn sale at Sotheby's; and a water colour by Durer on vellum, of a dead duck, £2,100. Two volumes of John Downman's dainty portrait studies changed hands for £3,100; an engraving of Sir Joshua's portrait of Lady Catherine Pelham Clinton, by J. R. Smith, for £2,000; and a rare impression of Gainsborough Dupont's engraving of his uncle's portrait of Mrs. Sheridan, £609.

Art objects other than pictures and engravings also sold well, and £10.000 was paid at Sotheby's for a head in hard stone of King Ammenemes III. Six panels of tapestry belonging to the Countess of Craven fetched £8,820; and the famous piece known as the Luttrell tapestry (or tablecloth?) £5,565. A pair of Louis Quinze commodes sent to Christie's by Lady Glenconner went for £3,465, and in the Lambton sale a Worcester vase and cover made £2,370. An important sale this year was that of the entire contents of the house at Cassiobury Park which had been the home of the Capells for more than three centuries, and included among its decorations some fine carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

Early in the year Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" was shown for two or three weeks at the National Gallery, before its departure to the American gallery of Mr. Huntington, and attracted thousands of visitors, who saw it for the first time without its former coat of yellowed varnish, which had been removed when the picture was cleaned. Another notable picture shown at the National Gallery for a time before it left England for good was the small Van Eyck from the Weld-Blundell collection, acquired by Mr. Frank Rinder for the National Gallery at Melbourne. The great Venetian room was opened, and an attempt was made during the summer to supplement the attractions of the Gallery by music, in the form of an afternoon concert. A fine portrait group of two brothers George and Francis Villiers (?) by Vandyke was purchased from Lady Lucas in the spring, and several other interesting works were acquired for the national collection during the year. The children of the late Mr. Lewis Fry presented a portrait by Lucas van Leyden; Mr. Charles Clarke a "Virgin and Child with SS. Catherine and Barbara," by Quinten Massys; Mr. Lycett Green a picture by Amigoni; and Sir Henry Howorth (in memory of his wife) a group of paintings by Spanish, Italian and Dutch artists. Rosalind, Lady Carlisle bequeathed a portrait of Lady Cawdor as a child by Reynolds, a head by Bellini, a landscape by Rubens, and the well known picture by Gainsborough, the "Girl with Pigs." Two small portraits in oil were bequeathed by Mr. William Ashmead Bartlett Burdett-Coutts; and a curious early picture by an unknown artist of the French school (circa 1410) "The Holy Trinity," was purchased for the Gallery with the assistance of the National Art Collections Fund. Many portraits were acquired by the National Portrait Gallery. Those presented, and placed on view, included busts of Walter Savage Landor and the late H. M. Hyndman, and medallions of Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, and his partner, Thomas Bentley.

Special exhibitions in London were less numerous than usual this year, but in the summer the Burlington Fine Arts Club showed some remarkably interesting French pictures of the nineteenth century. One of the most interesting of the exhibitions at the Leicester Galleries was composed of paintings, pastels and etchings by Degas; the Greaves Exhibition at the Goupil Gallery recalled some old controversies; and Mr. Joseph Southall showed a collection of his work at the Alpine Club Gallery. A successful exhibition of pictures by women was organised at Olympia by the *Daily Express*. In March the Royal Society of Arts at length obtained the freehold of the house in John Street, Adelphi, it had tenanted for a hundred and thirty years, and in July steps were taken to establish studios for women sculptors in memory of Lady Feodora Gleichen.

OPERA.—The British National Opera Company gave a successful season at Covent Garden, for, if the singing was not always up to the standard set by the Royal Opera, the critics waxed eulogistic and the public lent its support. A number of popular works, including "Faust," "Carmen," "Aida," "Tannhäuser," "Samson and Delilah," "Madame Butterfly," and "Tosca," figured in a well-varied *répertoire*, "Parsifal," "The Meistersingers," and the ever fresh and delightful "Magic Flute," also being performed. An outstanding feature of the undertaking was the Marguerite of Mignon Nevada, who sang the difficult *rôle* in a manner which proved that she has inherited the abounding talent of her famous mother, Emma Nevada. Another fine interpretation, both vocally and dramatically, was Olga Haley's Carmen; at times the impersonation recalled both Calvé and Zélie de Lussan, who were pre-eminent in the part. Could the management succeed in engaging a few more artists of this type, the prospects of opera in English would be greatly improved. Perhaps they cannot be found.

Opera also has flourished at the "Old Vic.," where Ethel Smyth's "The Boatswain's Mate" met with a rapturous and well-deserved reception. So, too, did Nicholas Gatty's "The Tempest," with its skilful orchestration and appropriate vocal line. Less successful was Cyril Rootham's "The Two Sisters," founded on the ballad of "The Two Sisters of Binnorie," and produced at Cambridge by the local Operatic Society. True, there is much colour in the score; the composer decidedly is a musician of ideas; and the voice parts are discreetly accompanied. Yet "The Two Sisters" lacks that sustained interest without which no work can gain immortality in operatic realms. The same may be said of Reginald Somerville's "David Garrick," which was revived in London. Its endless, almost cloying, stream of melody pleased those who ask for nothing better; but tunes are not everything.

Birmingham, not to be behind London, ventured on a limited Mozart season, "Così fan Tutti" and "Don Giovanni" having been performed, with Donizetti's engaging "Don Pasquale" by way of contrast. Wormser's "L'Enfant Prodigue," which created so great a sensation some years ago, also was given, and with pleasure to its hearers. Some of those who "assisted" at the representation of "Don Giovanni" perhaps felt that the management would have been wiser had it omitted from the list a work which demands better singers than were obtainable. "Don Giovanni" is so perfect an opera that to allot the *rôles* to imperfect performers serves no good purpose. To entrust its interpretation to any but artists of the highest calibre is an error of judgment, and one which retards the languishing cause of the British aspirant for lyric honours. A masterpiece amongst masterpieces should be treated as a sacred thing.

An interesting open-air performance of Glück's "Orpheus" took place in the grounds of Warwick Castle under the auspices of the Warwick Choral Society. The natural scenery was ideal, the characters and the processions making their effective entrances from behind the trees and from the river. The choral singing was good, and the principals were received in a gratifying manner. Decidedly an event.

LONDON CONCERTS.—To concerts there has been no end, and it is to be feared that a good many of them cannot have produced either money or favourable criticisms. A percentage were, of course, merely given to introduce the singer or instrumentalist, and to impress the public and the critics. Unfortunately, many of those who gave song recitals (as in former years) fell so far short of the ideal that it was impossible for their hearers to commend them or for critics to contribute to their press-cutting albums. In promoting such affairs the concert agents did considerable harm to those newcomers who really were worth a hearing, since the few critics whose good opinion counts for something did not use the tickets which were so lavishly distributed. In the present state of the law, as applied to concert agents, these conditions no doubt will continue.

Amongst the *débutants* mention may be made of Alfred O'Shea, an Australian tenor, who, like many of his countrymen, possesses an extremely fine voice. There also is something quite captivating about his singing, white, though a young man, he already has acquired a good style and a singularly alluring *mezza voce*. O'Shea's career will, it is to be hoped, be a successful one; indeed, judging from present indications, it cannot be otherwise—provided he develops the intellectual side of the singer's art. And that, alas, is a thing which Australians are apt to neglect. So, too, do performers nearer home.

Augustus Miller, a baritone, was favourably received, chiefly on account of his forward emission and dramatic perception. Seldom has Schubert's "Erl-King" been better interpreted; it is obvious that the singer has devoted much intelligent thought to his conception. John Charles Thomas, another baritone, also made an excellent impression, for he possesses an unusually telling voice, the tone of which is round and even throughout its compass, and he economises his breath with rare skill. In the "Pagliacci" "Prologue" Thomas sang so delightfully that the hackneyed piece of music was invested with a fresh quality. So certain is the artist of the upper extremity of his voice that he was able to interpolate an A flat, and with splendid effect. The only fault to be found with this really admirable singer is that he included in the programme the songs of his "dear native land," America. They were more than unworthy of the performer.

Megan Foster, who promises well, Elsa Murray-Aynsley, the possessor of an excellent voice, and Barbara Maurel, an American, captured the affections of the public, for each has in view the principles of *bel canto*. And, since each sings intelligently, practice will no doubt make perfect. The Vatican Choir also paid London a visit, departing without leaving Londoners particularly impressed. To have heard Palestrina and Vittoria again was most agreeable; but the manner in which their music was rendered resulted in a chastened joy; for the tone, as a whole, was not good, the trebles and altos being shrill in the *forte* passages, and the *nuances* were exaggerated. The Vatican Choir should take a lesson from the Choir of the Russian Church in Paris. Theirs is all that singing ought to be.

The usual number of instrumentalists tempted fate, and with success, for nearly all were extremely well-equipped. Several had studied

entirely in England, where, curiously enough, teachers of the piano and stringed instruments have no superior. (It is unfortunate that would-be singing-masters are not equally adroit.) The only new-comer who failed to justify the puffery of his Press agent was a lad for whom it was prophesied that he would outvie the efforts of all prodigies, including the infant Mozart and the precocious little Haydn. The violin is his instrument, and he performs upon it with uncommon skill, to be sure, overcoming technical difficulties with the ease of a Kreisler. But the boy has been allowed to do things which certainly should not have been permitted, and which sadly detract from the value of his playing. The sooner he is old enough to think for himself the better.

Amongst the regular concert-givers, whose appearance year in year out always is welcome, were Elena Gerhardt, who endeavoured to make the dreary Hugo Wolf interesting. Mischa Elman, whose wonderful playing is more—well, eloquent than ever, and Harriet Cohen, who introduced three little piano pieces by Goosens, trifles which, unless the present scribe is a very poor judge, are not of much account. Chaliapin, with the strange assistance of the *Daily Mail*, drew a vast audience to the Albert Hall, his singing of Moussorgsky's "Song of the Flea" being an uncommonly clever thing. He is understood to have been amused at the critics writing of his "wonderful voice," for it is the artist's magnetism and skilled use of a rather ordinary voice that makes him almost unique amongst singers. Chaliapin knows his own limitations and capabilities—none better.

The various Societies have been active, amongst them the Royal Choral, which performed Holst's "The Hymn of Jesus." The "Hymn" is difficult and not of engrossing interest, while the orchestral part of the score was dwarfed by the chorus. The Society also gave Bridge's "The Forging of the Anchor," which is of no particular importance. The Philharmonic introduced Delius' "Requiem," a work of high aim and lower accomplishment, which, however, is not without a saving grace, for its performance lasts but half an hour. Verdi's rather operatic "Requiem," by way of contrast, was given by the Crystal Palace Choral and Orchestral Society, the choral singing being excellent, and the South London Philharmonic Society gave a satisfactory performance of Dvorak's "The Spectre's Bride." The Wandsworth Male Voice Choir a new venture, also put in good work.

The Garde Républicaine band and bandsmen proved themselves to be very welcome visitors; for clarity of tone and crispness such as theirs seldom is heard. The astounding skill with which rapid string passages were reproduced by the wood-wind players was an unforgetable triumph. The band, in short, covered itself with glory.

To those who find their soul's delight in perfect singing, the two Battistini recitals decidedly were the event of the summer. After all these long years, the great baritone's voice has the freshness of eternal youth, being as round and as carrying as ever, while he sings with that absence of effort and beauty of tone which come from proper breath-control. The sp'endid dignity and authority of Battistini's unrivalled art, the smoothness of his scales, the neatness of the grace notes and ornaments which he interpolates, and the ease with which he overcomes the difficulties of the most intricate *cadenza*, are sheer joy to the connoisseur and a priceless object-lesson to the student. Nor is this all, for everything that he does is in good taste; exaggeration and too great a display of emotion have no part in his scheme of things—never is the tone sacrificed to the occasion. This was particularly noticeable in music calling for dramatic emphasis, such as the "Pagliacci" "Prologue," the emotional passages of which are a pitfall to singers who have not acquired complete mastery over the voice. On Battistini's lips the "Prologue" became a thing apart; the *cantabile*, "E voi pietóso," with its finely worked-up climax, was a truly splendid piece of work. Nor was "La gloria d'Italia," as he is known in his native land, less effective in "Quand' ero Paggio." That is where his unequalled *mezza voce* came in.

Happily, Battistini returns to London this year. Should it be possible to arrange for his appearance with the National Opera Company, so much the better for the cause of opera in England. "Tosca," for example, is in the Company's *répertoire*, and Battistini is a Scarpia amongst Scarpias. He would, of course, sing the part in Italian, but what matter?

IN THE PROVINCES.—Throughout the provinces all who are connected with music have been most active, and often with praiseworthy results. The Glasgow Orpheus Choristers again distinguished themselves, as did innumerable Welsh choirs and societies, particularly at the Harlech Festival. Upon this occasion Bach's "Dona nobis pacem" was sung in the vernacular, under the title "Dyro ini Heddwch," the nineteen choirs also contributing Schubert's "Song of Miriam," in Welch. Harrogate showed itself to be devoted to Brahms and Tchaikovsky; Manchester heard much that was worth hearing; and the Oxford undergraduates sang, to orchestral accompaniment, in aid of the Magdalen College Mission. The Newcastle Festival Choir, breaking away from almost invincible custom, gave an open-air concert. Bath was introduced to Brahms's "Requiem;" Birmingham afforded hospitality to several artists of note; and Bach's "Passion Music" was performed in the cathedral. "The Golden Legend," which is popular in Scotland, brought contentment to Kirkaldy. Alick Maclean's cantata, "The Annunciation," made a gratifying impression at Bolton; César Franck's "Symphonic Variations" thrilled a Bradford audience; and "The Song of Hiawatha" greatly pleased Dundee the critical. Edinburgh was fortunate enough to secure the services of the R.A. String Band; and Glasgow, having a reputation for wit, took pleasure in Scarlatti's "The Good-Humoured Ladies," a diverting composition. The Scottish Orchestra, ever enterprising, tried Landon Ronald's "Garden of Allah," a work of extremely unequal value. Luckily Humperdinck's "Hänsel und Gretel" overture also figured in the programme, the charm of the orchestration making its customary deep impression. And uncommonly well it was played, too.

Several new singers have made successful appearances in the provinces, among them being Marie Lillie, a dramatic soprano with a fine voice and an engaging stage presence. Her career will be followed with interest.

SEVERAL long runs were recorded during the year, but the London stage saw no new plays of first-rate importance. One of the most successful productions was *Decameron Nights*, a romantic play with music and spectacles adapted by Boyle Lawrence from Robert McLoughlin, which filled Drury Lane Theatre for eight months and was still being performed at the end of the year. Another spectacular play was *East of Suez*, by W. Somerset Maugham, which formed the new fare at His Majesty's.

Sir Arthur Pinero was better represented on the stage than for some years. *The Enchanted Cottage*, a "fable" produced at the Duke of York's, was not so successful as his earlier plays, but a revival of *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray* at the Playhouse, with Miss Gladys Cooper in Mrs. Patrick Campbell's old part, proved that the problem play which caused a sensation so many years ago retained its old appeal. A Pinero cycle was later inaugurated at the Royalty with a revival of *Mid-Channel*. Several of John Galsworthy's plays were also revived at the Court, together with a new comedy from this dramatist, *Windows*, while Arnold Bennett, R. C. Carton, James Bernard Fagan and A. A. Milne, added to their productions.

Shakespeare was confined to the "Old Vic," apart from a season at the Savoy early in the year by Henry Baynton.

The following is a list of the principal London productions of the year :—

ADELPHI.—*June* 20, 1922. *The Way of an Eagle*, by Ethel M. Dell (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Darby Foster and Drelincourt Odlum and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon and Jessie Winter). *Oct.* 10. *The Island King*, by Peter Gawthorne with music by Harold Garstin (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Peter Gawthorne, C. M. Lowne, George Bishop and Alfred Clark and Mesdames Nancie Lovat and Louie Pounds).

ALDWYCH.—*Jan* 31, 1922. *Money Doesn't Matter*, a comedy by Gertrude E. Jennings (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Eric Lewis and Evan Thomas and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Kate Cutler and Doris Lytton). *April* 10. *The White-Headed Boy*, Lennox Robinson's comedy revived (Messrs. George Dillon, Parker K. Lynch and Fred O'Donovan and Mesdames Kitty McVeigh, Sara Allgood and Mignon O'Doherty). *May* 17. *A Prodigal Daughter*, by H. A. Gurney (Messrs. Donald A. Calthrop, Garry Marsh, Lauderdale Maitland and Eugene Leahy and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Helena Millais). *June* 7. *The Stop-Gap*, a comedy by Florence N. H. Atack, produced by the Playwrights' Theatre (Messrs. Charles Maunsell and Jack Melford and Mesdames Helena Millais and Muriel Pratt). *Sept* 4. *Double or Quit!* a farce by Theophilus Charlton (Messrs. Donald Calthrop, Robert Horton, C. W. Somerset and Eric Lewis and Miss Ruth Maitland).

ALHAMBRA.—*Nov.* 2, 1921. *The Sleeping Princess*, ballet with music by Tchaikovsky, setting and costume by Leon Bakst (Mesdames Lydia Lopokova and Olga Spessiva).

AMBASSADORS.—*Nov.*3, 1921. *Deburau*, English version of Sacha Guitry's play by Harley Granville-Barker (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Bobbie Andrews, Ivor Novello and Michael Sherbrooke and Mesdames Madge Titheradge and Colette O'Niel). *Dec.* 7. *Clothes and the Woman*, a comedy by George Paston (Messrs. C. V. France, Clive Brook and Reginald Bach and Mesdames Iris Hoey, Ursula Millard and Frances Wetherall). *Feb.* 2, 1922. *My Son*, a comedy by Herbert Thomas (Messrs. Townsend Whitling, Arthur Pusey and Harry Bristow and Miss Frances Ivor). *Feb.* 13. *Mixed Marriage*, St. John Ervine's play revived (Messrs. Desmond O'Donovan, Fred O'Donovan, John C. Bland and Parker Lynch and Mesdames Sara Allgood and Muriel Allen). *March* 22. *The Curate's Egg*, a revue by Arthur Wimperis, with music by Herman Finck (Messrs. Nelson Keys, Henry Kendall, Charles Groves, and Charles Trevor and Mesdames Irene Russell and Flora Ashe). *Aug.* 3. *Husbands are a Problem*, by Harris Deans (Messrs. C. V. France and Stafford Hilliard and Mesdames Kate Cutler, Ethel Coleridge and Agatha Kentish). *Sept.* 21. *Charles I.*, the play by W. G. Wills revived (Messrs. Russell Thorndike and St. Barbe West and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Amy Brandon-Thomas).

APOLLO.—*Nov.* 10, 1921. *Thank You, Phillips*, a farce by A. L. Burke (Messrs. H. Nettlefold, John Deverell and Stanley Turnbull and Mesdames Marie Illington and Doris Lytton). *Nov.* 29. *Galley Slaves*, an Icelandic play by Hjalmar Erlingsson, translated by "Michael Orme," produced by the Playwrights' Theatre (Messrs. Julius Knight, Lauderdale Maitland, and Norman Harle and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Margaret Deane). *Dec.* 22. *Where the Rainbow Ends* revived (Messrs. Darley Foster and Philip Taylor and Miss Monica Morgan). *Feb.* 1, 1922. *The Wheel*, a play by James Bernard Fagan (Messrs. Philip Merivale, Robert Horton, Randle Ayrton, and Frank Denton and Mesdames Phyllis Neilson-Terry and Edith Evans). *May* 30. *Trilby* revived (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Lauderdale Maitland and Randle Ayrton, and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry). *Aug.* 5. *Listening-In*, musical burlesque (Mesdames M'lita Dolores and Clarice Clare, and Messrs. Will Hay and Herman Darewski). *Sept.* 12. *The Torch*, a drama by John Knittel (Messrs. Maurice Moscovitch, Leslie Banks, Garry Marsh, Nai Madison and Cyril Raymond and Mesdames Olga Lindo and Margaret Halstan). *Oct.* 24. *Glamour*, a comedy by Peter Garland (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith, Holman Clark and Frank Freeman, and Mesdames Frances Carson, Marjorie Holman, and Maud Cressall).

COMEDY.—*Nov.* 16, 1921. *The Faithful Heart*, a play by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Lawrence Hanray and Rothbury Evans, and Mesdames Mary Odette and Mollie Kerr). *Feb.* 12, 1922. *The Yellow Poppy*, by D. K. Broster and W. Edward Stirling, produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. William Stack, Henry Kendall and Richard Bird and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Louise Hampton). *Feb.* 15. *Enter Madame*, a comedy by Gilda Varesi and Dolly Byrne (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and John Williams, and Mesdames Gilda Varesi and Gladys Mason). *March* 12. *If Four Walls Told*, by Edward Percy, produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. Reginald Bach, William Stack and Tristan Rawson, and Mesdames Muriel Alexander and Louise Hampton). *March* 29. *Other People's Worries*, a light comedy by R. C. Carton (Messrs. C. M. Lowne, Edmund Willard, Compton Coutts and Forrester Harvey and Mesdames Compton and Athene Seyler). *April* 23. *Zack*, a comedy by Harold Brighouse, produced by the Repertory Players (Messrs. Henry Kendall and Edward Stirling and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Jean Webster Brough). *June* 6. *Quarantine*, a comedy by

F. Tennyson Jesse (Messrs. Owen Nares, Tom Reynolds and Compton Coutts and Mesdames Edna Best, Muriel Pope and Louise Hampton). *Sept. 7. Secrets*, a comedy by Rudolf Besier and May Edginton (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Norman Page and Hubert Harden and Mesdames Fay Compton and Helen Haye).

COURT.—*Dec. 12, 1921. She Stoops to Conquer*, revived (Messrs. Alfred Clark, H. O. Nicholson, Miles Malleson and James Dale and Mesdames Eileen Beldon and Ena Grossmith). *Dec. 26. The Great Big World*, a phantasy by Katherine Barnsley (Messrs. Miles Malleson, Denis Carey and George Hayes and Mesdames Mary Grey and Patricia Hayes). *Feb. 7, 1922. Justice*, John Galsworthy's drama revived (Messrs. E. Lyall Swete, Acton Bond, Lawrence Hanray, Leon M. Lion and Miss Edyth Goodall). *Feb. 27. The Pigeon*, John Galsworthy's play revived (Messrs. Leon M. Lion, Ernest Thesiger, and Ernest Hendrie and Mesdames Ursula Millard and Muriel Pratt). *March 20. The Silver Box*, John Galsworthy's play revived (Messrs. Arthur Whitley, Hugh Wakefield and John Howell and Mesdames Auriol Lee, Margaret Carter and Louise Hampton). *April 25. Windows*, a comedy by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, John Howell and Ernest Thesiger and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Mary Odette and Clare Greet). *June 1. The Rabbi and the Priest*, by Benedict James, revived (Messrs. J. Fisher White, M. D. Waxman and Nat Blake and Mesdames Mary Grey, Marie Munro and Sylvia Morris). *Sept. 29. Mr. Garrick*, a play by Louis N. Parker (Messrs. Gerald Lawrence, Roy Byford and H. de Lange and Miss Madge Compton).

CRITERION.—*Aug. 22, 1922. The Dippers*, a comedy by Ben Travers (Messrs. Cyril Maude, Henry Wenman and Ernest Trimmingham and Mesdames Binnie Hale and Violet Graham).

DALY'S.—*Dec. 26, 1921. The Maid of the Mountains*, revived (Messrs. Peter Gawthorne, Bertram Wallis and Edward D'Arcy, and Mesdames José Collins and Mabel Sealby). *Feb. 21, 1922. The Lady of the Rose*, a musical comedy adapted by Frederick Lonsdale from the book by Rudolph Schanzer and Ernest Welisch, with music by Jean Gilbert and lyrics by Harry Graham (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Huntley Wright, Roy Royston and Leonard Mackay and Mesdames Phyllis Dare, Ivy Tresmand and Winnie Collins).

DRURY LANE.—*April 20, 1922. Decameron Nights*, a romantic play by Robert McLoughlin, adapted by Boyle Lawrence, with music by Herman Finck (Messrs. H. A. Saintsbury, Cowley Wright, Ivan Berlyn, Hugh Buckler and David Miller and Mesdames Gladys Ancrum, Ellis Jeffreys, and Wilette Kershaw).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—*Nov. 12, 1921. The Pilgrim of Eternity*, a Byron play by K. K. Ardaschir (Messrs. Cowley Wright, Eugene Leahy, H. R. Hignett and Halliwell Hobbes and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and G. G. Hervey). *Dec. 9. Charley's Aunt* revived (Messrs. William Kershaw and James Page and Mesdames Clare Lindsay and Leila Langley). *Jan. 23, 1922. The Night Cap*, a burlesque melodrama by Guy Bolton and Max Marcin (Messrs. Robert Loraine, James Carew, Harry Frankiss, Spencer Trevor and Clarence Blackiston, and Mesdames Margaret Halstan and Anita Elson). *March 1. The Enchanted Cottage*, a "fable" by Sir Arthur Pinero (Messrs. Owen Nares, Norman Forbes, Nicholas Hannen and O. B. Clarence and Mesdames Laura Cowie, May Whitty, Jean Cadell and Winifred Emery). *May 9. Nuts in May*, a farce adapted by E. Lawrence Prentice from the French of H. Raymond, Victor Roger and Anthony Mars (Messrs. Dan Rolyat, John Deverell and Louis Goodrich, and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Edie Graham). *June 8. Pomp and Circumstance*, a comedy by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Robert Loraine, Hubert Harben and Thomas Weguelin, and Mesdames Ursula Millard and Irene Browne). *Aug. 15. The Broken Wing*, a comedy by Paul Dickey and Charles W. Goddard (Messrs. Thurston Hall and Francis Lister and Mesdames Dorothy Dix and Dorothy Hanson).

EMPIRE.—*Feb. 10, 1922. Jenny*, musical comedy by Harry Grattan, with music by Haidee de Rance (Messrs. Shaun Glenville, Billy Leonard and Reginald Sharland and Mesdames Edith Day, Maidie Hope, Maidie Andrews and Edna Bellonini). *April 19. Love's Awakening*, a light opera with lyrics by Adrian Ross and music by Eduard Kunneke (Messrs. Edouard Lestan, Billy Leonard and Harry Brindle and Mesdames Marjorie Gordon, Juliette Autran and Betty Chester). *Sept. 6. The Smith Family*, a musical comedy by several authors, with music by Nat D. Ayer (Messrs. Harry Tate, Billy Caryll and Charles Brooks and Mesdames Connie Ediss, Phyllis Bedells, Cora Goffin and Ella Retford).

GAIETY.—*Dec. 10, 1921. The Little Girl in Red*, by Harold Simpson and Arthur Stanley, with music by Edouard L'Enfant (Messrs. Mark Lester, Billy Leonard and Arthur Margetson, and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Amy Augarde and Mai Bacon). *April 1, 1922. His Girl*, by Austen Hurgon and F. W. Thomas, lyrics by Claude E. Burton and music by Ernest Longstaffe and Max Darewski (Messrs. Stanley Lupino, Arthur Margetson, Bobbie Blythe, and Walter Gay and Mesdames Hilda Bayley, Margaret Bays, Patricia Malone, and Vesta Sylva). *Oct. 7. The Last Waltz*, a musical comedy by Reginald Arkell and Robert Evett, with music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. Kingsley Lark, Bertram Wallis, Billy Leonard and Pop Cory and Mesdames José Collins and Amy Augarde).

GARRICK.—*Nov. 16, 1921. The Painted Lady*, play by Leonid Andreieff (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Oswald Marshall and Frederick Permain, and Mesdames Khyva St. Albans and Margaret Halstan). *Dec. 26. Alice in Wonderland* revived (Messrs. C. Hayden Coffin, Harry Hearne and Franklyn Vernon and Miss Phyllis Griffiths). *Jan. 30, 1922. The Bird of Paradise*, by Richard Walton Tully, revived (Messrs. Cronin Wilson, Henry Wolston, Jerrold Robertshaw, and Harold French and Mesdames Wilette Kershaw and Maud Cressall). *Mar. 22. The Man in Dress Clothes*, from the French of A. Picard and Y. Mirande, by Seymour Hicks (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Stanley Logan, Lawrence Caird and J. C. Buckstone and Mesdames Joan Vivian-Rees and Barbara Hoffe). *Oct. 17. Dédé*, a musical comedy, by Albert Willemetz, adapted by Ronald Jeans, with music by Henri Christine (Messrs. Joseph Coyne, Guy le Feuvre and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence, Joyce Gaymon, and Velma Deane).

GLOBE.—*Dec. 20, 1921. The Truth About Blayds*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Dion Boucicault and Ion

Swinley and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Irene Rooke and Faith Celli). *April 6*, 1922. *Mr. Pim Passes By*, A. A. Milne's comedy revived (Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Aubrey Smith and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Helen Spencer, and Ethel Griffies). *May 27*. *Eileen*, a comedy adapted by H. M. Harwood from the French of Paul Armont and Jacques Bousquet (Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Paddy Duprès and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh, Rosina Filippi and Heather Thatcher). *July 3*. *Belinda*, A. A. Milne's comedy revived (Messrs. Dion Boucicault, Herbert Marshall and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Helen Spencer). *Sept. 5*. *The Return*, a comedy by Arthur Wimperis from the French of Robert de Flers and Francis de Croisset (Messrs. George Tully, Jack Hobbs and Alfred Bishop and Mesdames Marie Lohr and Lottie Venne).

HAYMARKET.—*June 7*, 1922. *The Dover Road*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Henry Ainley, Nicholas Hannen and John Deverell and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Nancy Atkin).

HIPPODROME.—*Dec. 22*, 1921. *Jack and the Beanstalk*, a pantomime (Messrs. George Robey, Jay Laurier and Tom Wall and Mesdames Clarice Mayne, Winifred Rome, and Madge Saunders). *March 16*, 1922. *Round in Fifty*, a revue by Sax Rohmer, Julian Wylie and Lauri Wylie, with music by James W. Tate and Herman Finck (Messrs. George Robey, Barry Lupino, and Alec Kellaway, and Mesdames Renée Reel and Jean Allistone).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—*Sept. 2*, 1922. *East of Suez*, a play by W. Somerset Maugham (Messrs. Basil Rathbone, Henry Kendall, Malcolm Keen and C. V. France and Mesdames Meggie Albanesi, Marie Ault and Ursula Millard).

KINGSWAY. — *Dec. 18*, 1921. *The Furnace*, adapted by William Armstrong from the novel of Brett Young, produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. William Armstrong, Sydney Paxton, Frank Petley and Henry Hallett and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas and Dulcima Glasby). *Dec. 19*. *When Knights were Bold*, revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor and Miss Enid Cooper). *Feb. 5*, 1922. *Lady Larcombe's Lapse*, comedy by Jessie Porter produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Ben Webster, Henry Kendall, Aubrey Mather and Hubert Harben and Mesdames Irene Rooke and Molly Harben). *March 7*. *The Yellow Jacket*, by George C. Hazleton and Benrimo revived (Messrs. Holman Clark, Ivor Novello, John Tresahar and Jevan Brandon-Thomas and Miss Doris Lloyd). *March 24*. *Slings and Arrows*, by Betty Bower, produced by the Playwrights' Theatre (Messrs. Eric Cowley, Leslie Banks, and William Armstrong, and Mesdames Marie Royter and Margaret Scudamore). *March 26*. *The Afrikander*, by Henderson Bland, produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Robert Minster, Wilfred Fletcher and Clarke Smith, and Mesdames Madge McIntosh and Viva Birkett). *April 2*. *The Girl and the City* and *Thirty Minutes in a Street*, by Beatrice Mayor, produced by the Playwrights' Theatre. *April 10*. *The Return of Sybil*, a comedy by W. Lemon Hall, produced by the Play Actors (Messrs. Wilfred Forster, Leonard Upton and Naylor Grimston and Mesdames Barbara Everest and Ann Desmond). *May 18*. *Life's a Game*, a comedy by Michael Orme (Messrs. Ben Webster, Stanley Turnbull and Garry Marsh, and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Margaret Halstan and Dame May Whitty). *June 5*. *Hedda Gabler*, Ibsen's drama revived (Mrs. Patrick Campbell). *June 21* *Spanish Lovers*, a play by J. Feliu y Codina (Messrs. John Tresahar, Seton Blackden and Ivor Novello and Mesdames Doris Lloyd and Julie Kean). *Aug 7*. *The Limpet*, a farcical comedy by Vernon Woodhouse and Victor MacClure (Messrs. Hubert Harben, Stanley Turnbull and Robert Minster and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Phyllis Shannaw). *Sept. 14*. *I Serve*, a comedy by Roland Pertwee (Messrs. Sam Livesey and Roland Pertwee and Mesdames Edith Evans and Dorothy Thomas). *Sept 24*. *The Philatelist*, a comedy by E. Lyall Swete, produced by the Interlude Players (Messrs. E. Lyall Swete, Bryan Powley, and Perceval Clark, and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Lily Brough).

LITTLE.—*Jan. 25*, 1922. *Amends*, by Crawshay-Williams (Mr. George Bealby and Miss Sybil Thorndike); *Changing Guard*, by W. G. Nott-Bower (Mesdames Thorndike and Cicely Oates); *De Mortuis*, by Stanley Logan (Messrs. George Bealby, and Nicholas Hannen, and Mesdames Thorndike and Barbara Gott); *The Regiment*, by Robert Francheville (Messrs. Hannen and George Owen); and *Cupboard Love*, by Crawshay-Williams (Miss Thorndike). *April 3*. *At the Telephone*, by André de Lorde and Charles Foley revived (Mr. Franklin Dyall and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Barbara Gott); *Progress*, by St. John Ervine (Mr. Lewis Casson and Miss Thorndike); *The Nutcracker Suite*, by E. Crawshay-Williams (Messrs. Franklin Dyall and Ian Fleming and Miss Thorndike); *Amelia's Suitors*, by H. F. Maltby; and *Colombine*, by Reginald Arkell. *May 31*. *To Be Continued*, by Jean Bastia (Mr. Lewis Casson and Miss Auriol Lee); *The Better Half*, by Nowel Coward; *The Hand of Death* (Messrs. Casson, George Bealby and Brember Wills and Miss Lee); *A Happy New Year*; and *The Sister's Tragedy*, by Richard Hughes (Miss Elizabeth Arkell). *Aug. 4*. *Zozo*, a farce by José G. Levy, founded on the French of E. Grenet-Dancourt and Maurice Vaucaire (Messrs. Farren Soutar, Arthur Helmore, and Jerrold Robertshaw, and Mesdames Margaret Yarde and Auriol Lee).

LYCEUM.—*Dec. 21*, 1921. *The Breed oof the Treshams*, revived (Sir John and Lady Martin-Harvey). *Dec. 26*. *Cinderella*, pantomime (Messrs. Jimmy and Walter Comerford, Miss Louie Beckman and Dainty Doris). *July 12*, 1922. *Old Bill, M.P.*, a play by Bruce Bairnsfather (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Johnny Danvers, Sinclair Cotter and Lawrence Barclay).

LYRIC.—*Feb. 20*, 1922. *The Rise of Silas Lapham*, adapted from William D. Howell's novel by Lilian K. Sabine (Messrs. James K. Hackett, Athole Stewart, and Cyril Raymond, and Mesdames Grace Lane, Joan Vivian-Rees and Helen Ferrers). *May 18*. *Whirled Into Happiness*, a musical farce adapted by Harry Graham with music by Robert Stolz (Messrs. Billy Merson, Tom Walls, and Austin Melford, and Mesdames Lily St. John, Mai Bacon and Frances Wetherall).

NEW.—*Dec. 14*, 1921. *Blood and Sand*, a drama by Tom Cushing, founded on novel by Blasco Ibanez (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Hubert Harben, Campbell Fletcher, and Morton Selten and Mesdames Lillah McCarthy and Florence Saunders). *April 15*, 1922. *Mr. Wu*, by H. M. Vernon and Harold Owen, revived (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Herbert Bunston and Denys Blakelock and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite

and Nona Wynne). *July* 25. *Jane Clegg*, by St. John Ervine (Messrs. Lewis Casson, Leslie Faber, and Thomas Warner, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Clare Greet). *Sept.* 19. *The Scandal*, an English version, by Lady Bell, of Henry Bataille's play (Messrs. Leslie Faber, William Hallman, Lewis Casson, and Brember Wills, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Rosina Filippi). *Oct.* 16. *Medea*, revived (Messrs. Leslie Faber and Lewis Casson, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Rosina Filippi).

NEW OXFORD.—*Dec.* 21, 1921. *The Babes in the Wood*, pantomime by J. Hastings Turner and Lawri Wylie (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Albert Bruno, Tubby Edlin and George Hassell and Mesdames Nellie Taylor and Joyce Barbour and the Dolly Sisters). *March* 9, 1922. *Mayfair and Montmartre*, a revue by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Tubby Edlin, George Hassell, Albert Bruno, and Charles Brooks, and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Nellie Taylor, Joyce Barbour, Anita Elson, Mabel Green and Lady Tree).

PALACE.—*March* 24, 1922. *Pride and Prejudice*, adapted from Jane Austen's novel by Eileen and J. C. Squire (Messrs. Ben Webster, Ivor Novello, Alfred Clark, and Hubert Harben, and Mesdames Mary Jerrold, Joyce Carey and Ellen Terry and Dame May Whitty). *May* 1. *The Trojan Woman*, revived for one performance (Messrs. Lewis Casson and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Muriel Pratt).

PALLADIUM.—*Feb.* 26, 1922. *Rockets*, a revue (Messrs. Charles Austin, Ivor Vinter, and Freddie Forbes, and Mesdames Lorna and Toots Pounds).

PLAYHOUSE.—*June* 3, 1922. *The Second Mrs. Tanqueray*, Sir Arthur Pinero's play, revived (Messrs. Dennis Eadie, Gilbert Hare, H. R. Hignett, and E. Vivian Reynolds, and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Fay Davis).

PRINCE'S.—*Nov.* 14, 1921. *Patience*, revived (Messrs. Darrell Fancourt, Sydney Granville, Leo Darnton, and Henry Lytton, and Mesdames Bertha Lewis, Helen Gilliland, and Elsie Griffin). *Nov.* 28. *Cox and Box* and *The Sorcerer* revived. *Dec.* 5. *The Yeoman of the Guard* revived. *Dec.* 19. *The Mikado* revived. *Jan.* 2, 1922. *H.M.S. Pinafore* revived. *Jan.* 9. *Iolanthe* revived. *Jan.* 23. *Princess Ida* revived. *June* 12. Season of M. Lucien Guitry opened with *Pasteur*.

QUEEN'S.—*Nov.* 21, 1921. *Fantasia*, a "musical entertainment" by Laddie Cliff and A. E. Illingworth, with music by Melville Gideon (Messrs. Eric Blore, Claude Hulbert, Ivor Vintor and Rebla, and Mesdames Nellie Taylor, Mary Brough, and Dorothy Maynard). *Dec.* 1. New version of above under title of *Put and Take*. *Dec.* 26. *Splinters of* 1922, produced by "Les Rouges et Noirs." *Mar.* 2, 1922. *David Garrick*, a comedy opera by Reginald Somerville (Messrs. Leonard Ceiley, Herbert Cameron, and Miles Malleson, and Mesdames Madeleine Collins and Florence Vie). *Apr.* 29. *Lass o' Laughter*, a comedy by Edith Carter and Nan Marriott Watson (Messrs. Frederic Worlock, Frank Pettingell, and Nicholas Hannen, and Mesdames Henrietta Watson, Jean Cadell, and Nan Marriott Watson). *Aug.* 26. *Bluebeard's Eighth Wife*, a comedy adapted by Arthur Wimperis from the French of Alfred Savoir (Messrs. Norman McKinnell, Hugh Wakefield, C. M. Hallard, and Arthur Cleave, and Mesdames Madge Titherage and Peggy Rush).

REGENT.—*Sept.* 11, 1922. *Body and Soul*, a comedy by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Baliol Holloway and Charles Groves, and Mesdames Viola Tree and Nan Marriott Watson). *Oct.* 13. *The Immortal Hour*, a music drama by Rutland Boughton, the libretto adapted from the play by Fiona Macleod (Messrs. W. Johnstone-Douglas, William Heseltine, and Arthur Cranmer, and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Margaret Chatwin).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—*May* 1, 1922. Season of British National Opera Company opened with *La Boheme* (Messrs. Tudor Davies, Percy Heming, and Sydney Russell, and Mesdames Miriam Licette and Olive Townend).

ROYALTY.—*Nov.* 13, 1921. *Mrs. Thistleton's Princess*, a comedy by "Anthony Hope," produced by The Play Actors (Messrs. Ben Webster and Wilfrid Seagram, and Mesdames Susan Richmond, Frances Wetherall, and Dora Gregory). *Nov.* 22. *Two Jacks and a Jill*, a farcical comedy by H. V. Esmond (Messrs. H. V. Esmond, Henry Kendall, Fred Lewis, and Aubrey Fitzgerald, and Mesdames Jessie Winter, Nellie Hodson, and Lena Halliday). *Jan.* 16, 1922. *The Eleventh Commandment*, a play by Brandon Fleming (Messrs. Dawson Milward, Frank Esmond, Edmond Breon, and H. G. Stoker, and Mesdames Grace Lane, Dorothie Pidcock, and Viola Tree). *April* 13. *If Four Walls Told*, a "village play" by Edward Percy (Messrs. Reginald Bach, Tristan Rawson, Ambrose Manning, and Roger Livesey, and Mesdames Edyth Goodall, Louise Hampton, and Moyna Macgill). *June* 2. *The Green Cord*, a play by Marian Bower and Anthony Ellis (Messrs. Aubrey Smith, Felix Aylmer, and Arthur Wellesley, and Mesdames Lettice Fairfax, Grace Lane, and Mary Merrall). *Oct.* 3. *Mr. Budd of Kennington, S.E.*, a comedy by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Tubby Edlin and William Lugg, and Miss Helen Coram). *Oct.* 30. *Mid-Channel*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy revived (Messrs. Scott Sunderland, Leon M. Lion, and Martin Lewis, and Mesdames Irene Vanbrugh and Helen Morris).

ST. JAMES'S.—*Dec.* 15, 1921. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs Ernest Thesiger, George Shelton, and Gordon Carr, and Mesdames Joan Maclean, Sylvia Oakley, and Gabrielle Casartelli). *Jan.* 23, 1922. *The Bat*, a play by Mary Roberts Rinehart and Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Arthur Wontner, Claude Rains, and George Relph, and Mesdames Eva Moore and Drusilla Wells).

ST. MARTIN'S.—*Mar.* 8, 1922. *Loyalties*, a comedy by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Eric Maturin, Ernest Milton, Dawson Milward, and J. H. Roberts, and Mesdames Meggie Albanesi and Cathleen Nesbitt), and *Shall we Join the Ladies?* one-act by Sir James Barrie (Messrs. Leslie Faber, J. H. Roberts, Dawson Milward, Edmond Breon, and Ben Field, Lady Tree and Mesdames Meggie Albanesi, Muriel Pratt, and Elisabeth Pollock).

SAVOY.—*Jan.* 3, 1922. *The Merchant of Venice* (Messrs. Henry Baynton and Kenneth Wicksteed, and Mesdames Gertrude Gilbert, Rosaline Courtneidge and Alice de Grey). *Jan.* 10. *Hamlet* (Mr. Henry Baynton). *Jan.* 17. *King Lear* (Messrs. Henry Baynton, Frederick Victor, and Murray Kinnell, and Mesdames Alice de Grey and Henrietta Goodwin). *Jan.* 24. *Julius Cæsar* (Mr. Henry Baynton). *Jan.* 25. *Othello* (Messrs. Henry Baynton and Dunstan). *Jan.* 26. *Romeo and Juliet* (Mr. Baynton and Miss de Grey).

Feb. 23. *Sarah of Soho*, a comedy by Douglas Murray (Messrs. C. V. France and William Mollison, and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott and Lottie Venne). *April* 26. *The Card Players*, a posthumous comedy by C. Haddon Chambers (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, C. V. France, and E. Lyall Swete, and Mesdames Pepita Bobadilla and Viola March). *Aug.* 26. *Lawful Larceny*, a comedy by Samuel Shipman (Messrs. Morgan Wallace and Forest Winant, and Mesdames Ruth Shepley and Catherine Calvert).

SHAFTESBURY.—*Nov.* 17, 1921. *Will Shakespeare*, an "invention in four acts," by Clemence Dane (Messrs. Philip Merivale, Claude Rains, and Arthur Whitby, and Mesdames Moyna MacGill, Mary Rorke, Mary Clare, and Haidee Wright). *Jan.* 10, 1922. *The Rattlesnake*, a romantic play by J. E. Harold Terry and Rafael Sabatini (Messrs. Fisher White, Franklin Dyall, Milton Rosmer, Edward O'Neill, and Aubrey Mather, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Eleanor Street). *March* 11. *In Nelson's Days*, a play by Mrs. Clifford Mills (Messrs. Alfred Bishop, Percy Hutchison, Ben Webster, and F. G. Thurstan, and Mesdames Marie Hemingway and Elsie Stranack). *March* 18. *Nightie Night*, by Martha M. Stanley and Adelaide Matthews, revived (Messrs. Percy Hutchison, King Fordham, and Cranstoun Neville, and Mesdames Dorothy Minto and Elsie Stranack). *April* 13. *Tons of Money*, a farce by Will Evans and Valentine (Messrs. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, George Barrett, and Willie Warde, and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough, and Madge Saunders). *Oct.* 31. *The Cat and the Canary*, a play by John Willard (Messrs. Frank Denton, Evan Thomas, and S. J. Warmington, and Mesdames Mary Glynne, Auriol Lee and Esmé Beringer).

STRAND.—*Dec.* 22, 1921. *The Thing that Matters*, a play by F. Britten Austin (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Holman Clark, George Ralph, Tom Reynolds, and Owen Roughwood, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Rosaline Courtneidge and Violet Graham and Lady Tree). *Jan.* 19, 1922. *Old Jig*, a play by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Felix Aylmer, Francis Lister, and D. A. Clarke-Smith, and Miss Jessie Winter) and *Me and My Diary*, one-act play by Gertrude E. Jennings (Mesdames Ellis Jeffreys and Lettice Fairfax). *March* 21. *The Love Match*, a comedy by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, E. Holman Clark, and Campbell Gullan, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Margaret Watson and Nadine March). *May* 6. *Tilly of Bloomsbury*, "Ian Hay's" comedy revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Holman Clark and Basil Foster, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew, Connie Ediss and Ena Grossmith). *July* 5. *The Risk*, adapted from "Le Caducée" by Andre Pascal (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Reginald Bach, Frank Petley, and Halliwell Hobbes, and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew and Beatrice Wilson). *Oct.* 11. *Angel Face*, a musical farce by Harry B. Smith, with lyrics by Robert B. Smith and music by Victor Herbert (Messrs. Tyler Brooke, George Gregory, Eric Blore, and Miles Malleson and Mesdames Winifred Barnes and Mabel Sealby). *Oct.* 26. *The Balance*, a drama by Frank Dix and Leon M. Lion (Messrs. George Bealby, George Elton, and Edward Rigby, and Mesdames Ethel Craske and Mary Clare).

VAUDEVILLE.—*Dec* 24, 1921. *Pot Luck*, a revue by Ronald Jeans and Dion Titheradge (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Herbert Mundin, and Dennis Cowles, and Mesdames Beatrice Lillie, Mary Leigh and Doris Ashton). *Aug.* 11, 1922. *Snap*, a revue by Ronald Jeans and Dion Titheradge, with music by Kenneth Duffield (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Roy Royston, and Herbert Mundin, and Mesdames Clarice Mayne, Cicely Debenham, and Mary Leigh).

WINTER GARDEN.—*Sept.* 19, 1922. *The Cabaret Girl*, a musical comedy by George Grossmith and P. G. Wodehouse, with music by Jerome Kern (Messrs. George Grossmith, Norman Griffin, and Geoffrey Gwyther, and Mesdames Heather Thatcher, Dorothy Dickson, and Molly Ramsden).

WYNDHAM'S.—*April*, 5 1922. *Running Water*, a comedy by A. E. W. Mason (Messrs. Gilbert Hare, Spencer Trevor, Max Leeds, and Edward Combermere, and Mesdames Edna Best and Billie Hill). *May* 6. *Dear Brutus*, Sir James Barrie's comedy revived (Messrs. Norman Forbes, Ronald Squire, Alfred Drayton, and Arthur Hatherton, and Sir Gerald du Maurier, and Mesdames Joyce Carey, Faith Celli and Mabel Terry-Lewis).

THE PHŒNIX SOCIETY produced *The Maid's Tragedy* by Beaumont and Fletcher, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on *Nov.* 15, 1921 (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Harvey Braban, George Skillan, and Stanley Lathbury, and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Isabel Jeans); *The Chances*, a revision of Buckingham of an adaptation by Fletcher of a novel by Cervantes at the Shaftesbury on *Jan.* 30, 1922 (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Felix Aylmer, and George Skillan, and Mesdames Clare Greet, Isabel Jeans, and Muriel Pratt); *All for Love*, by John Dryden, at the Shaftesbury on *March* 20 (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Campbell Fletcher, Hugh Miller, and William Armstrong, and Mesdames Edith Evans and Ellen O'Malley).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced *Uncle Vanya*, by Anton Chekov, translated by Constance Garnett, at the Court on *Nov.* 28, 1921 (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Leon Quartermaine, and H. R. Hignett, and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt, Irene Rathbone, Agnes Thomas, and Iné Cameron); *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, by Lingi Pirandello, at the Kingsway on *Feb.* 27, 1922 (Messrs. Franklin Dyall and Alfred Clark, and Mesdames Muriel Pratt and Margaret Yarde); *At the Gates of the Kingdom*, by Knut Hamsun, at the Court on *May* 22 (Messrs. Franklin Dyall, Leslie Banks, and Harcourt Williams, and Mesdames Jeanne Casalis and Madeline White).

FIRES IN LONDON.

The aggregate value of property destroyed in London fires in 1921 was estimated at £1,899,223. The calls totalled 7,855, as against 6,554 in 1920; the fires numbered 4,418, compared with 3,474. Those classed as serious outbreaks were 46 (58 in 1920). False alarms were 2,113, and chimney fires, 863, contrasted with 1,754 and 808 in 1920. There were 461 malicious false alarms, against 518. The lives lost were 73 (24 male, 49 female) as compared with 95 (31 male, 64 female) in 1920. 80 persons whose lives were in danger were rescued; 260 males and 99 females were injured, and 164 persons received first-aid treatment.

The following Statistics of Crimes and Offences are given in the Government return "Judicial Statistics, England and Wales, 1920," and in the "Report on the Judicial Statistics of Scotland for the year 1920."

ENGLAND AND WALES.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

The number of persons tried for indictable offences in 1920 was 60,617, as against 53,541 in 1919, and 63,269 in 1913. The increase in 1920 may perhaps be regarded as a reversion to normal figures consequent upon the return to civil life of the large portion of the population which during the War was serving with His Majesty's Forces. The increase in 1920 occurs mainly under the headings of larcenies and frauds, which increased from 45,576 to 51,679; the figure for 1913 was 54,256. More serious offences against property show a greater increase proportionately to their number. Offences of the burglary and housebreaking class increased from 3,977 in 1919 to 4,722 in 1920, the figure for 1913 being 3,984. The increase is mainly in offences of shopbreaking, which have steadily increased since 1915, the number in 1920 being 2,938, as against 1,886 in 1913.

Offences of violence against the person rose from 981 in 1919 to 1,107 in 1920, but the figures for 1913 were 1,387. Sexual offences increased from 2,159 in 1919 to 2,329 in 1920, in spite of a fall from 917 to 722 of cases of bigamy. The total for sexual offences in 1913 was 1,939.

The total of the less serious offences within the ordinary jurisdiction of *Courts of Summary Jurisdiction* increased from 493,047 in 1919 to 611,821 in 1920, the total for 1913 being 680,290. The figures under the headings mainly accountable for the variations in the totals were as follows:—

Description of Offence.	1913.	1919	1920.
Assaults	43,147	34,479	45,196
Dogs, Offences in relation to	6,536	26,810	12,361
Highway Acts Offences:—			
Motor Cars	25,701	38,383	76,070
Other Offences	50,310	72,550	89,720
Drunkenness	204,038	61,376	98,606
Police Regulations Offences	106,509	57,801	78,642
Begging and Sleeping Out	27,523	3,510	6,209
All other Offences	216,526	198,138	204,917
Total	680,290	493,047	611,821

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL COURTS.

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—The number of persons for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions was 9,130, as against 7,883 in 1919 and 12,509 in 1913. The decrease as compared with 1913 was almost wholly in persons for trial at Quarter Sessions, the numbers for 1920, 1910 and 1913, being, respectively, 5,225, 4,217 and 8,454. The numbers for trial at Assizes were 3,905, 3,666, and 4,055.

The results of the proceedings in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions may be briefly stated as follows:—Of the 9,130 persons who were brought up for trial, 31 were not actually tried—in five cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, and in 26 cases the jury found that the accused was insane and unfit to plead. There remain 9,099 persons actually tried, of whom 1,847 were acquitted, and 7,225 convicted, while 27 persons were found "guilty, but insane," and were ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure.

Court of Criminal Appeal.—There were 471 applications for *leave to appeal*: leave was granted in 81 cases. In addition, there were 13 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, eight with the certificate of the Judge at Trial, and nine appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 111 appeals for hearing, as against 93 in the preceding year, and 157 in 1913. In 59 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, in 51 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed (including 33 cases in which other sentences were substituted), and one appeal was abandoned.

Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.—The number of persons tried by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in 1920 was 663,308, of whom 51,487 were charged with indictable offences, and 611,821 with non-indictable offences.

The number of persons who were discharged was 68,675, while 69,404 were dealt with without conviction after the charge was proved, and 525,229 were convicted.

The 69,404 cases where the charges were proved, but in which orders were made without conviction, consisted of 44,025 cases in which the charge was dismissed; 13,354 in which recognizances were ordered with or without sureties under Section 1 of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1907; 10,103 cases in which, in addition, probation orders were made under Section 2 of the same Act; 1,773, in which children under 14 were committed to industrial schools; 17 in which children were committed to the custody of relatives, &c., and 132 in which the persons charged were sent to institutions for defectives, &c.

The 525,229 persons convicted were dealt with as follows:—

Sentenced to—	
Imprisonment	24,440
Detention in Police Cells	335
Detention in Reformatory School	878
Whipping	1,325
Fine	495,530
Ordered to enter into Recognizances	1,998
Otherwise disposed of	723

As regards proceedings not strictly criminal in character, Courts of Summary Jurisdiction made 12,198 orders for sureties to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour (against 15,853 in 1913), 9,801 orders for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914 in 1913), 11,602 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959 in 1913), 1,883 orders for the maintenance of children in reformatory and industrial schools, &c., and 2,814 orders under the Poor Law Acts for the maintenance of families, relatives, &c. The number of separation orders granted was 6,044, as compared with 5,173 in 1913. Orders were made for the payment of wages in 1,704 cases, for dealing with nuisances under the Public Health Acts, &c, in 3,863 cases, and for possession of small tenements in 5,759 cases.

The number of *appeals* against convictions by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction was 354. In 217 cases the conviction was affirmed (with modifi-

cation of sentence in 85 cases); in 113 cases the conviction was quashed, and in the remaining 24 cases the appeal was abandoned.

Juvenile Courts.—The total number of persons brought before Juvenile Courts in 1920 was 38,143, *viz.*, 19,505 children, 16,559 young persons, and 2,079 persons aged above 16. Deducting the latter persons and adding 837 children and 3,297 young persons who were dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, either because they were charged jointly with adults or because they were supposed to be above 16, we get a total of 40,198 juvenile offenders (20,342 children and 19,856 young persons). This total is less than 6 per cent. of the whole number of persons proceeded against for criminal offences. The number of juvenile offenders in 1913 was 38,341.

Of the 35,959 youthful offenders brought before Juvenile Courts (omitting 105 who were not tried summarily), 3,855 (or 11 per cent.) were acquitted, orders without conviction were made against 14,229 persons (or 39 per cent.), and 17,875 persons (or 50 per cent.) were convicted.

Of the 14,229 juvenile offenders who were proved guilty but not "convicted," 6,355 were discharged (in some cases being ordered to pay damages or costs), 2,339 were ordered to enter into recognizances, 4,691 were placed under the supervision of probation officers, 812 were sent to industrial schools, and 32 were placed in the care of relatives, sent to Institutions for Defectives, &c.

There were 12 youthful offenders* sentenced to imprisonment, 46 were sentenced to confinement in places of detention, 824 were committed to reformatory schools, 1,285 males were ordered to be whipped, and 15,591 (or 87 per cent. of the number convicted) were sentenced to pay fines. In 3,097 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant.

Probation Orders.—During the year 1920 probation orders were made in respect of 10,735 persons (as compared with 11,071 in 1913), including 590 persons convicted on indictment, 7,775 persons tried summarily for indictable offences, and 2,345 persons charged with non-indictable offences.

Only 475 persons, equivalent to 5 per cent. of the persons against whom probation orders were made in 1920, were called up for sentence during the year. Of this number 115 were discharged, 131 were dealt with for fresh offences, and 229 were sentenced or otherwise disposed of (including 121 sentenced to imprisonment) in connection with their original offence.

EXTRADITION AND FUGITIVE OFFENDERS.

During the year 1920 there were only 10 applications for *Extradition* received from Foreign Governments. In seven cases the accused person was extradited. The applications by the British Government for extradition to the United Kingdom numbered four. Under the *Fugitive Offenders' Act*, four persons were sent back from this country for trial in the British Colonies, and three fugitives from justice were brought back to England.

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS.

The number of prosecutions undertaken by the Director of Public Prosecutions was 670. There were 129 capital cases, 642 of the prosecutions were instituted at the instance of Government Departments, and judges, magistrates, police, etc.; and only 28 at the instance of private persons. The number of persons prosecuted was 869, of whom 811 were charged with indictable offences, including 150 persons prosecuted for murder, 66 for incest, 89 for other offences against the person, 248 for frauds of various descriptions, 12 for bankruptcy offences, 157 for other offences against property, 19 for offences in connection with the currency, and 70 for other felonies and misdemeanours. The remaining 58 persons were prosecuted for various non-indictable offences. Of the 869 persons prosecuted, 638 were convicted and 16 were found "guilty, but insane."

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

England and Wales.

Period.	Number.	Proportion to 100,000 population.
During year 1920.....	90	0·24
Annual Averages.		
1896-1900	59	0·19
1901-1905	71	0·22
1906-1910	65	0·19
1911-1915	62	0·17
1916-1920	66	0·20

POLICE STATISTICS.

Indictable Offences.—The number of indictable offences reported to the police or otherwise coming within their cognizance, was 100,827. For these offences 53,158 persons were arrested, while 11,225 were dealt with by way of summons.

Of the 64,383 persons prosecuted, 9,055 were discharged, including 5,626 who were tried summarily and acquitted; orders were made without conviction in respect of 17,719 persons against whom the charges were proved; 28,142 were tried summarily and convicted; 9,219 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions; and 248 were otherwise disposed of, being for the most part bound over to come up for further examination if required or the proceedings adjourned *sine die*.

Bail was allowed in the case of 3,279 or 36 per cent. of the 9,219 persons committed for trial.

Non-Indictable Offences.—Of the 627,142 persons charged with non-indictable offences, 173,975 were apprehended and 453,167 proceeded against by summons.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Out of the total number of 31,496 deaths upon which inquests were held, 11,748 were found to be due to natural causes, including old age, 13,441 were accidental, 337 were still-births, and in 1,733 cases open verdicts were returned. There were 3,373 verdicts of suicide, as against 3,475 in 1913.

Verdicts of wilful murder were returned in 192 cases. In 40 of these cases the inquests were held upon the bodies of newly-born children. In 27 cases the persons against whom verdicts of wilful murder were returned committed suicide at the time of the murder. In addition to the 192 cases of wilful murder, there were 89 verdicts of manslaughter, making altogether a total of 281 culpable homicides. It 1913 there

were 194 cases of wilful murder, and 99 verdicts of manslaughter.

PENAL STATISTICS.

Prison Returns.—The returns from the prisons show that the total number of convicted prisoners received into prison during the year 1920 was 43,850, exclusive of 901 prisoners convicted by Courts-martial. Of this number, 5,712 came from Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and 38,138 from Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. There were 35 persons received under sentence of death, 485 under sentences of penal servitude, and 42,281 under sentences of imprisonment. The corresponding figures for 1913 were 28,815, and 137,468.

Twelve per cent. of the sentences of imprisonment were for one week and under, and 15 per cent. were for more than one week and not more than two, while less than 2 per cent. were for periods longer than one year.

There were also 4,754 non-criminal prisoners received, including 202 surety prisoners and 4,296 debtor prisoners. County Court debtors numbered 234, and 4,024 were committed by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, including 209 for non-payment of rates and 3,311 for non-payment of maintenance.

Borstal Institutions.—Seven hundred and seventy-four persons (698 males and 76 females) were admitted on conviction, of whom 560 were convicted on indictment. As compared with 1913, there was an increase of 227 males and 28 females. Two hundred and ninety-two were convicted of burglary and similar offences, and 404 of larceny and fraud. The periods of detention ordered were two years, 96; three years, 670; and under three years but over two years, seven. The total included 708 persons who had been previously convicted.

Reformatory Schools.—In 1920 there were 941 youthful offenders admitted, on conviction, to reformatory schools, of whom 10 were sent by Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, and 931 by Courts of Summary Jurisdiction. The number of youthful offenders admitted on conviction in 1913 was 1,224.

Industrial Schools.—The total umber of children admitted to ordinary industrial schools was 1,409, as against 2,933 in 1913. Of this number, 616 were charged with crime; the remainder were mainly children found begging or wandering without a home, or not under parental control, or not attending elementary schools.

In addition to the above figures, which relate only to ordinary industrial schools for long terms of detenti n, 442 boys were sent to be detained for briefer periods to "short term" schools, and 304 boys and 135 girls, most of whom were truants, were admitted to day industrial schools.

Places of Detention.—The number of children and young persons committed to Places of Detention for temporary custody was 4,201, and in addition 49 were received after conviction under sentences of detention. The net numbers received, counting only one reception on the same charge was 4,223 (3,775 boys and 448 girls). In 1913 the net number received was 6,972.

Criminal Lunatics.—The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums during 1920 was 148 (as against 218 in 1913), of whom 52 were found insane by verdict of jury, 12 were certified insane while under detention on remand or awaiting trial, and 84 were certified insane while serving sentence in prison. Seventy-six of the criminal lunatics were received into Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum; the remainder, mostly persons serving short sentences, who would soon become pauper lunatics, were received into County and Borough Asylums.

The total number of criminal lunatics under detention at the end of the year was 891, of whom no less than 402 had been charged with murder; 199 persons had been detained upwards of 20 years.

THE PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

Out of 35 sentences of death, 13 were commuted to penal servitude for life.

Four free pardons were granted; remission of various terms of imprisonment and other punishments were granted to 75 persons; while 16 convicts were released on licence in special cases at earlier dates than those allowed by the ordinary regulations. The requirement of police supervision was remitted in respect of 64 persons released on licence.

Excluding the last class, the total number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised was 108. In 32 cases the remission was granted on medical grounds, and in 65 cases on such grounds for mitigation as youth or provocation. Four persons were released on grounds affecting the original conviction.

SCOTLAND.

CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

THE total number of persons dealt with in Criminal Courts during the year was 143,075,* an increase of 41,388 or 40·7 per cent. over the number for the previous year. The increase in the number of persons proceeded against for serious crime (represented by Classes I. to VI.) was 1,816, and in the number charged with minor offences (represented by Class VII.), 39,572.

SERIOUS CRIME.

In the case of serious crime the largest increase under any special crime occurs in Assaults by Husbands on Wives, viz. 996. There are conspicuous increases also under the following subheads:—Assaults and Assaults on Officers of Law, 348 persons dealt with in 1920, as against 182 in 1919; Intimidation and Molestation, 102 against 5; Cruel and Unnatural Treatment of Children, 392 against 285; Sexual Crimes, 456 against 286; and Indecent Exposure, 1,016 against 608. Under Malicious Mischief, there is a drop from 4,024 in 1919 to 3,493 in 1920, the total for the general class Malicious Injuries to Property being the lowest recorded since the classification of such offences was revised in 1883.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

(*Scotland*).

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1911.....	6	1916.....	7
1912.....	7	1917.....	5
1913.....	8	1918.....	6
1914.....	7	1919.....	8
1915.....	10	1920.....	12
5 year average	8	5 year average	8

MINOR OFFENCES.

In Minor Offences the large increase is accounted for mainly under Breach of the Peace

* A person dealt with on two or more occasions within the year is in this Report counted as two or more persons.

and Drunkenness, for which offences the numbers dealt with rose from 46,381 in 1919 to 76,460 in 1920. The following Table shows the numbers dealt with for these offences in certain years :—

Sex.	1910.	1915.	1919.	1920.
Males.....	60,077	59,666	36,479	61,150
Females	20,047	21,719	9,902	15,310
Total.....	80,124	81,385	46,381	76,460

The other outstanding increases in Minor Offences appear under :—Police Acts Offences, 15,000 against 10,932 in the previous year ; Road Acts, &c., Offences, 7,665 against 5,360 ; and Defence of the Realm Act (War Legislation), 8,054 against 4,922, the increase under which is due almost wholly to the large numbers proceeded against for contraventions of the regulations regarding Lights on Vehicles. The chief decreases occur in Offences against Naval and Military Laws (mainly Deserters and Absentees), 1,412 against 3,449 ; and in Offences against the Tramways Act, 462 against 1,150

PERSONS CONVICTED.

Of the 143,075 persons proceeded against in the year 1920, 100 323 were convicted.

In 1920 the number of persons *disposed of summarily* was 141,525 as compared with 100,393 in the previous year, and the number *disposed of after full committal* was 1,550 as compared with 1,294. In the latter class the increases occur principally under Theft by Housebreaking, 218 against 106 ; and Theft, 300 against 188 ; while the most noticeable decrease is under Fraud, 128 against 182.

Two males were sentenced to be executed in 1920, and in both cases the sentence was carried out.

PENAL SERVITUDE.

The number of persons sentenced to *Penal Servitude* was 76 (all males) as against 58 (including 3 females) in 1919. Of these, 3 were sentenced to *Preventive Detention* in addition, one to a term of seven years and two to terms of five years. The number sentenced to Penal Servitude during 1920 is only less by 7 than the number for 1914. The average for the five years ended 1919 was 47.

The lengths of the 76 sentences of Penal Servitude passed in 1920 were as follows :—3 years, 31 ; 4 years, 3 ; 5 years, 26 ; 7 years, 11 ; 8 years, 2 ; 10 years, 1 ; 12 years, 2. The crimes for which this punishment was imposed were—Housebreaking, &c (Class II.), 32 ; Theft, Fraud and Reset (Class III.), 16 ; Attempts to Murder, &c. 2 ; Culpable Homicide, 3 ; Assaults, 2 ; and Sexual Crimes, 21,

The number of persons disposed of under the *Probation of Offenders Act*, 1907, during the year was 2,799 or 2·57 per cent. of the total number tried, as against 3·97 per cent. in 1919, and 5·46 per cent. in 1918. The Commissioners cannot but regard it as alike regrettable and remarkable that the methods of dealing with certain classes of offenders (particularly first offenders) authorised by that Act should be so little appreciated, and should apparently be losing favour rather than gaining it ; as there is no doubt in their minds that in a large proportion of such cases none of the authorised methods of disposal is so likely to result in the re-establishment and reformation of the offenders as Probation, provided it be carried out with system and method under paid supervisors as in America and elsewhere.

Probation Orders under Sec. 2 of the Act were made in the case of 1,616 persons, of whom 192 appeared later in the year for sentence. Of this latter number 43 were sentenced to imprisonment, 10 were sent to Reformatory or Industrial Schools, 41 dealt with for fresh offences, and 98 discharged or otherwise disposed of. The proportion of offenders who thus appeared for sentence after having been placed under Probation Orders is much higher than in the previous year, amounting to 11·88 per cent. as compared with 6·32 per cent. in 1919.

DEPORTATION.

101 convicted persons of foreign nationality were received into prisons in 1920, and of these only 3 were recommended for *Expulsion or Deportation under the Aliens Orders*, 1919 *and* 1920.

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS.

The total number of receptions into *Borstal Institutions* during the year was 152—130 males and 22 females. Of this number only 10 males and 8 females had not been previously convicted. The number convicted of Theft by Housebreaking, &c. (Class II.) was 71 (the same number as last year), and of Theft, Fraud, &c. (Class III.) 77. The remaining 4 were convicted of Sexual Crimes. Those sentenced to the maximum period of 3 years' detention numbered 145. During the year 145 persons were released on licence from Borstal Institutions. Of the total number released on licence, 38 had previously been liberated on licence, and had had their licences revoked. Revocations of licence during the year numbered in all 86, of which 59 took place before the expiration of the period of detention ordered, and 27 during the added period of one year's supervision prescribed by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

14 males and 1 female were received into the *Criminal Lunatic Department* of Perth Prison during the year. Of this number 2 males and 1 female were conditionally liberated cases readmitted on revocation of order of conditional discharge, 8 were males placed at H.M. Pleasure, and 4 males transferred from prison because of insanity commencing after date of conviction. During the year 11 males were discharged and 1 died, leaving 65 males and 5 females in confinement at the end of the year.

INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES.

The number of persons committed to *Inebriate Reformatories* during the year was 7 as against 2 in the year 1919. All were females, 6 tried summarily and 1 on indictment. The latter was committed to the State Inebriate Reformatory, Perth, and the others to Greenock Certified Inebriate Reformatory. Final discharges during the year numbered 6, Releases on Licence 3, while 2 inmates were temporarily absent at the end of the year, leaving 7 in custody, which is the lowest number recorded since the year 1902, when particulars of inebriates were first included in this Report.

PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

The *Prerogative of Mercy* was exercised in the case of 16 males and 2 females ; in 13 of these cases this was done in simple mitigation of sentence, and in 4 cases on medical grounds.

I.—PERSONAL PROPERTY, INCLUDING LEASEHOLDS.

The person entitled to administer is shown in brackets.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestates' Estates Act, 1890, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both real and personal if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the real and personal estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow. Half to the Crown. [Widow.]
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to children in equal shares. In case of deceased children who have left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow and father	Half to widow. Half to father. [Widow.]
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow. Half to mother. [Widow.]
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow. Half equally amongst brothers and sisters, whether of the whole or half blood; if a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Widow.]
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow. One-fourth to mother. One-fourth to nephews and nieces *per stirpes*. [Widow.]
Husband, with or without children	All to husband. [Husband.]
Father, brothers, and sisters	All to father. [Father.]
Mother, brothers, and sisters	All equally. [Mother.]
Mother, but no other kin	All to mother. [Mother.]
Children, and grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Any number of children not exceeding three.]
Brother or sister, and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and grandfather	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Brother or sister, and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister. [Brother or sister.]
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather. [Grandfather.]
Father's father, and mother's mother	Equally to both. [Either or both.]
Grandmother, uncles, and aunts	All to grandmother. [Grandmother.
Great-grandfather, uncles, and aunts	Equally *per capita*. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncles and aunts	All equally. [To either or any number not exceeding three.]
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	All to uncle. [Uncle.]
Aunts, nephew, and niece	All equally. [Either not exceeding three.]
Cousins	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Equally *per capita*. [Any number not exceeding three.]

NOTE A.—Taking *per capita* is taking by head individually. Taking *per stirpes* is taking by descent or representation. Thus, if A. die leaving three brothers or sisters, and no nearer kin, they each take an equal part of his personal estate in his or her own right, *i.e.*, *per capita*. If there are also children of a deceased brother or sister they share in the estate by taking amongst them the share which their deceased parent would have taken had he or she survived, *i.e.*, *per stirpes*.

NOTE B.—By English Law, brothers and sisters of the half blood share equally with the whole blood.

II.—REAL PROPERTY.

(N.B.—Leaseholds are Personal Property.)

Table of Descent of Real Property in England & Wales and Ireland on death of an intestate. No illegitimate child is capable of inheriting real estate. Custom of *Gavelkind* (descent to all sons alike) still exists in Kent, and custom of *Borough English* (descent to youngest son) in divers ancient boroughs. The *Dower* (viz., widow's thirds) of widows married since 1133) is in the majority of cases barred.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife only, no blood relations	One-third to wife for life, rest to Crown; copyholds to lord of manor.

If Intestate die, leaving	*Real Property would descend to—*
Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child	One-third to wife for life in any case. Rest to eldest son or his issue, such son and his issue, whether male or female, being preferred to any other son and his issue, and all sons and their issue, whether male or female, being preferred to all daughters and their issue, whether male or female. If no son, rest to daughters equally. If daughters and grandchildren (sons and daughters of deceased daughter), rest to daughters and eldest son of deceased daughter.
Wife and father	One-third to wife for life; rest to father, if deceased purchased same, or had it left him by will.
Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life; rest to mother, there being no heirs on father's side.
Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life in any case, rest to eldest brother or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Sister and children of deceased sister, rest equally between sister and nephew (eldest). Sisters and nieces, only, children of deceased sister, rest equally between sisters and nieces, nieces taking *per stirpes*.
Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces	One-third to wife for life; rest to nephew (eldest), or nieces, if brother left no son.
Wife, mother, brother, sisters, and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)	One-third to wife for life in any case; rest to eldest brother. Rest to nieces, equally, if children of elder brother deceased.
No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	Lineal ancestor paternal, males of whole blood first.
Children by one or more wives, and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son, or his issue. (*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.) Daughters equally.
Husband and child or children	Husband for life (provided the wife, or the husband in her right, was at some time during the coverture solely seized in possession of the legal or equitable estate); afterwards to only child or to eldest son or issue of a deceased eldest son. If all daughters, to them equally.
Mother, but no wife, child, or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece, or more distant descendants of father	All to mother in default of lineal ancestors on the father's side, or issue of such ancestors.
Mother, and brothers and sisters	All to eldest brother.
Mother and sisters	All to sisters.
Father, and brothers and sisters	All to father.
Child and grandchild by deceased child	*See* above, "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head "Wife and child," &c.
Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if eldest brother's grandson. All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life; rest to brother.
Grandfather (no nearer)	All to grandfather.
Father's father & mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother & uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
Uncle, and deceased uncle's child	Uncle, unless deceased uncle was elder brother, when his child takes all.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
Two aunts, nephew, and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Eldest brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between them equally.
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	Nephew by brother.
Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE A.—By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, the real estate of a deceased person devolves to the personal representative of the deceased, and probate and letters of administration may be granted in respect of real estate only, although there is no personal estate. The ultimate ownership of real estate is not affected by these provisions, which are for the convenience of administration. As to the persons entitled to administration of real estate, they are substantially the same as in the case of personal estate; but the Court shall, in granting letters of administration, have regard to the rights and interests of persons interested in the real estate, and the heir-at-law, if not one of the next-of-kin, shall be equally entitled to the grant with the next-of-kin.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Widow and child or children	One-third to widow. Remaining two-thirds to child or among children equally.
Widow and children and issue of predeceasing children	One-third to widow, one-third to living children equally, remaining third amongst living children *per capita** and issue of deceased children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Husband, with or without children	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.*
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister.
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per Capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to :—*
(1) Wife only ; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*.
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life ; rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889–90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697–1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¾
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 *to* 1936.

Lombardic, simple.....	1438–9	to 1457–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458–9	,, 1477–8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478–9	,, 1497–8
Black letter, small.....	1498–9	,, 1517–8
Lombardic	1518–9	,, 1537–8
Roman and other capitals.....	1538–9	,, 1557–8
Black letter, small ...	1558–9	,, 1577–8
Roman letter, capitals	1578–9	,, 1597–8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598–9	,, 1617–8
Italic letter, small ...	1618–9	,, 1637–8
Court hand	1638–9	,, 1657–8
Black letter, capitals	1658–9	,, 1677–8
Black letter, small ...	1678–9	,, 1696–7
Court hand	1697	,, 1715–6 (From March 1697 only.)
Roman letter, capitals	1716–7	,, 1735–6
Roman letter, small	1736–7	to 1755–6

	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
	Roman letter, small...	1776–7 ,, 1795–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796–7 ,, 1815–6
	Roman letter, small...	1816–7 ,, 1835–6
	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855–6
	Old English, small ...	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.		*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55		Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420		Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)		Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)		Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)		Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307–1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)		Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377–1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)		Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)		Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625	Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830.	Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)		19th cent. to present time	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford.)

Staghounds:—England, 9 packs (200 couples); Ireland, 2 packs (40 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 265 packs (over 4,800 couples); Scotland, 10 packs (260 couples); Ireland 22 packs (690 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 45 packs (646 couples); Ireland, 15 packs (209 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 43 packs (538 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (52 couples).

Pack	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
		Staghounds (20 couples or more).	
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Beenhams, Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks.
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gatebeck, Kendal.
Norwich	20	Mr. J. E. Cooke	The Lodge, Brooke, Norwich.
New Forest	20	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Ward Union	20	Mr. T. L. Moore	Ashbourne, county Meath.
		Foxhounds (40 couples or more).	
Atherstone	50	Major W. E. Lyon	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	40	Lady Masham	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	67	Major T. Bouch	Woolsthorpe, Grantham, Lincoln.
Berkeley	50	Mr. E. T. Tyrwhitt-Drake	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Bicester	40	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	42	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	40	Col. Willey, C.M.G., M.P.	Blankney, Lincoln.
Bramham Moor	40	Col. Lane Fox, M.P. and Visct. Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	40	Earl of Yarborough and Sir Chas. Wiggins.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	40	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. C. R. C. Foster,	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	40	Rev. E. A. Milne and Capt. Colville.	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	50	Mr. J. Tinsley	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cotswold	59	Major L. A. Jackson	Whaddon Lane, Cheltenham.
Cotswold (North)	43	Mr. E. B. Kidd	Broadway, Worcester.
Cottesmore	47	Mr. Jas. Baird	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Croome	40	Mr. W. J. Gresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	40	Col. Eustace Hill	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	45	Mrs. C. W. Fernie and Mrs. Thatcher.	Medbourne, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Fuller's, Major (V.W.H.)	47	Major W. F. Fuller	Cricklade.
Garth	44	Major H. R. Cayzer, M.P., and Capt. H. S. Chinnock.	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	45	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Paulers Pury, Towcester.
Heythrop	40	Messrs. Brenchley and Graeme	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	55	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton, near Hull.
Leconfield's (Lord)	50	Lord Leconfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Meynell	45	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick.	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Notts, South	40	Col. R. L. Birkin, D.S.O.	Gedling, Notts
Oakley	40	Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright	Milton Ernest, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	40	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	50	Capt. G. Beville	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	50	Mr. W. E. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Rufford	45	Mr. A. J. Bennett	Wellow, Newark.
Somerset (West)	42	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Major Jessop & Mr. J. Ramsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tynedale	40	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	42	Lord Willoughby de Broke	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	46	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E., and Major W. H. Wiggin.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	48	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
		Scotland.	
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	50	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	42	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton, Kilwinning, Ayr.
Linlithgow and Stirling	40	Mr. J. H. Rutherford	Golfhall, Corstorphine.
		Ireland.	
Duhallow	45	Mr. J. S. Shepherd	Blackrock, Mallow, county Cork.
Galway County	42	Mr. J. Pickersgill	Craughwell, county Galway.
Kildare	43	Baron de Robeck	Jigginstown Naas, county Kildare.
Kilkenny	43	Mr. I. Bell	Brownstown, Kilkenny.
Limerick	45	Mr. G. N. E. Baring	Clonshire, Adare, county Limerick.
Meath	45	Brig.-Gen. E. W. N. Powell, C.B.	Nugentstown, Kells.
Tipperary	54	A Committee	Tullamaine, Fethard, Tipperary.
United Hunt	45	Major A. H. Watt, M.C.	Knockgriffin, Midleton, county Cork.
West Meath	40	Mr E. W. Hope Johnstone	Culleen, Mullingar.

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 9½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise*."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but in the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of 2 per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 1*s.* 4*d.* Single and 2*os.* Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

Government Control of Railways commenced August 4, 1914, and ceased at midnight on Monday, August 15, 1921.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. This tribunal will consist of Sir Henry Babington Smith, G.B.E. (President), Sir William Plender, G.B.E., and Mr. G. J. Talbot. K.C., and will be a court of record. The remuneration of the members of the tribunal and their clerks, &c., must not exceed in the aggregate £35,000 and this and any other expenses have to be defrayed by the Amalgamated Companies. The decision of the Court of Appeal or of the Court of Session on a special case stated by the amalgamated tribunal shall be final, except with leave of such Court. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being

made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniencies. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section **18** the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part **3**. Section **20** to **26** deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed **10** persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, **1921**, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Rly., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Locket, of Messrs. Gardner, Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section **52** provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is **30** per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (*i.e.* routes longer by **30** per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above **30** per cent. If it exceeds **50** per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.

1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—

L. & N.W.	Furness	Maryport & C.
Mid.	Highland	Cockermouth K. & P.
L. & Y.	Caledonian	S. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs	G. & S.W.	Other Companies

2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E.	G.N.	G.N. of S.
G.C.	Hull & B.	Other Companies
G.E.	N.B.	

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W.	Mid. & S.W. Jct.	Other Companies
Cambrian	Local S. Wales	

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W.	L.B. & S.C.	S.E. & C.	I. of W.

Section **54** orders that each Company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for **10** years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. **14**, **1920**, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part **4** deals with wages and conditions of service, Part **5** with Light Railways, and Part **6** includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways. Irish Railway Companies are required to furnish accounts and statistics as at present, until other provision is made by the Council of Ireland. Otherwise this Act does not apply to them.

RAILWAYS IN 1921.

Total capital expenditure was £**1**,**161**,**300**,**000** in **1921**, as compared with £**1**,**155**,**900**,**000** in **1920** and £**1**,**131**,**500**,**000** in **1913**. On revenue account, gross receipts from the working of railways and other separate businesses were £**236**,**000**,**000** in **1921** as compared with £**257**,**800**,**000** in **1920** and £**129**,**700**,**000** in **1913**. Expenditure in **1921** was £**245**,**500**,**000**, against £**251**,**800**,**000** in **1920** and £**83**,**500**,**000** in **1913**. But whereas in **1913** net

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE **1901**.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Caledonian	56·4	55·6	58·5	60·2	60·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0	84·0	83·0
Central London	—	—	55·7	57·1	59·0	55·0	53·0	55·0	57·0	71·0	84·0	71·0
City and South London	—	—	49·8	61·9	69·0	59·0	52·0	55·0	58·0	67·0	75·0	67·0
Glasgow and South Western	58·1	57·6	60·3	64·6	65·0	67·0	64·0	71·0	75·0	81·0	86·0	89·0
Great Central	65·2	65·3	66·0	68·2	68·0	68·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0	86·0	88·0
Great Eastern	61·1	64·1	67·2	69·5	69·0	70·0	72·0	74·0	78·0	84·0	89·0	88·0
Great Northern	64·2	64·1	66·1	67·8	69·0	70·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	81·0	85·0	87·0
Great Western	62·6	62·3	63·9	64·9	65·0	67·0	66·0	70·0	73·0	79·0	84·0	85·0
Lancashire and Yorkshire	62·3	61·4	64·3	66·3	66·0	67·0	61·0	73·0	77·0	82·0	86·0	88·0
London, Brighton, and So. Coast	59·7	59·3	60·6	62·6	65·0	66·0	61·0	70·0	74·0	78·0	83·0	85·0
London and North Western	62·4	62·7	65·0	65·7	68·0	69·0	61·0	73·0	76·0	81·0	85·0	86·0
London and South Western	63·5	63·8	65·7	66·4	67·0	67·0	71·0	73·0	77·0	80·0	84·0	86·0
London Electric	—	—	41·6	47·2	48·0	49·0	51·0	54.0	58·0	67·0	76·0	68·0
Metropolitan	—	—	49·6	57·2	57·0	61·0	62·0	64·0	68·0	75·0	79·0	77·0
Metropolitan District	—	—	40·3	48·5	51·0	55·0	59·0	62·0	66·0	74·0	81·0	73·0
Midland	62·7	62·8	63·4	63·9	64·0	65·0	66·0	69·0	73·0	78·0	83·0	84·0
North British	56·0	55·8	57·7	58·5	59·0	61·0	65·0	68·0	72·0	78·0	83·0	84·0
North Eastern	63·7	63·2	63·9	62·8	66·0	67·0	69·0	71·0	75·0	78·0	84·0	86·0
North Staffordshire	60·8	60·8	62·2	64·8	63·0	63·0	65·0	69·0	73·0	79·0	85·0	88·0
South Eastern and Chatham	59·3	58·9	59·9	63·8	64·0	65·0	65·0	67·0	71·0	78·0	83·0	86·0

receipts were £46,200,000, in 1920 they were only £6,000,000, and in 1921 there was actually a loss on working of £9,500,000. Miscellaneous net receipts of £3,800,000 reduced this deficit in 1921 to £5,700,000. In 1920 miscellaneous net receipts were £4,200,000, bringing the net earnings up to £10,200,000. and in 1913 miscellaneous receipts of £3,600,000 brought the total net income up to £49,800,000. Government compensation of £41,000,000, which was added in 1920 to the net earnings, brought the total net income for 1921 to £51,200,000. In 1921 the Government compensation was £51,000,000. Adding to this the £4,400,000 representing proportion of amount receivable under Section 11 of the Railways Act, 1921, gives, after allowing for the deficit previously mentioned, a total net income for 1921 of £49,700,000.

Total passenger train receipts were £105,400,000 in 1921, as compared with £109,300,000 in 1920 and £54,500,000 in 1913. Comparing 1921 with 1920, the decreases were entirely in ordinary first and third-class passenger receipts. Goods train traffic receipts were £109,700,000 in 1921 compared with £126,900,000 in 1920 and £64,200,000 in 1913.

Expenditures show considerable variation as between 1920 and 1921. Thus, while maintenance and renewal of way and works increased from £33,400,000 in 1920 to £36,700,000 in 1921, maintenance and renewal of locomotives and rolling-stock from £45,900,000 to £49,300,000, and rates and taxes from £9,300,000 to £10,800,000, locomotive running expenses fell from £57,700,000 in 1920 to £52,500,000 in 1921, traffic expenses from £74,900,000 to £66,900,000, and compensation (accidents and losses) from £2,600,000 to £1,900,000.

Mileage of lines open for traffic, *i.e.*, total single track, including sidings, was 51,315 in 1921, compared with 51,249 in 1920 and 50,425 in 1913. Total engine miles in the three years were, respectively, 463,930,000, 554,353,275 and 599,737,146. In 1921 "engine hours in traffic" were 54,579,000 compared with 69,585,285 in 1920; train miles per train hour were 13·24 coaching and 8·81 goods in 1921, compared with 12·99 and 7·74 in 1920; and train miles per engine hour were 10·22 coaching and 3·41 freight in 1921, compared with 10·10 and 3·18 in 1920.

The number of wagon miles run in 1921 was 3,780,299,000, of which 2,620,100,000 (or 69·31 per cent.) were loaded. Corresponding figures for 1920 were 5,026,490,775, 3,541,525,757 and 70·46 per cent.

Passenger journeys, exclusive of season-ticket holders, were 1,217,687,000 in 1921 compared with 1,567,469,716 in 1920 and 1,184,195,402 in 1913. Tonnage of goods and minerals, which was 364,162,358 in 1913 was 317,849,926 in 1920 and 217,488,000 in 1921. The average receipt per passenger journey for ordinary passengers increased from 10*d.* in 1913 to 1*s.* 4·2*d.* in 1920 and 1*s.* 6·2*d.* in 1921. The average receipt per season ticket was in 1921 £12 12*s.* 8*d.*, in 1920 £10 19*s.* 5*d.* and in 1913 £8 4*s.* 4*d.* Season-ticket holders (926,200) in 1921, while less than the 1,010,879 figure for 1920, show a decided advance in numbers over the 584,087 for 1913.

The number of ordinary tickets issued in 1921 showed a decline of 17·46 per cent., and was divided amongst several classes thus;—

	1921.	Decrease.
First-class.....	25,287,584	12,387,501
Second-class...	5,985,610	1,502,666
Third-class ...	911,147,813	185,437,343
Total	942,421,007	199,327,510

The number of workmen's tickets dropped by 33 per cent. to 309,635,379, and season tickets by 8·40 per cent. to 945,683. The decline in first-class season ticket holders was 17·17 per cent.

The average receipts per train mile increased as follows :—

	1920.	1921.
Passengers.....	120·02*d.*	124·14*d.*
Goods	209·86*d.*	239·37*d.*

The average receipt per route mile declined, however, from £4,791 in 1920 to £4,655 in 1921 in the case of passenger traffic, and £5,551 to £4,823 for goods traffic.

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS (In force from August 18, 1919).

Drivers.	*Firemen.*	*Cleaners.*
1st and 2nd years, 12*s.* per day.	1st and 2nd years 9*s.* 6*d.* per day.	16 yrs. of age and under 18 4*s.* per day.
3rd and 4th years...13*s.* ,,	3rd and 4th years 10*s.* 6*d.* ,,	17 years..... 5*s.* ,,
5th year .....14*s.* ,,	5th year .....11*s.* ,,	18 and 19 years of age 6*s.* ,,
8th year .....15*s.* ,,		20 yrs. of age and over 7*s.* ,,

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	* Compensation.	Loco Running Expenses.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1910	11,470,151	27,283,015	24,852,641	5,421,715	865,400	...	4,126,730	76,569,676
1911	11,761,070	27,982,624	25,690,664	5,396,189	870,738	...	4,289,177	78,617,824
1912	11,707,708	28,950,284	26,816,594	5,422,463	1,025,928	...	4,443,277	81,224,343
1913	12,562,165	28,218,647	26,971,317	5,192,210	1,204,958	...	4,024,306	83,500,000
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88,173,000
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,378,872
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102,251,000
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115,994,000
1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143,342,000
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187,057,749
1920	33,400,000	45,900,000	74,900,000	9,300,000	2,600,000	57,700,000	...	250,726,000
1921	36,700,000	49,300,000	66,900,000	10,800,000	1,900,000	52,000,000	12,921,000	256,385,000

* Includes an amount for each year respectively of £162,155, £173,148, £187,682, £228,760, £264,302, £249,961, £288,203, £293,093, £316,070, and £317,470 paid to employees under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1897 and 1906.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE COST OF RUNNING THE RAILWAYS IN GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PERIOD OF GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE RAILWAYS (1914 TO MARCH 31, 1920).

		Period of Government Control.					
	Year 1913.	Period Aug. 5 to Dec. 31, 1914.	Year 1915.	Year 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1918.	Year ended March 31, 1920.
RECEIPTS—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Passenger Train Traffic	54,096,074	19,091,103	52,576,836	54,953,831	59,710,183	69,819,265	94,818,686
Goods Train Traffic	68,551,503	26,861,560	71,754,353	74,809,650	74,310,568	72,396,409	89,485,894
Estimated Amounts which would have been received for Government Traffic if charged for at pre-war authorised rates	—	3,500,000	10,279,104	20,649,126	35,698,554	41,917,024	18,264,182
TOTAL	122,647,577	49,452,663	134,610,293	150,412,607	169,719,305	184,132,698	202,568,762
Less—Expenses of Collection and Delivery	5,092,670	1,950,817	5,341,872	5,711,354	6,571,736	7,845,927	11,007,656
TOTAL TRAFFIC REVENUE EARNED	117,554,907	47,501,846	129,268,421	144,701,253	163,147,569	176,286,771	191,561,106
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	150,679	1,719	9,844	9,115	4,958	—	5,956
Miscellaneous	995,349	414,023	1,079,779	1,160,717	1,126,903	1,297,550	1,840,901
TOTAL REVENUE EARNED	118,700,935	47,918,588	130,358,044	145,871,085	164,279,430	177,584,321	193,407,963
EXPENDITURE—							
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works	11,818,310	4,623,713	11,598,234	11,924,459	13,265,610	16,145,166	26,687,521
Maintenance and Renewal of Way and Works—Arrears to be carried out	—	800,264	2,984,757	5,055,609	6,282,179	6,485,228	897,650
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock	13,257,617	5,493,599	13,741,171	15,211,621	17,620,905	21,888,238	34,266,773
Maintenance and Renewal of Rolling Stock—Arrears to be carried out	—	315,446	2,476,753	3,202,694	3,667,993	3,327,049	13,085
Locomotive Running Expenses	17,130,661	6,918,659	19,195,992	22,604,085	24,742,848	29,973,666	46,257,129
Traffic Expenses	23,260,765	9,405,579	24,739,143	27,397,967	32,772,823	41,621,685	62,248,190
General Charges	2,598,209	1,094,913	2,635,550	2,692,066	2,885,972	3,140,849	4,318,168
Law Charges and Parliamentary Expenses	226,346	89,039	197,250	186,802	176,517	185,812	250,306
Compensation (Accidents and Losses)	1,158,451	293,760	1,176,858	1,250,914	1,275,191	1,456,430	2,100,296
Rates, Taxes, &c.	4,705,264	2,077,111	5,064,047	4,839,699	4,880,778	5,273,155	7,272,460
Government Duty	284,361	81,101	255,341	29,174	—	—	—
Payments under National Insurance Act, 1912	398,870	155,192	363,652	354,126	362,339	355,496	463,224
Running Powers	*108,699*	*811*	3,274	3,806	*1,209*	*1,065*	*1,830*
Mileage, Demurrage and Wagon Hire	239,916	28,126	51,136	45,961	63,942	165,745	397,057
Miscellaneous	157,139	74,722	190,639	207,596	252,789	340,392	465,763
Allowance to dependents of men serving with H.M. Forces	—	141,683	333,225	477,425	623,395	711,009	183,430
Watching, Patrolling, &c.	—	190,731	21,240	8,702	5,860	7,127	—
Payments to Staff—Armistice Day	—	—	—	—	—	250,913	—
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	75,127,210	31,782,832	85,028,262	95,756,706	108,877,932	131,326,295	185,819,213
BALANCE OF REVENUE EARNED OVER EXPENDITURE	43,573,725	16,135,356	45,329,782	50,114,379	55,401,498	46,258,026	7,588,750

Note 1.—COMPENSATION PAYABLE TO RAILWAY COMPANIES.—The sum receivable per annum by the Railway Companies as compensation during the period of Government Control is limited to the Net Receipts of the year 1913 with the addition of 4 per cent. upon Capital Expenditure brought into use since the beginning of that year.

Note 2.—AUDIT.—The figures for the year ended March 31, 1920, are subject to audit, and as regards Government Traffic the rates at which the charges are to be raised are not finally agreed.

Note 3.—No sum has been allowed for any liabilities which may attach to the Government in respect of:—(*a*) Replacement of stock of stores and materials; (*b*) Abnormal wear and tear; (*c*) Arrears of maintenance other than permanent way and rolling stock.

Note 4.—Arrears of maintenance—permanent way and rolling stock—are estimated at 1913 cost of ascertained arrears plus 75 per cent. for additional cost of labour and material. The actual cost is not yet ascertainable, but payments have only been made on the basis of a 15 per cent. addition.

Note 5.—There is a debit amount of £447,680 balance of expenditure over revenue for the year ended March 31, 1920, on Pass Road Vehicles, Steamboats, Canals, Docks, Harbours and Wharves, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms and Cars, etc., thus reducing the net balance to £7,141,070. The Government Guarantee is:—

Standard year proportion of net Receipts	£47,440,000
Interest on capital works brought into use	1,050,600
Total Government Guarantee	£48,490,600
Less net Balance of Revenue over Expenditure	7,141,070
Net Government Liability for year ended March 31, 1920	£41,349,530

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1921.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	Miles Owned, Shared & Worked.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. R'c'pts.	Net Receipts. (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts. (Net.) †	Total Net Income.	Divid'd on Ord. Stock.	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Loco-mot's.	No. of Coach. Veh's.	No. of Goods Veh's.	No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Barry	6,419,374	68	1,733,343	25,490	1,388,127	80	345,216	13,921	359,137	10 0 0	Barry Dock	148	194	1,565	573
Cambrian	6,505,044	295	880,722	2,986	808,290	92	72,432	50,537	122,969	Nil.	Aberystwyth	97	337	2,051	223
Central London	4,586,556	7	661,479	94,497	468,428	71	193,051	68,071	261,122	4 0 0	—	1	257	—	24
City and South London	3,215,917	7	446,999	63,857	301,441	67	145,558	34,309	179,867	3 5 0	—	44	161	—	14
Furness	7,033,457	158	1,290,200	8,166	1,107,918	86	182,282	63,058	245,340	1 0 0	Barrow	138	362	7,428	346
Great Central	57,432,587	852	14,513,628	16,941	12,727,992	88	1,785,636	489,316	2,274,952	Nil.	Manch. (L.R.)	1,361	2,724	35,390	2,963
Great Eastern	55,502,858	1,191	17,719,892	14,879	15,926,818	88	1,793, 74	449,911	2,242,985	2 15 0	Liverpool St.	1,341	5,653	27,188	2,848
Great Northern	54,843,14,	1,051	15,141,769	14,407	3,192,596	87	1,949,173	224,785	2,173,958	4 5 0	King's Cross	1,359	3,321	38,771	2,853
Great Western	115,925 ,25	3,005	36,074,561	12,005	30,694,993	85	5,379,568	818,865	6,198,433	7 5 0	Paddington	3,148	8,681	80,693	8,062
Hull and Barnsley	10,284,335	106	1,703,178	16,068	1,333,275	78	369,903	45,678	415,581	4 2 6	—	181	138	4,537	292
Lancashire & Yorkshire	65,857,489	601	15,965,497	26,472	13,989,130	86	1,920,367	719,896	2,640,263	4 10 0	Manch. (Vic.)	1,650	4,593	35,031	2,746
London & N. Western	128,602,472	2,066	38,492,619	18,631	32,837,186	86	5,655,433	1,116,390	6,771,823	7 10 0	Euston	3,336	9,268	75,313	7,027
London & S. Western	51,518,358	1,021	13,354,530	13,083	11,497,653	86	1,856,877	466,387	2,323,264	6 0 0	Waterloo	931	4,061	14,563	701
London, Brighton, & S. C.	33,511,309	457	7,750,421	16,959	6,622,103	85	1,128,318	420,938	1,549,256	5 5 0	Victoria	615	2,604	10,357	684
London, Chat'm, & Dover	24,469,752	*	223,464	*	226,549	*	Dr. 3,085	880,215	877,130	Nil.	Victoria	*	*	*	*
London Electric	17,941,835	24	2,040,010	8,500	1,368,771	68	671,239	136,804	808,043	3 5 0	—	—	520	—	16
Maryport and Carlisle	934,639	43	259,298	6,030	219,561	85	39,737	3,646	43,383	6 0 0	Carlisle ¶	33	77	1,480	73
Metropolitan	18,843,885	66	2,236,166	33,881	1,727,090	77	509,076	241,870	750,946	2 5 0	Moorgate St.	38	110	552	98
Metropolitan District	12,389,139	28	1,849,581	66,056	1,351,208	73	498,373	164,180	662,553	1 0 0	Earl's Court	6	554	—	61
Midland	130,233,106	2,171	32,732,871	15,077	27,551,755	84	5,181,116	1,220,696	6,401,812	7 5 0	St. Pancras	3,019	6,121	115,349	8,080
North Eastern	87,676,763	1,758	26,321,539	14,972	22,705,879	86	3,615,660	720,711	4,336,371	7 10 0	Newcastle C.	2,001	4,116	123,723	3,761
North London	4,126,445	16	844,368	52,773	692,229	82	152,139	79,010	231,149	6 0 0	—	99	273	297	224
North Staffordshire	9,202,534	221	2,509,326	11,354	2,194,813	83	314,513	9,631	324,144	5 0 0	Stoke-on-Tr.	192	534	6,248	364
Rhymney	2,403,707	51	875,286	17,162	756,879	87	118,407	47,432	165,839	9 0 0	—	123	131	1,046	148
South Eastern	33,836,649	*	266,365	*	260,438	*	5,927	1,480,201	1,486,128	4 5 0	Cannon St.	*	*	*	*
South Eastern & Chat'm	4,754,162	638	11,794,499	18,487	10,146,328	86	1,648,171	401,644	2,049,815	—	—	724	3,756	11,461	704
Taff Vale	6,777,236	125	2,391,383	19,131	2,052,880	86	338,503	116,150	454,653	4 0 0	Cardiff (Q.S.)	271	408	2,372	372
Tot. 27 Eng. & Welsh Cos.	954,828,481	16,026	250,016,994	15,601	214,150,330	86	35,866,664	10,484,252	46,350,916	—	—	20,856	58,954	595,415	43,257
Caledonian	56,111,968	1,115	11,520,879	10,333	9,599,344	83	1,921,535	356,588	2,278,123	3 10 0	Glasgow	1,067	3,022	51,472	1,854
Glasgow & S. Western	20,239,837	493	5,358,991	10,870	4,766,929	89	592,062	186,069	778,131	3 10 0	St. Enoch	529	1,605	19,335	1,346
Great North of Scotland	6,426,234	335	1,444,845	4,313	1,251,265	87	193,580	83,368	276,948	3 10 0	Aberdeen	122	773	3,645	132
Highland	7,416,467	506	1,493,849	2,952	1,299,540	87	194,309	66,021	260,330	2 0 0	Inverness	173	799	2,718	112
North British	52,166,560	1,378	12,803,779	9,292	10,805,101	84	1,998,678	480,078	2,478,756	—	Waverley	1,107	3,701	56,945	3,027
Total 5 Scottish Cos.	142,361,066	3,827	32,622,343	8,524	27,722,179	85	4,900,164	1,172,124	6,072,288	—	—	2,998	9,900	134,115	6,471
Belfast & County Down	1,625,564	80	545,431	6,818	490,481	90	54,950	3,936	58,886	5 0 0	Belfast	30	195	703	40
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	883,551	94	223,529	2,378	184,316	82	39,213	798	40,011	3 0 0	Cork	20	68	445	23
Dublin & South Eastern	2,762,963	156	630,863	4,044	525,859	83	105,004	7,143	112,147	1 0 0	Westl'd Row	64	268	1,063	57
Great Northern (Ireland)	10,014,535	617	2,817,054	4,566	2,476,856	88	340,198	96,234	436,432	5 0 0	Amiens St.	202	684	5,995	455
Great S'thern & Western	15,017,929	1,151	3,985,765	3,463	3,464,485	88	521,280	7,077	528,357	4 0 0	Waterford	312	912	7,841	648
Midland Great Western	7,231,432	538	1,646,117	3,060	1,406,142	86	239,975	5,130	245,105	3 0 0	Broadstone	139	401	2,862	275
Total 6 Irish Cos.	37,535,974	2,636	9,848,759	3,736	8,548,139	87	1,300,620	120,318	1,420,938	—	—	767	2,528	18,909	1,498
Total 38 Cos.	1,134,725,521	22,480	292,488,096	13,006	250,420,648	86	42,067,448	11,776,694	53,844,142	—	—	24,621	71,382	748,439	51,226

* Worked by the South Eastern and Chatham Companies, which see.

† Includes amounts Receivable under Section 2 of Railway Act, 1921.

¶ Largest on the system—Maryport is the largest belonging to the Company.

Railways.	Stocks.	PRICES. Highest, 1921.	Lowest, 1921.	July 30th, 1914.	Sept. 13th, 1922.	Sept. 20th, 1922.	Sept. 27th, 1922.	Yield % (See Note.)
ENGLAND & WALES.								
Central London	Ord.	42¼	25	59½	47½	47½	47½	8 7/16
City & South London	Db. Stk.	63½	51½	87	79½	79½	79½	5 1/2
East London	Ord.	4½	2 1/2	5	4½	4½	4 3/8	Nil
Furness	Ord.	27½	18 1/8	34	35½	35½	35½	4¼
Great Central	2Db. Rd.	87¾	82½	—	95½	95½	95½	3 15/16
,, ,,	1894 Pf.	29¾	23	54½	72½	72½	72½	3 1/16
,, ,,	Pref.	10½	7 1/16	20½	23	24½	24	Nil
,, ,,	Def.	6¼	3 1/16	9½	9	9	9½	Nil
Great Eastern	Ord.	31¾	24½	43½	36½	37	36½	7⅞
Great Northern	Pref.	46¾	36½	83	64	64½	64½	9 5/16
,, ,,	Def.	29½	26¾	44¼	43½	42½	42½	5⅞
Great Western	Pref.	83	67	123½	99½	97½	98½	5 1/16
,, ,,	Ord.	77¼	57¾	108½	101½	101½	101	7 5/16
Isle of Wight	Pf. Ord.	42½	40	68	62½	62½	62½	6⅜
,, Central	1st Pref.	45	40½	60	59½	59½	62½	6⅛
Liverpool Overhead	Ord.	3	1 5/8	1 5/16	1 7/8	1 7/8	1 7/8	Nil
London & North Western	Red. Pf.	95	88	—	98½	98½	98½	5 1/16
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	78	63 5/8	121	101½	101½	101	7 1/16
London & South Western	Red. Pf.	94½	88¾	—	98½	98½	98½	5 1/16
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	64¾	50	105	91½	90½	93½	6 1/16
,, ,, ,,	Pref.	45¼	35	78½	66	64	64	6¼
,, ,, ,,	Def.	22 3/8	16½	28	31	31	32½	6 1/8
London B. & South Coast	Ord.	56	43	94	73	71	71	7¾
,, ,, ,,	Pref.	67 5/8	52	117	92	91	91	7⅛
,, ,, ,,	Deb.	47	34	72	62½	61½	62	7¼
London Chatham & Dover	Arb. Pf.	41¼	31	76½	62	61	64	7 1/16
,, ,, ,,	Ord.	7	4 7/8	10 3/8	8	8	9¼	Nil
London Electric	Pref.	55½	44¾	69½	76½	75½	75½	5 5/16
,, ,,	Ord.	3 3/8	2	1 7/8	4¾	4¾	4¾	7 3/8
Maryport & Carlisle	Ord.	67½	59	107	80	80	80	7½
Mersey	Ord.	3 7/8	3 5/8	5¾	4½	5	5	Nil
Metropolitan	Pref.	49	40½	80½	69	68	68	5 1/16
,,	Ord.	27 7/8	19	31½	57½	57	57	5 1/16
Metropolitan District	1st Pref.	62	47	79	81	80	80	5 5/8
,, ,,	Ord.	22¾	12 7/8	19	43½	42½	42	4¾

Railways.	Stocks.	PRICES. Highest, 1921.	Lowest, 1921.	July 30th, 1914.	Sept. 13th, 1922.	Sept. 20th, 1922.	Sept. 27th, 1922.	Yield % (See Note.)
ENGLAND & WALES—*cont.*								
Midland	Pref.	45½	36½	60	49	48½	49	5⅛
,,	Pref.	36 5/8	29¾	54½	47	47	47	5 5/16
,,	Def.	49	35¾	63	66	66½	66	8
Midland & S. West Jct.	A. Deb.	42	36	61½	53	53	52‡	5¾
North Eastern	Red. Pf.	95	88¼	—	101½	100½	100½	4½
,, ,,	Ord.	77¾	63¼	115½	118½	117½	117½	6 5/8
North London	Ord.	59½	47½	88½	80½	80½	80½	7¾
North Staffordshire	Ord.	52¼	39	79	73	73	73	7 1/16
South Eastern	1914 Pf.	63	58	—	95½	95½	95½	5¼
,, ,,	Ord.	42½	32	69	59	59	59	7⅝
,, ,,	Pf. Ord.	61	47	106	86	85	89	7 1/16
,, ,,	Def.	27½	16¼	31 3/8	35	35	37½	6 1/16
Stratford & Mid. Jct.	Ord.	31¾	24½	31½	38½	38½	39½	2 5/16
Underground Elect. Rlys.	In. Bds.	8¼	6 1/2	86	85½	86½	86½	4 5/8
SCOTLAND.								
Caledonian	Ord.	37	24	61	62	60½	62½	9 3/16
,,	Pref.	30	19¼	50	47	46	48	6¼
,,	Def. Con.	7 1/8	4 7/8	11¾	15¾	15¾	15 5/8	6⅜
Glasgow & South Western	Pref.	27⅛	21	54	43	44	44	5 1/16
,, ,,	Def.	21½	15	36¼	31½	30½	30½	5¾
Great North of Scotland	Pref.	29	17½	54	43	43	43	7
,, ,,	Def.	13	7	22 3/8	18	18	18	6 1/16
Highland	Ord.	22¾	16	38¾	29½	29½	29½	5 1/16
North British	Pref.	31	21	56	44	43½	43½	6⅞
,, ,,	Def.	12⅛	8¾	22¼	18¾	18¼	18¼	Nil
IRELAND.								
Belfast & C. Down	Ord.	95 1/8	61¼	116	71	71	71	7 1/16
Cork, Bandon & S. C.	Ord.	45	40	66	44	44	44	6 1/16
Dublin and S.E.	Ord.	18½	13	15	19	19	19	5¼
Great Northern	Ord.	60½	49¾	102½	57	57	56½	8⅞
Great Southern	Ord.	53	35	96¼	44	44	46	8 1/16
Mid. Great Western	Ord.	32	17	46	26	24	24	12½

NOTE.—Yields are based on the approximate current price and to within a fraction of 1/16, and are calculated on the final dividend for July—December, 1921, and the interim dividend for 1922. ‡ Ex dividend.

WEEKLY EARNINGS OF RAILWAY SERVANTS (Except Drivers, Firemen & Cleaners, *see p.* 893). This shows the Pre-War Wage, the Present Wage, and the Minimum Wage. A wage higher than the Minimum Wage was guaranteed till Sept. 30th, 1920, after that date it was adjusted to Present Wage by arbitration based on the cost of living. The Minimum Wage (which took effect from Sept. 30, 1920) will not be reduced, however much the cost of living falls; the War Bonus also continues to be governed by the cost of living.

	Pre-War Wage.	Present Wage.	Minimum Wage.	War Bonus.
Porters	16*s.* to 22*s.*	47*s.* to 51*s.* 6*d.*	40*s.* to 46*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.*
Parcel Porters	22*s.* to 30*s.*	52*s.* to 57*s.* 6*d.*	50*s.* to 56*s.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.*
Ticket Collectors	21*s.* to 31*s.*	54*s.* to 58*s.*	54*s.* to 58*s.*	Nil (down to basic rate)
Passenger Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	52*s.* to 60*s.*	50*s.* to 65*s.*	6*d.* to 2*s.*
Goods Guards	25*s.* to 35*s.*	52*s.* to 60*s.*	50*s.* to 65*s.*	6*d.* to 2*s.*
Shunters	20*s.* to 31*s.*	51*s.* to 60*s.*	50*s.* to 65*s.*	6*d.* to 2*s.*
Goods Porters	20*s.* to 26*s.*	48*s.* to 52*s.*	40*s.* to 47*s.*	5*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.*
Checkers	21*s.* to 31*s.*	53*s.* to 58*s.* 6*d.*	47*s.* to 57*s.*	1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*
Carters	20*s.* to 29*s.*	51*s.* to 56*s.* 6*d.*	46*s.* to 53*s.*	3*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.*
Platelayers	21*s.* to 24*s.*	49*s.* to 55*s.*	40*s.* to 50*s.*	5*s.* to 9*s.*

NOTE 1.—The lower rates apply chiefly in the country; the higher rates in industrial areas.

New Wage Scale for Lads on Railway.—Under the provisional agreement (October, 1921) between the Railway Companies and the National Union of Railwaymen, raising from 18 to 20 years the age at which a youth is regarded as an adult, the scale of wages for the future will be :—

Age 15 or under	16*s.*	On reaching age 18	30*s.*
On reaching age 16	20*s.*	,, ,, 19	30*s.*
,, ,, 17	25*s.*	,, ,, 20	adult rate.

Youths in the service prior to this agreement, aged 18 or over, and receiving adult pay, will continue to be paid at the adult rate. The agreement does not apply to clerks, engine cleaners, youths employed in or about railway shops and hotels, and on steamers.

SIGNALMEN'S AGREEMENT.—The agreed new standard rate of pay for each class is shown in the following table and is operative as from May 1, 1922 :—

Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.	Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special	375 and over	75*s.*	4	75 to 149	55*s.*
1	300 to 374	70*s.*	5	30 to 74	50*s.*
2	225 to 299	65*s.*	6	1 to 29	48*s.*
3	150 to 224	60*s.*			

* The whole of the signal-boxes on the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, &c.

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1913–1921.

ENGLAND AND WALES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Central London	3	...	...	...	3½	4	4	4	4
City and South London	4	...	...	1½	1½	2	2	1½	3¼
Great Central 1891 Pref.	...	...	...	...	4½	4	4	4	4
,, ,, 1894 Pref.	...	...	...	...	2½	3	3	3	2½
Great Eastern	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¾	2¾	2¾
Great Northern (Ord.)	4½	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¾	4⅜	4	4	3
,, ,, (Def.)	3	2¾	2¼	2½	2½	2¾	⅜	⅜	½
Great Western	6¼	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
Lancashire and Yorkshire	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½	4½
London and North Western	7	6	6	6	6	7	7½	7½	7½
London and South Western	5⅞	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅞	6	6	6
L. & South Western (Def.)	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	5¼	4¾	6	5	5	5¼	5¼	5¼	6
L.B. & S.C. (Def.)	4½	3½	3½	4	4	4½	4½	4½	4½
London Electric	1	⅝	1¼	1½	1½	2	1⅜	1⅜	3¼
Metropolitan	1⅝	1¼	1	1	1	1¼	1¼	1½	2¼
,, District (Second Pref. Stock)	2½	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5
Midland (Def.)	4¼	4	4	2½	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
North Eastern	7	6½	6½	6½	6½	7	7½	7½	7½
North Staffordshire	5	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5	5	5	5
South Eastern	4	3½	3½	3¾	3¾	4	4¼	4¼	4¼
Underg'r'nd Elec. Rys. (In. Bds.)	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	3	3¾
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3¾	3¾	3⅝	3½
Glasgow and S.W.	2⅜	2	3⅜	4⅜	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	3½
Great North of Scotland	1½	1	4	4	3	3	4½	4½	3½
Highland	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½	2¼	2	...
North British (on Def. Ord.)	1¼	1	½	1	¾	1	1	1¼	nil
IRELAND.									
Belfast and County Down	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	6½	5
Great Northern (Ireland)	6	5½	5½	5½	5½	6	6	6	5
Great Southern and Western	5	5	5	4½	5	5	5	4	4
Midland Great Western	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF UNITED KINGDOM, WITH †OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incrpd under pres. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	T. Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crossthwait	H. E. Mellor	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Caledonian	1845	Henry Allan	D. A. Matheson	J. Ballantyne, C.B.E.	W. Pickersgill, C.B.E.	J. J. Haining	R. Killin, C.B.E.	Glasgow.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	John E. Charnley	.....	J. G. Robinson	John E. Charnley	.....	Central Stn., L'pool.
Cork, Bandon, & Sth. Coast	1845	Theodore F. Carroll	J. R. Kerr	.....	J. W. Johnstone	R. H. Leslie	W. C. R. Coet	Albert Qy., Cork.
Dublin & South Eastern	1906	.....	M. J. Maguire	.....	G. H. Wild	R. D. Griffith	J. Coghlant	Dublin.
Furness	1844	F. J. Ramsden	L. Speakman	T. Jackson	D. L. Rutherford	G. Linton	A. A. Haynes	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1850	Lord Glenarthur	David Cooper	J. Robinson, C.B.E.	H. R. Whitelegg	John Muir	W. Armstrong	Glasgow. [N.W.
Great Central	1897	Lord Faringdon	Sir S. Fay	J. Rostern, C.B.E.	J. G. Robinson, C.B.E.	J. A. Campbell	L.-Col. W. Clow, C.B.E.	Marylebone Station,
Great Eastern	1862	W. Whitelaw	R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G.	Vacant	A. J. Hill, C.B.E.	G. F. Thurlston	F. V. Russell, O.B.E. (Operations).	L'pool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Sir Fredk. Banbury, Bt., M.P.	C. H. Dent	G. Marshall	H. N Gresley, C.B.E.	E. H. Burrows	C. J. Selway, C.B.E.	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	Fane Vernon	John Bagwell	B. Gamble	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens	R. J. Moore	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	Andrew Bain	G. Davidson	S. R. Willox	T. Heywood	T. S. Mackintosh	Wm. Johnston	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	Rt. Hn. Sir W. Goulding, Bt.	E. A. Neale	A. E. Neale	J. R. Bazin	Robert Crawford	P. J. Floyd	Kingsbridge, Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Visc'nt. Churchill, G.C.V.O.	F. J. C. Pole	E. Lowther, J.P.	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	A. E. Bolter	R. H. Nicholls, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	W. H. Cox	Robert Park	T. McEwan	D. C. Urie	G. T. Cornet	T. McEwan, O.B.E.	Inverness.
Lond., Brighton, & S. Coast	1846	Charles Colin Macrae, J.P.	Sir Wm. Forbes	H. A. Sire, C.B.E.	Col. L. B. Billinton	John J. Brewer	F. Scott, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
London & North Western	1846	Hon. C. Napier Lawrence	A. Watson, C.B.E.	Stanley H. Hunt (I.), C.B.E. W. A. Ree (O.)	G. Hughes, C.B.E.	R. C. Irwin	L. W. Horne, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh W. Drummond, Bt., C.M.G.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	J. Sneal (I.), C.B.E. G. T. Hedge (O.), O.B.E.	R. W. Urie	Godfrey Knight	Major G. E. P. West, C.B.E.	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Thomas Hartley	Thomas Blain	.....	J. B. Adamson	Thos. Blain	T. Waite	Maryport.
Mersey	1866	James Falconer, M.P.	J. Shaw	.....	.....	J. Shaw	.....	Central Stn., Birkenhead.
Metropolitan	1853	Lord Aberconway	R. H. Selbie	W. Holt	C. Jones	W. H. Brown	W. Holt	Baker Street, N.W.
Midland	1844	Sir Guy Granet	F. Tatlow, C.B.E.	H. F. Loney, O.B.E.	Sir H. Fowler, K.B.E.	W. N. Bancroft	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Derby.
Midland & S.W. Junct. Rly.	1884	Spencer J. Portal	John Davies	.....	J. Tyrrell	John Davies	.....	Swindon.
Midland Great Western	1845	Major H. C. Cusack	F. Keogh	T. Elliot	W. H. Morton	Percy A. Hay	T. Elliott	Dublin.
North British	1862	W. Whitelaw	Lt.-Col. J. Calder	John C. Christie	W. Chalmers	James M'Laren	C. H. Stemp, C.B.E.	Edinburgh.
*Northern Counties Committee (Ireland)	1903	Major J. A. Torrens	James Pepper	.....	W. K. Wallace	James Pepper	R. Danagh	Belfast.
North Eastern	1854	Lord Knaresborough	R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.M.G.	A. Wilson, O.B.E.	Sir V. L. Raven, K.B.E.	Sir Francis Dunnell, K.C.B., C.B.	Major H. A. Watson, C.B.E.	York.
North London	1853	Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert	A. Watson, C.B.E.	C. E. Grasemann	C. J. B. Cooke	James Bishop	G. N. Ford	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	Lord Anslow, C.B.	F. A. L. Barnwell	J. H. H. Bailey	J. A. Hookham	R. E. Pearce	.....	Stoke-upon-Trent.
South East. & Chat'm Rlys.	1899	H. Cosmo Bonsor	Lt.-Col. Tempest, C.B.E.	F. H. Willis	R. E. L. Maunsell, B.E.	Charles Sheath	E. C. Cox, C.B.E.	Lond. Bdge. Stn., S.E.
Stratford-upon-Avon and Midland Jct. Rly.	1909	H. Willmott	A. E. Diggins (T)	.....	R. Willmott	A. E. Diggins	.....	Stratford-on-Avon.
Underground Electric	..	Lord Ashfield	J. C. Mitchell, F.C.I.S.	.....	W. A. Agnew	J. C. Mitchell, F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton	Elec. Ry. Ho., Broadway, Westminster.

* Purchased by Midland in 1903. † Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 903. ‡ Chief Traffic Manager. § Also Engineer-in-Chief.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING 1921.

Class of Accident.	Total for the year 1921.		Total for the year 1920.		Increase or Decrease.		Average for 1909–1918.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A. *Passengers*—								
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	18	589	6	684	+12	−95	39	620
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned	71	1,506	115	1,921	−44	−415	113	1,826
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	6	520	8	548	−2	−28	7	728†
B. *Servants of Companies or Contractors**—								
1. From accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, &c.	11	81	5	177	−6	−96	8	143
2. By other accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was concerned	220	2,811	371	4,237	−151	−1,426	367	4,411
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	31	13,284	44	17,514	−13	−4,230	46	21,687†
C. *Other Persons*—								
1 From accidents to trains, &c.	5	29	3	42	−2	−13	1	9
2. Persons passing over railways at level crossings	40	16	44	19	−4	−3	64	33
2. Trespassers (including suicides)	349	87	324	91	+25	−4	392	122
2. Persons on business at stations, &c., and other persons not included above	32	126	38	134	−6	−8	50	150
3. By accidents in which the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned	29	470	33	496	−4	−26	25	584†
Total	812	19,519	991	25,863	−179	−6,344	1,112	30,313

* Of contractors' servants 4 were killed and 98 injured. In 91 of the non-fatal cases the movement of trains, &c., was not concerned.

† Of accidents in which the movement of trains and railway vehicles was not concerned only the fatal cases were required to be reported in the years 1916, 1917 and 1918.

NUMBER OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES IN THE GRADES SPECIFIED, 1921 AND 1913.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.	Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.
Capstan-men	1,864	1,879	Inspectors	9,016	10,392
Carters & Van-guards	17,769	25,509	Labourers	47,161	53,658
Carriage cleaners	8,230	7,468	Lamp-men	2,049	2,100
Carriage & Waggon examiners	5,919	4,105	Loaders & Sheeters	5,223	4,342
Carriage & Wagon oilers and greasers	2,828	1,818	Mechanics & Artisans	118,444	88,854
Chain-boys & Slipper-lads	50	460	Messengers	2,695	3,663
Checkers	13,257	10,292	Number-takers	3,189	2,227
Clerks	93,373	75,900	Permanent-way Men	74,510	72,593
Cranemen	2,186	1,865	Pointsmen	436	679
Crossing-keepers	3,466	3,516	Policemen	2,985	2,441
Engine-cleaners	21,203	19,074	Police Inspectors	251	
Engine-drivers & Motormen	38,665	29,695	Porters—		
Firemen	37,097	27,177	Goods	24,897	29,706
Goods Guards	18,435	16,588	Passengers	35,553	30,856
Passenger Guards	9,414	8,427	Shunters	19,523	14,869
			Shunt-horse Drivers	1,112	8,103

Continued next page.

Grade.	Staff at March, 1921.	Staff at December, 1913.
Signal Fitters & Telegraph Wiremen	1,792	4,288
Signalmen	31,952	29,467
Signal-box Lads	1,587	2,146
Station-masters, Yard-masters, &c.	8,757	10,210
Ticket Collectors	6,142	4,402
Watchmen	1,108	949
Working Foremen	1,873	—
Miscellaneous	92,370	37,605
Grand Total	766,381	639,323

United Kingdom—		
Total Staff employed March 19, 1921	766,381	
Less Staff employed by Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913	3,022	
Total Staff employed December 31, 1913	763,359	639,323
Increase		124,036=19·4 per cent.

SUMMARY OF TOTAL STAFF EMPLOYED IN 1921 AND 1913.

Name of Company.	All Staff. At March 19, 1921.	All Staff. At December 31, 1913.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Alexandra (Newport & South Wales) Docks and Railway	1,707	540
Barry	4,206	1,663
Brecon & Merthyr Tydfil Junction	842	634
Cambrian	2,358	1,952
Cardiff	2,702	799
Cheshire Lines Committee	5,184	5,157
Furness	3,221	2,719
Great Central	36,378	31,588
Great Central & Midland Joint Committee	405	(*a*)
Great Eastern	44,602	33,014
Great Northern	38,190	34,523
Great Western	91,985	79,912
Great Western & Great Central Joint Committee	316	(*a*)
Hull & Barnsley	3,338	3,439
Lancashire & Yorkshire	45,386	39,407
Liverpool Overhead	473	339
London and North Western	101,483	87,948
London & South Western	31,247	24,091
London, Brighton & South Coast	18,285	15,585
London Electric	6,582	2,751
Maryport & Carlisle	644	482
Mersey	485	447
Metropolitan	4,114	4,256
Metropolitan & Great Central Joint Committee	518	(*a*)
Metropolitan District	3,412	2,324
Midland	81,731	71,193
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,626	2,471
Mid. & South Western Junction	700	541
Neath & Brecon	327	315
North Eastern	65,048	55,872
North London	1,993	1,819
North Staffordshire	6,577	5,117
Port Talbot Railway and Docks	738	544
Rhondda & Swansea Bay	324	616
Rhymney	1,923	1,723
Shropshire Union Railways & Canal	1,384	(*b*)
Somerset Joint Committee	1,736	1,501
South Eastern & Chatham Railway Companies' Managing Committee	27,017	22,456
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Junction	317	237
Taff Vale	5,690	4,814
Wirral	445	328
Railway Clearing House	2,853	(*c*)
Other Companies*	4,139	6,163
SCOTLAND.		
Caledonian	29,316	23,345
Glasgow & South Western	12,142	9,735
Glasgow, Barhead & Kilmarnock Joint	1,147*	422
Great North of Scotland	3,528	2,518
Highland	3,490	2,711
North British	31,869	25,205
Port Patrick & Wigtownshire Joint Committee	445	273
Other Companies*	300	1,007
Total Great Britain	735,870	614,496
IRELAND.		
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5,365
Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Midland Great Western of Ireland	4,253	3,329
Mildland Northern Counties Committee	2,765	2,625
Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(*c*)
Other Companies*	1,967	1,536
Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Total, United Kingdom†	766,381	(*c*)639,323
Manchester Ship Canal	1,415	2,610

* Companies with a total staff of less than 300.
† Excludes Manchester Ship Canal.
(*a*) Included with parent companies.
(*b*) Included with London & North Western Railway.
(*c*) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913.

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 1861 RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Sept. 2, 1861	Hampstead J.	Collision bet. excursion and ballast train	Kentish Town	16
Oct. 13, 1862	N. British	Collision	Winchburg	15
Aug. 20, 1868	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workman's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workman's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Gidersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G. W. & L. & N. W. Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3

Indian Railways, 1921–1922.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Miles all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Dividend 12 Months Per Cent. £ s. d.	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.					
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	130	£2,060,000	15.88.178	12.59.699	79	3.28.479	8 0 0	—	26	50	1,236
Assam Bengal (1895)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,021	£2,280,900	1.14.30.004	88.26.482	77	26.03.552	3 0 0	2,487,648	144	477	4,515
Barsi Light (1897)	Winchester House ...	117	£520,100	15.95.755	6.07.799	38	9.97.956	5 0 0	—	17	49	191
Bengal N. Western (1884) ...	237 Gresham House...	2,053	£6,239,829	2.79.58.537	1.21.99.081	44	1.57.59.456	11 0 0	2,990,224	334	1,104	8,642
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	132 Gresham House...	158	£930,506	16.62.419	8.59.620	52	8.02.709	7 0 0	—	16	60	467
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House...	2,697	£34.592,677	6.42.66.227	4.24.08.509	66	2.18.57.718	6 0 0	—	676	1,477	18,829
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	206	£926,000	26.02.000	11.77.000	45	14.25.000	—	1,484,000	23	121	504
Bombay, Baroda & C.I.(1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,925	£48,170,102	9.97.27.563	6.79.07.202	68	3.18.20.361	6 0 0	16,669,737	872	2,527	18,663
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House...	1,622	Rs.17.66.12.530	2.93.66.542	1.98.43.278	68	95.23.264	7 0 0	—	294	1,099	7.278
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs.1.03.35.000	18.76.000	11.38.000	61	7.38.000	—	548,000	28	138	444
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpur, Calcutta	1,738	Rs.37.44.14.511	4.80.70.782	3.08.01.693	64	1.72.69.089	—	8,293,251	515	1,989	13,740
East Indian (1854)	28-30 Nicholas Lane..	2,771	£18,500,000	14.53.11.430	7.66.02.344	53	6.87.09.086	5 15 0	26,929,936	1,285	2,207	37,266
Gondal-Porbandar (1881).....	Gondal...	231	Rs.118.18.313	24.25.234	11.65.358	48	12.59.876	—	515,178	23	102	450
Great Indian Peninsula(1853)	48 Copthall Avenue. .	3,323	£6,075,000	13.83.04.893	10.64.24.572	77	3.18.80.321	3 10 0	—	1,319	2,429	18,793
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	250	£810,000	7.37.000	3.88.000	53	3.49.000	—	269,000	22	90	339
Jodhpur-Bickanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1,331	Rs.4.25.15.577	1.63.53.000	63.88.000	39	39.65.000	—	2,354,307	103	300	2,359
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	141	Rs.86.02.919	11.25.490	5.98.853	53	5.26.637	—	234.206	13	70	233
Madras-Southern Mah.(1856)	25 Buckingh'm Pal. Rd.	3.028	£10,001,000	6.39.93.000	4.20.48.000	66	2.19.45.000	7 0 0	10,790,673	548	1,906	11,445
Mysore-Arkisere (1918)	Mysore	372	£1,704,671	27.16.780	19.84.504	73	7.32.276	—	661,889	35	135	440
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House ...	899	£6,150,000	—	—	—	—	7 0 0	—	131	280	2,910
North-Western State (1861)	Lahore	5,002	Rs.28.08.38.70.617	14.57.76.814	10.81.63.954	74	3.76.12.860	—	19.676,840	1,627	3,537	30,574
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)...	Lucknow	1,639	£16,419,000	3.23.06.000	1.81.95.000	56	1.41.11.000	—	6,193,000	276	1,110	7.779
Rohilkhund & Kumaon(1884)	237 Gresham House...	558	£1,784,934	60.39.439	30.56.802	51	29.82.637	11 0 0	587,267	73	283	2,227
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,853	Rs.26.01.42.603	4.07.28.036	2.48.34.019	61	1.58.94.017	8 0 0	—	440	1,787	5,693

Operating figures for all Indian Railways :—

		1918-19.	1919-20.	1920-21.
Mileage open at close of the year	Miles	36,616	36,735	37,029
Total capital outlay, including ferries and suspense, on open lines (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	5.49.74.45	5.66.37.77	6.26.80.53
Gross earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	86.28.68	89.15.32	91.98.76
Total working expenses (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	41.80.17	50.65.65	60.29.04
Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings	per cent.	48·45	56·81	65·54
Net earnings (in thousands of rupees)	Rs.	44.48.51	38.49.67	31.69.72
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs.	2·80	2·37	1·96
Percentage of net earnings on total capital outlay	per cent.	8·09	6·80	5·06
Total, including miscellaneous, train-miles (in thousands)	Train-miles	158,588	162,161	161,802
Freight ton-mileage of goods (in thousands)	Ton-miles	22,140,806	20,401,656	19,920,888
Average miles a ton of goods was carried	Miles	242·88	232·33	227·56
Average rate charged for carrying a ton of goods one mile	Pies	4·26	4·43	4·62
Average rate per passenger mile	Pies	3·08	3·09	3·18
Passengers carried	No.	459,732,400	520,027,400	559,246,100
Weight of goods carried	Tons	91,161,000	87,630,000	87,542,000

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E.; *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, Sir William J. Goulding, Bart.; *Secretary*, Peter J. Brennan; *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.*

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott	E. & R. D. Bates.
Caledonian	W. A. Paterson	J. S. Steven.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	C. E. Pinfold.
Cork, Bandon & South Coast	J. R. Kerr	A. Julian & F. Fitzmaurice.
Dublin & South Eastern	C. E. Moore	Sir John O'Connell.
Furness	D. L. Rutherford	Currey & Co.
Glasgow & South Western	Thomas Keeling	Maclay, Murray & Spens.
Great Central	H. Blundell	D. H. Davies.
Great Eastern	John Miller, B.E.	Thomas Chew.
Great Northern	Maj.C.J.Brown,C.B.E.	R. Hill Dawe.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	C. Baillie-Gage.
Great North of Scotland	J. A. Parker	George Davidson.
Great Southern & Western	J. F. Sides	Crocker Barrington.
Great Western	W. W. Grierson, C.B.E.	A. G. Hubbard.
Highland	A. Newlands, C.B.E.	Robert Park.
London, Brighton & South Coast	O. G. C. Drury	E. A. Scanes.
London & North Western	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
London & South Western	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	W. Bishop.
Maryport & Carlisle	Harold Brown	Tyson & Hobson.
Mersey	J. Shaw	Nicholson, Graham & Jones.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Midland	J. Briggs, C.B.E.	Beale & Co.
Midland & South Western Junction	E. Connal	Mullings, Ellett & Co.
Midland Great Western	A. W. Bretland	F. de V. White, LL.D.
North British	W. A. Fraser	Jas. Watson, S.S.C.
North Eastern	C. F. Bengough	Sir Francis Dunnell, K.C.B.
North London	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
North Staffordshire	C. G. Rose	Marshal, Ashwell & Co. &
South Eastern & Chatham & Dover Rlys.	Lt.-Col.Tempest, C.B.E.	H. H. Groves. [Burchells.
Stratford-upon-Avon & Midland Jct. Rly.	Russell Willmott	Bischoff & Co
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 892.

Indian Railways.

THE construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853, and the total length open at the close of the year 1921 was 37,029 miles. They have in their service about 630,000 employees of whom 7,000 are Europeans, 10,000 Anglo-Indians, and 613,000 Indians. The following are the principal Officials of the Government of India Railway Department:—

Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner, C. D. M. Hindley.
Members, Col. W. D. Waghorn, C.B., C.M.G.; E. A. Bell, C.I.E.
Government Director, * G. Deuchars.
Secretary, R. McLean, B.Sc.
Chief Engineer, G. Richards, B.A., F.C.H.
* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

India Office (Railway Department).
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

Secretary, W. Stantiall.
Government Director, G. Deuchars.
Con. Engrs., Messrs. Rendel, Palmer & Tritton.

The financial results of the working of all Indian Railways during the year were affected by the abnormal advance in expenses which advanced from 56·81 to 65·54 per cent to gross earnings and yielded a percentage of 5·06 on total capital outlay compared with 6·80 in previous year. Reviewing the India State Railways separately the gross earnings were Rs.80.99.06.054 compared with Rs.79.09.95.000 for the previous year, but working expenses advanced from Rs.45.46.75.000 to Rs.54.52.95.675 and net receipts fell from Rs.33.62.20.000 to Rs.26.46.10.379 yielding a return of 4·72 per cent on capital expenditure. The State-owned Railways continue to be a most valuable asset returning a net gain of 4·78 crores (Rs.4.78.00.000). Third-class passengers, of which 190,280,400 travelled, considerably outnumbered all the rest put together, as was only to be expected; but there are some interesting facts in respect of the higher classes. In 1916-17 the number of passengers travelling by intermediate class was 14,348,800, which in 1920-21 had fallen to 11,749,600. The corresponding figures of first and second classes show that this was due to the better class Indian having transferred his patronage to the higher classes as providing greater comfort and privacy. The average rates charged per passenger per mile were (in pies), first-class, 16·72; second, 7·84, intermediate, 4·36; third, 2·92; season tickets, 1·60; making an all round average of 3·18 pies for all classes. The table on previous page gives operating figures for all Indian Railways.

RAILWAY SPEED (Year 1922).

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Central	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	Arkwright St.	0 22	22½	61·5
Great Western	11.15A.M.&1.0P.M.	Paddington	Bath	1 45*	106⅞	61·1
North Eastern	8.59 P.M.	Darlington	York	0 43	44⅛	61·5
Great Eastern	10.19 P.M.	Shenfield	Prittlewell	0 24	20¾	51·8
South Eastern and Chatham	6.0 P.M.	Tonbridge	Ashford	0 28	26½	56·8
Great Southern and Western	5.37 P.M.	Maryborough	Dublin	1 3	51	48·6
Caledonian	4.43 P.M.	Forfar	Perth	0 34	32½	57·4
London and North Western	1.0 & 6.20 P.M.	Birmingham	Coventry	0 19	19	60·0
Midland (L., T. & S. Section)	4.13 P.M.	Stepney	Westcliff	0 39	33	50·8
Great Northern	7.41 & 7.57 P.M.	Grantham	Doncaster	0 55	50½	55·1
Great Northern (Ireland)	6.45 A.M.	Dublin	Drogheda	0 36	32	53·0
London and South Western	5.25 P.M.	Basingstoke	Surbiton	0 39	36	55·1
Midland	5.35 P.M.	Kettering	St. Pancras	1 17	72	56·1
Hull and Barnsley	9. 7 P.M.	Hemsworth	Howden	0 30	25	50·0
Glasgow and South Western	5.12 & 7.33 P.M.	Dumfries	Kilmarnock	1 9	58	50·5
Lancashire and Yorkshire	21 trains both directions	Liverpool	Manchester	0 45	36½	48·7
Somerset and Dorset	10.18 A.M.	Blandford	Evercreech	0 34	27¼	48·0
North British	7.57 A.M.	Lenzie	Falkirk	0 19	15½	49·0
London, Brighton & South Coast †	11.0 A.M., &c.	Victoria	Brighton	1 0	50½	50·5
Great North of Scotland	11.20 A.M.	Huntly	Schoolhill	0 51	40½	47·5
Midland & Gt. Northern Joint	Several serv.	Peterborough	Wisbech	0 28	21¼	45·5
Cheshire Lines Committee	14 trains	Manchester	Warrington	0 18	15¾	52·3
North Staffordshire	12.43 P.M.	Macclesfield	Stoke	0 27	19⅞	44·0
Midland (Northern Counties)	12.12 P.M.	Greenisland	Ballymoney	1 5	46½	43·0
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	4.55 P.M.	Mullingar	Dublin	1 10	50	42·9
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Blair Atholl	Perth	0 50	35¼	42·3
Belfast and County Down	12.0 & 5.35 P.M.	Newcastle	Belfast	0 55	38	41·5

* By Slip Carriage. † Run made six times daily.

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.	Av. Speed.
				H. M.	Miles.	
Great Western	10.30 A.M.	Paddington	Plymouth	4 7	225¾	54·8
London and North Western	c8.45 P.M.	Euston	Chester	3 33	179¼	50·5
North Eastern	11.18 A.M.	Newcastle	Edinburgh	2 27	124½	50·8
Great Northern	5.30 P.M.	King's Cross	Grantham	2 1	105½	52·3
Great Central	6.20 P.M.	Marylebone	Leicester	1 54	107½	56·6
Caledonian	4.10 P.M.	Carlisle	Glasgow	2 20	102¼	43·8
Midland	9. 0 A.M.	St. Pancras	Nottingham	2 15	123½	54·9
London and South Western	c 5 trains	Salisbury	Exeter	1 44	88	50·8
Great Southern & W. (Ireland)	5.37 P.M.	Maryborough	Dublin	1 3	51	48·6
London Brighton & South Coast	11.35 A.M.	Victoria	Fratton	1 51	84½	45·6
North British	7.15 P.M. (up)	Aberdeen	Dundee	1 39	71¼	43·2
South Eastern and Chatham	b11. 0 A.M.	Victoria	Dover	1 43	78	45·4
Great Eastern	12.25 P.M.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	2 50	130¼	46·0
Mid. and Great Northern Joint	2.38 P.M.	Peterborough	MeltonConst'ble	1 37	68¼	42·2
Somerset and Dorset	2.13 P.M.	Bath	Poole	1 39	67	40·6
Glasgow and South Western	11.22 P.M.	Kilmarnock	Carlisle	1 53	91	48·4
Midland Gt. Western (Ireland)	5. 6 P.M.	Dublin	Mullingar	1 14	50	40·5
Lancashire and Yorkshire	11.10 A.M.	Manchester	Wakefield	1 10	48	41·4
Cambrian	12.45 P.M.	Dovey Jet.	Welshpool	1 23	45	32·5
Highland	6.25 P.M.	Perth	Blair Atholl	0 50	35½	42·3
Great Northern (Ireland)	6.35 P.M.	Dublin	Dundalk	1 3	54½	51·7

b Also many conditional up-boat train-timings by same route. *c* In both directions.

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh	260	Manual
N. E.	York	295	Manual	L. & S. W.	Waterloo	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston	288	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Bridge	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

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BRITISH EMPIRE INDUSTRIES SECTION

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THE GOVERNMENT AND EXPORT TRADE.

Contributed by SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS, Bart, M.P., Secretary, Department of Overseas Trade—Development and Intelligence. (Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade), 38, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

THERE is, of course, nothing novel in the fact that the Government assists in the progress of British overseas trade. Indeed, so familiar have many of the forms of assistance become that they are apt to be overlooked when the question of Government assistance is under discussion. International commercial treaties, the safeguarding of sanctity of contracts, tariff questions, the maintenance of communications—these, and many others, are forms of assistance and protection which have for long been undertaken by the British Government and by the Governments of other commercial nations, and without which overseas trade would be a hazardous and difficult undertaking.

There are, however, many other directions in which a Government can support and foster the export trade of its country. Up to a few years ago Germany and, to a somewhat lesser extent, the U.S.A. were the two countries of which the respective Governments had gone furthest in their endeavours to extend their organisation for rendering commercial assistance, and British traders were not slow to point to these examples, and to draw comparisons between the activities of these Governments and their own.

A very satisfactory change has, however, taken place during the past few years, and from being laggards in the race, the British Government has moved up into the front rank. So pronounced, indeed, has been the progress made in building up an organisation for fostering and assisting in the development of British overseas trade, that the Governments of other countries have recently been closely and openly studying our organisation with a view to developing their own upon similar lines.

Undoubtedly the War, and the trading difficulties which it brought in its train, were largely responsible for bringing about a realisation that greater assistance to exporters was an urgent necessity, and, starting with the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade as a nucleus, a far-reaching commercial intelligence system has been built up, having as its headquarters the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), Old Queen Street, Westminster.

The work of this organisation divides itself under the following main heads, viz., securing commercial information from all parts of the world; disseminating this information to British manufacturers and exporters; undertaking such special constructive activities as may be found possible; and assisting traders in the removal of difficulties which from time to time arise.

To carry out the first of these functions a widespread and efficient overseas intelligence system is necessary. This has been attained by means of the Trade Commissioner Service in countries of the Empire and the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries. The first two Services are entirely concerned with commercial matters. Consular officers have many and varied functions, but under the ægis of the Department of Overseas Trade, which now directs their activities, a much greater amount of time is devoted to commercial matters than was formerly the case.

These services form a network of commercial intelligence officers covering every important market in the world. From them the Department is in constant receipt of a steady flow of valuable trade information which it brings to the attention of such portions of the British commercial community as are likely to be interested.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to go into details as to the methods by which this is done, but a brief outline may be of interest. The Headquarters staff comprises a number of officers who have had actual business experience either in the countries, or of the trades, with which they are now dealing. By co-operation between these officers, viewing the information, the one in the light of his overseas experience, and the other his experience in the trade in this country, the value of the information to British traders is assessed, and the best method for dissemination decided.

The information may then be issued in a number of ways, the chief media being circular letters, which are issued to all British firms likely to be interested, the trade press, the "Board of Trade Journal," Chambers of Commerce Journals, etc.

The following few examples will give some idea of the nature of the information daily being received: notifications of foreign or colonial contracts open, or likely to be open, for tender, and other openings for British trade; existing and probable future demand for specific lines of British goods; the extent and nature of competition and the best methods for meeting it; usual methods of business, terms of credits, payment, etc.; Customs regulations and tariffs; regulations covering commercial travellers, certificates of origin, etc.; sources of supply and prices of trade products, etc.

In addition to supplying such information, the Department is in a position to supply information on all commercial questions in response to direct enquiries. The Department has frequently been able to solve difficulties which may have arisen in connection with contracts, and to enable traders to effect satisfactory settlements.

Further, at the request of British firms or Associations the Department undertakes special enquiries entailing extra financial outlay, with no charge other than the refunding by the firm or association of the additional expense incurred.

The Department further assists trade by placing British exporters in touch with firms or individuals in overseas markets who are considered suitable to act as agents or representatives, and advising the British firm as to the agency conditions usual in the country in question, or, in the case of an exporter desiring to introduce his goods into a given market, by supplying names of likely importers.

The difficulties caused by abnormal rates of exchange, and the financial situation in a number of European countries, led to the institution of the Export Credits Scheme, which is administered by the Department of Overseas Trade. With financial conditions still unsettled, and in view of the use made of the scheme by exporters, it has been decided to extend the period within which credits may be granted for a further twelve months to 8th September, 1923. The date for final liquidation of advances remains unaltered, viz., 8th September, 1927.

For a trader successfully to compete in an overseas market it is a necessity that he should have actual knowledge of the kind of goods with which his own must compete. To meet this requirement, the Department has formed an extensive collection of samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products. These samples are exhibited to, and inspected by, British manufacturers, who thus gain a first-hand and valuable insight into the nature of the competition which they must expect to meet.

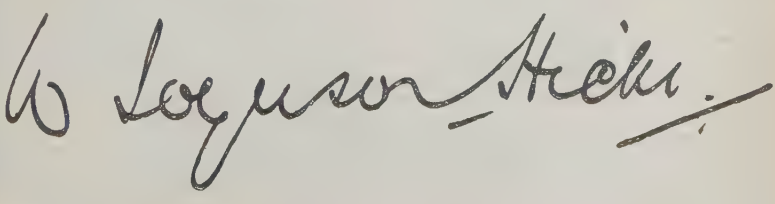
The Department is kept closely in touch with the requirements of the commercial community, and its activities are directed, upon those lines considered by business men to be most useful, by its Advisory Committee of business men. All the members of this Committee are men with very wide experience, ranging over almost all our industries and the countries with which we trade, and are thus well qualified to assist the Department in its endeavours to meet the needs of British traders.

The Department further works in close co-operation with Chambers of Commerce, Trade Associations and other representative bodies. There is thus obtained not only a common effort to avoid overlapping and duplication of work, but also a further guidance towards the most effective and useful activities.

A form of co-operation which has borne many good results is the visiting of industrial centres in this country by Trade Commissioners or Commercial Diplomatic Officers home on leave, or special duty. In the main, Chambers of Commerce or Trade Associations are visited, and members of these are thus enabled to obtain at first-hand valuable information concerning conditions in various overseas markets, while at the same time the officer himself refreshes his knowledge concerning home conditions and is so much the better able efficiently to perform his duties on his return. Not only are representative bodies visited, but also individual firms who are particularly interested.

The outcome of this co-operation has been measured already in the success which has attended investigations undertaken by the Department, either on its own initiative or at the request of some such body as the above, in which the Department and the Association have worked in conjunction.

A number of other similar functions are performed by the Department, but the above will serve to indicate the nature and extent of the assistance which it extends to British manufacturers and merchants.



BRITISH SHIPOWNING.

By J. T. FINDLAY, Editor of "The Shipping World."

THE year 1922 was one of almost unrelieved gloom for British shipowners; and it is not much comfort to know that they were not alone in feeling the depression, which in duration, extent and seriousness has been without parallel in the annals of the industry. Throughout the past year shipping everywhere was adversely affected by world-wide political and economic disturbances, by violent fluctuations of the exchanges, by the continued high costs of production and heavy running charges, and, above all, by the meagre output of the world's essential supplies and the inability of consumers to pay what producers were obliged to ask for their goods. Fortunately, these things are all in the course of being put right. The political outlook is still in a highly unsettled state, and economic stability, which is so essential to the welfare of the shipping industry, can only be attained when the statesmen of Europe are agreed. Running costs and costs of production are gradually falling, but the fact that they are not yet stabilised in many industries is delaying the placing of orders for new tonnage and the revival of business generally. Output is improving slowly, but demand must increase with it before normal conditions return. Obviously demand can neither be constant nor general so long as currency questions and the variations in exchange are left unsolved.

In the shipping trade the index of its prosperity or otherwise is the freight market; and throughout 1922 the market pursued a somewhat cheerless and uneventful course. The tendency in freights has been, on the whole, downwards, and the extent to which quotations have shrunk may be ganged from the calculation recently made that they represent only about one-fifth of what they were in 1920. Although it may be true that freight rates were not much lower last year than what they were in 1921, this did not denote steadiness in fixtures, but rather that bedrock in prices had been reached, and a further fall would simply have meant that nothing could be transported at sea except at a loss to the carrier. The low levels reached by freights in 1922 betrayed the fact that there were still too many ships afloat for the limited cargoes on offer.

There were, of course, bright, if brief, interludes in the shipowner's business during the year. No such industrial struggle of the magnitude of the miners' stoppage marred the course of 1922, but Labour conflicts abroad materially assisted the coal export markets of the Kingdom, and from July to September shipments to the United States and Canada gave a much-needed fillip to shipping business. Full outward coal cargoes in their turn benefited the homeward grain trade, and for months on end shipowners were able to charter their boats at figures to which they had been strangers for some time. The Baltic and St. Lawrence trades are purely seasonal, but may always be depended upon to employ a certain amount of tonnage; while the Plate grain business, although subject to fluctuations both in the quantity of grain shipped and in its market rates, can also utilise a considerable fleet of boats. This past year Scandinavia, Holland and Germany have been active importers of British coal. The Black Sea provides another outlet for shipping, although the Roumanian Government for political reasons has taken measures to discourage exportation of its grain. Yet even with such aids British tonnage laid up for lack of employment amounted in mid-summer to no less than 10 per cent. of British-owned ships afloat, or to about 2,500,000 tons d.w. carrying capacity. A considerable proportion of that tonnage is obsolete or at least out of date; 8 per cent. of British tonnage to-day is 25 years old or more; and when such vessels are scrapped, as they are certain to be ere long, the residue may not appear so formidable.

During the year there was some decrease in passenger rates in sympathy with the fall in freights, and partly induced by this and partly owing to somewhat more settled conditions, there was a notable expansion in cabin passenger traffic, particularly between Europe and North America. The invasion of Europe by Americans in mid-summer did not fail to benefit the great shipping companies, but, on the other hand, the purely seasonal aspect of this business is seen in the fact that many of the great liners have been taken off their regular routes this winter in order to cater for passengers prepared to spend time and money for selected holiday cruises in the southern seas. Moreover, the new United States Immigration Law restricts very largely the flow of emigrant traffic westward, and, generally speaking, the tide of emigration did not run very strongly during the year in any direction.

Conditions being what they were, there was little or no inducement for British shipowners to order new tonnage, and the shipyards have been passing through an exceedingly lean period. The market for second-hand tonnage has also been very stiff, the only buyers on a relatively large scale being German. Boats originally built in Germany and handed over to Great Britain under the reparations scheme have been bought back by their original owners, either for the purpose of breaking up for the sake of their metal scrap and fittings, or with the idea of restarting the services in which they first ran. German shipping competition is again a factor to be considered, and is being watched by British shipowners with far greater attention than the spasmodic activities of the United States Shipping Board.

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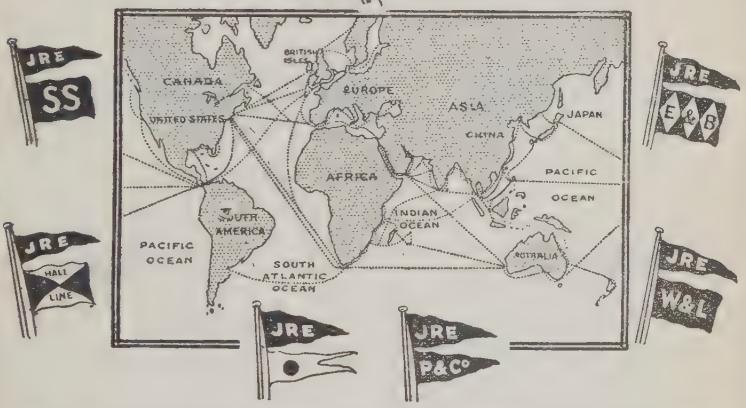

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BRITISH SHIP-REPAIRING.

By JOSEPH L. CAROZZI, Editor of "Syren and Shipping."

THE year 1922, from the British ship-repairers' point of view, has not been a very successful one. In the first place, a considerable amount of tonnage has been laid up, and thus overhauls which, in normal times, would have been carried out have been postponed. Shipowners, too, have, in many cases, decided that in view of the depression in the freight markets, it was more economical with regard to ships upon which repairs were due, to withdraw them from active service and lay them up until the advent of better times. In addition to this adverse factor, the beginning of the year saw a large number of British ships being repaired at Continental yards. The reason for this was, first, the high price of material and labour, and secondly, the unsettled condition of the industry, which prevented firms from giving any definite assurance as to the date when a job entrusted to them would be completed. Shipowners, especially at a time like the present, cannot afford to have valuable shipping property lying idle in the repairers' hands for a day longer than is absolutely necessary. Under these circumstances, therefore, it was quite understandable that work which should have been carried out at British dry docks and fitting-out berths should have found its way abroad. Happily, as the year advanced, the position improved. The amount of tonnage laid up was reduced; a cut in wages was agreed upon, and generally the ship-repairing industry become more stabilised. To these beneficial influences there must be added another factor which made for the betterment of the business. This was the increase in cost of labour and materials on the Continent, which enabled British ship-repairers to meet their Continental competitors on more even terms. Thus the disquieting procession of British ships proceeding to Hamburg, Rotterdam, and other Continental ports for repairs was arrested, and so far as the outlook at the close of the year is a guide, this is not likely to be repeated during 1923—provided, of course, that no untoward labour disputes again eventuate to interfere with the conduct of the ship-repairing industry. It is interesting to note that the improvement which set in during the opening months of 1922 made itself first felt at the north-east coast establishments, and it was not until considerably later that the Bristol Channel repairing firms made any marked progress towards a resumption of their normal activities. Perhaps the explanation of this is the loyal co-operation which in many cases existed on the north-east coast between employers and employed, the men recognising that it was only by reducing costs and increasing output that orders could be secured. In this connection, the ship-repairing establishments of Smith's Dock Company, North and South Shields, and Messrs. Henry Robb, Ltd., of Leith, may be indicated as happy examples of this spirit of co-operation. During the year a considerable amount of work has been done in converting coal-burning steamers for the use of liquid fuel; but routine repair work, such as is necessary when a vessel comes up for re-survey, has been much below the average. At the same time, there have been executed during the year some jobs of quite outstanding importance. Amongst those is that of the Cunard liner *Mauretania* (30,703 tons). In addition to considerable work being done to the ship's passenger quarters, she was also adapted for oil burning. The work was carried out on the Tyne, and the result achieved was that the ship was enabled to maintain the high speed records which she established during the early days of her career. Another very important work which was performed on the Tyne was the reconditioning and conversion of the *Berengaria* (52,022 tons). This vessel, as the *Imperator*, was a coal burner, and the magnitude of the work attaching to the conversion may be judged from the fact that coal bunkers had to be removed, tanks of 6,200 tons capacity provided for the carriage of liquid fuel, and all the necessary furnace and boiler alterations made. The job absorbed about 1,000 tons of structural steel and other materials, and resulted in an increased speed which can be easily maintained throughout the whole of her voyages. Her passenger accommodation, too, was thoroughly overhauled. Another big reconditioning job was that of the White Star-Dominion liner *Regina* (16,143 tons). This vessel was built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast, and when war broke out the work on her was suspended. In 1918, however, when tonnage was urgently wanted, she was got ready for sea as a cargo carrier. She was also employed as a troopship, and then returned to Belfast to be reconditioned and fitted for her passenger work. The facilities provided for ship repair work in the Port of London have been greatly increased during the year, Messrs. Harland and Wolff having arranged to carry out general repair work as at Belfast, Liverpool and Southampton.

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ASBESTOS.

IT is surprising that the industrial potentialities of asbestos, the mineral fibrous substance whose name is derived from its distinguishing properties, were neglected and apparently unperceived till about fifty years ago, although the substance itself was known and put to certain uses in ancient times. Not to go farther back, it is referred to by Pliny, who wrongly places it in the vegetable kingdom—a mistake not difficult to understand, for the fibres of crude asbestos—fine, silky hairs—become on slight pressure a soft, woolly stuff almost exactly like unspun cotton. Asbestos was occasionally woven into handkerchiefs, and, there is some reason for asserting, into shrouds, which were used at Eastern cremations to prevent the ashes of the corpse from mingling with the ashes of the funeral pyre. Charlemagne is said to have possessed an asbestos table-cloth which, when soiled, was cleansed by being thrown into the fire. In 1676 a trader from China exhibited to the members of the Royal Society a smaller fabric made of what was described as "salamander's wool"—*linum asbesti*. When the Eskimos of Labrador first came under observation it was found that they used the material for lamp-wicks, and it served a similar use in some of the sacred lamps of olden temples.

The raw material is widely distributed, but only in a few areas are the deposits sufficient in extent, and pure enough in character, to be worked on a commercial basis. There are, for example, limited quantities of it in Tyrol, Hungary, Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand; it is not unknown in the British Isles, being found among old rocks in North Wales and in parts of Ireland. It also occurs in several parts of the United States. Mountains in Griqualand West, Cape Colony, yield a blue fibrous mineral worked under the name of Cape asbestos. Supplies were formerly obtained almost exclusively from Italy and Corsica, and the output from Italian workings—mostly an amphibole—is still considerable; but of recent years our most important supplies have been drawn from Canada, where, in the province of Quebec, a belt of a fibrous variety of serpentine was first appreciated as a commercial asset about 1877. In different varieties of asbestos there are many dissimilarities in the character of the fibres, those of the serpentine order never exceeding two or three inches in length, but being of great tensile capacity. The bulk of asbestos on the market to-day is of this serpentine description. Large working deposits exist in West Siberia, and during the last five years Rhodesia has produced large quantities of good white fibre.

The economic value of the material is not confined to its incombustibility, but extends to its low thermal conductivity and its powers of resistance to the attacks of acid—qualities which multiply its uses, among the first of which were the jacketing of boilers and steam pipes, the packing of joints, glands and stopcocks, and the filtering of corrosive fluids. It has come into employment as an electric insulator, and even clothing for firemen has been made from it. By itself or in combination, in a number of miscellaneous forms as well as those of yarn, felt and millboard, it is without any possible substitute of equal efficiency and serves many purposes for which nothing else is available. As a boiler covering it has been demonstrated that for every thousand square feet of surface fully protected by an asbestos composition a saving is ensured of about two hundred tons of coal yearly.

On the short history of the asbestos trade in Great Britain the passing of Mr. Lloyd George's Patents Act in 1907 has a direct and important bearing, for it was the first to benefit under that Act. The Austrian patentee of a process for the manufacture of asbestos cement tiles and sheets had obtained the protection of patent rights in this country, but refrained from manufacturing here the articles which that protection prevented us from making ourselves—abusing, to the advantage of foreigners, the rights he had acquired from us, and turning their possession into a means for the continuance of a Continental monopoly. The revocation of his British patents cleared the way for the home production of the commodities they had covered, with the immediate result of the establishment of a new British industry. A material composed of London Portland Cement reinforced with pure asbestos fibre of selected grades, from which are made tiles and sheets for constructional purposes, was soon on the market, and both of its converted forms have proved themselves superior to any competitive products of Germany and other countries. The range of their employment is an extensive and widening one and they promise to be to the builder what asbestos in other adaptations has for half a century been to the engineer. Where an artistic effect is desired—for country houses and other buildings amid beautiful scenic surroundings—Pantiles of this material, coloured russet brown, are available. They are not only fireproof and waterproof but immune from the effects of atmospheric changes, and it is claimed for them that they improve with the lapse of time.

It is appropriate to mention another fireproof and damp-proof composition which owes its distinctive utilitarian, as apart from its ornamental and artistic, characteristics to the presence of a large percentage of asbestos. The reference is to a new flooring material, for use in residences, halls, schools, theatres, factories, hospitals, and other public buildings; in railway carriages and on shipboard for saloons and cabins.

The progress of the industry under review has been a rapid one, but, serving as it does so many interests, its success is on a stable and durable foundation.

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THE BOILER INDUSTRY.

SINCE the early days of steam (which Emerson said might almost be termed an Englishman) Great Britain has annually exported a considerable number of boilers, in itself a proof that her practice and prices have been satisfactory. This is a state of affairs which must be maintained, and a short survey of the present organisation, conditions and practice of the industry may be useful in assessing future prospects.

The boiler industry is carried on, broadly speaking, through two systems of organisation. The first is that in which boilers are not the sole product of the manufacturing firm, but are made as an item in a complete unit; thus nearly all the large shipbuilding yards have boiler shops of their own, railway companies generally produce the boilers for their locomotives, as also do makers of agricultural engines, road-rollers, and the like. This system shows signs of being displaced by the second one in which a firm manufactures boilers and nothing else—in other words, by the modern system of specialisation. A tendency of this kind is all to the good. Modern boilermakers use a much larger proportion of heavy plant than their predecessors, such as hydraulic flanging presses, multiple drills, hydraulic riveters, and it is only a firm able to keep such machines busy by a large turnover that can produce good boilers at a reasonable price. The use of powerful and efficient plant naturally results in a better article with lower manufacturing costs than older methods could, as these involve so much hand work. This is true of most trades, but applies with special force in boilermaking, where, for instance, the use of a flanging press avoids the frequent reheating of heavy plates, which is necessary with hand flanging. But this specialisation goes further. Boilermakers nowadays do not make *all* types of boiler; as a matter of fact, most of the firms of the front rank confine themselves to the manufacture of one or at most two types. Thus the makers of water-tube boilers (in which the fire is *outside* the water and needs a firebrick-lined casing to contain it and form the furnace) are almost a race apart from the makers of fire-tube boilers (in which the fire is contained *inside* the water-holding structure). The latter class, again, handle only, say, "Scotch" or "Lancashire," "Yorkshire," "Cornish" or "Locomotive" boilers, which are all horizontal, or else one of the vertical types. These last, apart from the common "Crosstube" boiler, are generally patented patterns, and further illustrate specialisation. The natural result of specialisation is standardisation, which again helps to make possible a better article at a moderate price. Most of the firms which have adopted the one have adopted the other, greatly to the benefit of the buyer, as he can select a firm whose range of standard sizes, singly or in groups, covers his requirements with, very often, a possibility of getting what he wants from stock. It may be noted here that specialisation does not mean monopoly; there is sufficient competition amongst boilermakers to keep the trade healthy, whilst there is generally a refreshing absence of "rings" or combinations.

The best modern practice, it may be noted for the benefit of the non-technical buyer, requires all the rivet holes to be drilled in place, not punched; all plate edges to be planed or sawn to shape, not sheared; riveting to be done by hydraulic machine wherever possible, and caulking with pneumatic tool. In design development is taking place in the direction of reduction of stays (or gussets), which often make a too rigid structure and interfere with proper cleaning, their absence being compensated for by pressing the plates affected into stronger forms. Steel is now almost invariably used, except sometimes for tubes, and the employment of steel of very high tensile strength is becoming more frequent where weight is a prime consideration, e.g. in Naval work. Welding by the oxy-acetylene flame or by electricity in place of riveting seams is making headway. There is also a tendency to build boilers for higher pressures than formerly.

More scientific design has resulted in economy of material, and standardisation in economy of time and labour. Economy in performance is now being carefully studied. The present high cost of steam coal involves the use of inferior fuels, which to be consumed effectively require special forms of grate. These are being developed, and material formerly classed as waste can quite easily be burned on them. The superheater is being further developed also in the direction of economy. Though the use of heavy oil as fuel is not at present a commercial proposition in Great Britain, owing to its high cost, it has great advantages, and many boilermakers have studied the subject sufficiently well to be able to modify their designs so as to burn it effectively.

A welcome note in progress was sounded in the autumn of 1919 by the publication of a uniform set of rules for boiler construction. This is the production of the big Marine Surveys, viz. Board of Trade, Lloyd's, British Corporation and Bureau Veritas. It will further simplify and standardise business, and possibly lead to regulations for land boilers, for nothing of the kind exists in Great Britain. The intending buyer of a land boiler, then, is well advised to enquire to what rules his boiler will be constructed.

The future of the industry is not so gloomy as some prophets predict. It is quite true that the Diesel engine is apparently driving steam boilers out of large ships—the main boilers, that is—for even on Diesel-engined vessels it is found necessary to carry an auxiliary (or donkey) boiler to provide the motive power for such machinery as winches and steering-gear and heat for various purposes. It is further possible that the use of the large internal-combustion engine may become more general on land in such places as the power house, and that water power and tidal action may be more utilised; but there is scarcely an industry which does not make use of steam for other purposes than power, and new processes and extensions are occurring from day to day. The utilisation of waste heat from steel-heating furnaces by means of boilers is an illustration. The steam boiler and engine still remain the best independent source of power, and it is this very independence which makes a steam installation the most reliable and flexible power producer in isolated situations and developing countries.

There will be numbers of oil-fired steam boilers in Mesopotamia and South America in the future, wood-fired in Siberia and Canada, to suggest only a few possibilities, and, as British boilers are undoubtedly the best, the larger portion of them will be British.

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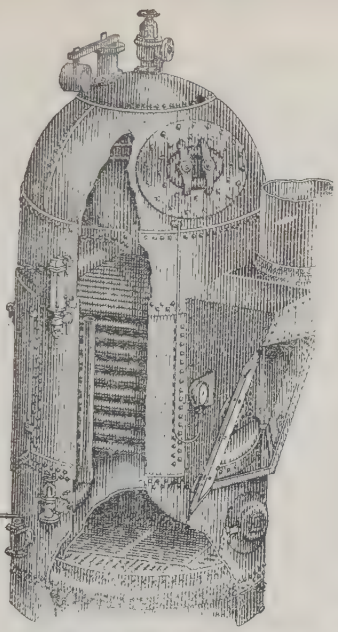

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VALVE INDUSTRY.

THE MANUFACTURE OF BOILER MOUNTINGS AND VALVES.

BY GEORGE F. ANDERSON, A.M.I.M ch.E.

IN the engineering field of activity few industries have provided greater interest in their development than that which is concerned with the manufacture of boiler mountings and valves. This interest is due largely to the almost universal application of steam boilers and power plants, as well as to increasing recognition of the fact that high class valves and fittings are first essentials to efficiency in the boiler or power house.

Whilst the lower steam pressures and temperatures of early days did not seriously test the comparatively simple designs and ordinary materials then used in the construction of boiler mountings and valves, it is true that modern high pressures and superheats have necessitated the introduction of vastly superior designs providing for greatly increased strengths and involving the application of special heat- and pressure-resisting materials.

Thus in every phase of industrial activity it has become imperative, in the interests of efficiency and safety, that steam appliances shall be of the most scientific design and produced with the highest degree of manufacturing skill.

The importance of the valve industry in its relation to other leading industries may be gauged by an appreciation of the great variety and vital functioning duties of such indispensable appliances as boiler safety valves, steam stop valves, pressure and vacuum gauges, boiler feed, check and blow-off valves, water gauges, reducing valves, expansion joints, steam driers, steam traps, auto exhaust valves, as well as numerous cocks, valves and fittings in brass, bronze and steel. These fittings are needed in thousands to equip the world's boilers, engines, turbines, steamships, locomotives, etc., where absolute safety and reliability are foremost essentials, and where even the smallest risk are not be entertained.

Fortunately, the exacting requirements of modern services have been more than fully met by the valve and boiler mounting specialities of leading British makers, and there are probably few industries where British reputation for quality has been more greatly enhanced than in the making of high-class boiler mountings and valves.

With the introduction of high pressures and superheated steam it has become necessary to pay great heed to the metallurgy of the different metals used in valve construction, and particular attention must now be given to the selection and alloying of metals owing to its pronounced influence on their mechanical properties.

It has thus been established by careful research and tests made by one enterprising British concern that many valve failures have been caused by the use of cast iron for high pressure and superheated steam services. These tests have amply proved that when cast iron is subjected to high temperature it develops cracks and "grows," causing molecular changes, since the material has no defined modulus of elasticity. There is also chemical action which disintegrates and weakens it to such an extent that it finally breaks away. An examination of photomicrographs of cast iron taken before and after use with superheated steam at about 500° F. clearly shows dark areas which represent the distribution of graphite strips throughout the iron. Superheated steam penetrates cast iron along the graphite plates or strips which form its weakest constituent; and as these have a different coefficient of expansion from the iron, they are deformed and ultimately broken up by the pressure to which they are subjected. Whilst this molecular deformation is clearly marked in the case of cast iron, there is hardly any change in the crystal structure of cast steel subjected to exactly the same tests. This is due to the fact that two of its constituents—ferrite and pearlite—are nearly the same in coefficient of expansion, and as both are mechanically strong they do not undergo any appreciable chemical or structural alteration after prolonged contact with superheated steam. Hence for high steam pressures and superheats only the best mild cast steel should be used for valve bodies and covers.

An important feature affecting the reliable working of valves used for superheated steam is the material employed for making the inner valves and seats. The softening and gradual deterioration under high temperatures, also the warping and erosion of valve seats, where gunmetal was used, has now been obviated by the introduction of a special metal which, in addition to being non-corrodible and able to resist the action of acids and alkaline waters, will withstand the highest temperatures without deterioration, and is five times harder than bronze.

In this way scientific progress and manufacturing enterprise have placed within the reach of every discriminating user of steam valves and boiler mountings British manufactures which throughout the world are unsurpassed for quality and reliability. These fittings contain every possible constructional improvement and safety device which experience deems essential for the protection and safety of the user.

Fortunately the days are almost past when purchasers of steam boilers are content to leave the equipment of the vital boiler mountings and valves to the maker or supplier of their boiler. This is largely due to a fuller realisation of the great disadvantages and positive danger attending the use of cheap and inferior mountings collected from miscellaneous sources. Many steam users who formerly accepted boilers equipped with mountings of either foreign or cheap "quantity" manufacture, on the ground that keen competition precluded the boiler maker from supplying best quality mountings, will now insist on mountings of specialised make and value.

It cannot be denied, however, that too frequently the choice of valves and mountings for what are often costly and first-class power plants, is made solely on the question of "lowest price" without giving any consideration to quality, safety, or ultimate reliability. In these cases it is not surprising when serious trouble occurs, often causing expensive and serious stoppages to a complete works, or maybe a large power and lighting installation, and with it, perhaps, many works. It is often only necessary for a single experience of this sort to prove the truth of the fact that, where vital fittings are concerned, cheapness in the first instance spells dearness in the long run. Though not fully appreciated by many, the questions of first cost and efficient design are by no means the chief advantages of using "quality" appliances. Considering the liabilities now imposed upon steam users in case of accidents, which in some instances are fatal, it is permissible to mention that what is known as "factor of safety" in matters of design is often by certain makers kept as low as possible on the ground of cheapness, but valve users should remember that low factor of safety means higher factor of risk. This is why the engineer and user who know the difference will always insist that it is positive economy to buy only the best designs and manufactures obtainable.

Where the steam user is purchasing plant through a consulting engineer or overhead supplier, it is advisable to specify clearly the makers of the boiler mountings and valves required. Modern specialisation in quality manufactures has placed within the reach of every steam user, standard sets of boiler mountings which are supplied to definite specification.

In addition to the boiler mountings referred to, this industry covers the manufacture of all classes of main stop valves, reducing valves, expansion joints, steam driers and traps, exhaust valves and general steam and water cocks and fittings. All products are made to gauges by specially designed machinery, and are subjected to frequent severe tests and inspection at all stages during manufacture. As pressure specialities they are thoroughly tested under pressure, either by hydraulic test or, if required, steam pressures up to as high as 750 lbs. per square inch, and with superheat as much as 1000° F.

Summarising then, the efficiency of a valve depends on design, materials, workmanship and tests—all factors which cannot be trifled with.

But as long as there are British manufacturers to set up and maintain a standard of quality and safety, so long will Britain lead the way as the premier valve making country in the world.

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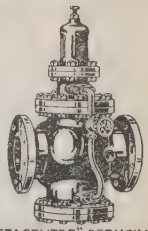

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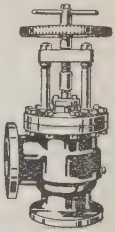

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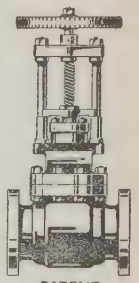

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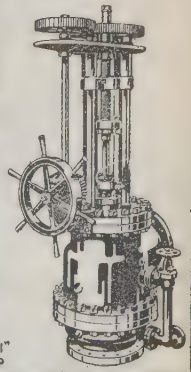

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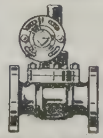

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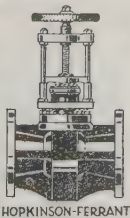

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THE IRON AND STEEL WIRE INDUSTRY.

By H. D. LLOYD, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E.

THE figures for Imports and Exports in the above-mentioned Industry now given show that a turning point in the Industry was reached in the six months ending December, 1921. The figures of Exports for that period are the lowest recorded probably in the present century, and it is encouraging to observe the marked increase in weight of Exports for the subsequent six months to June, 1922.

On the other hand, a close observation of the Imports will show that there has been for the last eighteen months a steady growth in Imports, as follows:—

Half-year to June, 1921 .. .. 41,041 tons
" " December, 1921 54,212 "
" " June, 1922 .. .. 59,952 "

The last half year referred to, with the astonishing total of 60,000 tons of Imports of Wire Rods, Wire and Wire products, should be the subject of serious consideration in Great Britain. If the material thus imported could be manufactured in Great Britain, it would, the present writer estimates, find employment for some 10,000 persons.

This large Import is due to the fact that our competitors abroad can produce the material cheaper than it can be produced in Great Britain, and, if this condition of things could be altered, there is no reason whatever why the material should not be produced in Great Britain, to the great benefit of the country, through the relief of unemployment.

With the exception of Wire Nails, for which Great Britain has not yet adequate manufacturing facilities, plants do in fact exist which could produce practically all the other descriptions of Wire Rods and Wire at present being imported, to the huge total of nearly 2,000 tons per week.

It is interesting to note that the Imports referred to are not only of German origin, but include large quantities from Belgium, U.S.A., France and other countries. The German capacity of Iron and Steel production, as the result of the War, has been reduced by some 50%, and German manufacturers, though helped in efforts to export by the continued depression in the value of the Mark, have at the same time not had a large surplus of Steel Wire Rods and Wires to dump into this country.

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, RE-EXPORTS AND EXPORTS.

PERIOD.	IMPORTS.					RE-EXPORTS.			
	Wire, Fencing, Barb.	Wire, Fencing, Other Sorts.	Wire, Other Descriptions.	Steel Wire Rods.	Wire Nails.	Wire, Fencing Barbed.	Wire, Fencing Other Sorts.	Wire, Other descriptions.	Wire Nails.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6 months to June, 1920	1,222	1,148	5,285	22,935	16,721	6	504	1	465
6 months to December, 1920	1,788	2,574	15,888	31,888	26,637	75	84	36	377
6 months to June, 1921	2,200	2,272	10,317	10,986	15,263	9	16	265	550
6 months to December, 1921	3,302	2,937	13,487	14,074	20,412	30	16	11	196
1922.									
January	445	580	2,033	3,227	4,094	—	—	1	7
February	454	453	1,307	3,017	3,525	5	17	—	36
March	748	952	2,442	3,608	3,731	2	1	1	18
April	750	875	2,198	2,754	3,650	—	—	—	17
May	770	729	1,920	4,585	3,972	7	1	14	28
June	891	595	913	2,982	2,454	—	—	—	19
TOTAL (6 months to June, 1922)	4,057	4,184	10,813	20,173	20,726	14	19	16	125

PERIOD.	EXPORTS.								
	Cables and Rope.	Wire Netting.	Wire Nails.	Mattresses.	Other Sorts.	Iron or Steel Wire		Nails & Tacks (not wire) Rivets and Washers.	TOTAL EXPORTS.
						For Fencing.	Other Sorts.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
6 months to June, 1920	15,191	6,633	3,501	204	581	13,553	16,133	10,768	66,562
6 months to December, 1920	15,976	5,457	3,352	233	772	20,317	17,391	10,332	73,843
6 months to June, 1921	8,121	1,203	1,056	95	454	4,558	7,876	4,394	27,763
6 months to December, 1921	5,743	1,996	2,008	62	277	2,124	5,588	3,703	21,506
1922.									
January	884	607	209	7	49	958	2,286	1,014	—
February	1,226	550	212	15	26	657	1,750	712	—
March	996	756	172	12	31	783	1,905	1,028	—
April	1,089	950	223	6	121	1,206	2,048	919	—
May	1,151	948	153	7	69	863	2,493	897	—
June	1,426	935	207	16	88	1,396	2,229	1,139	—
TOTAL (6 months to June, 1922)	6,772	4,746	1,176	63	384	5,863	12,711	5,709	37,424

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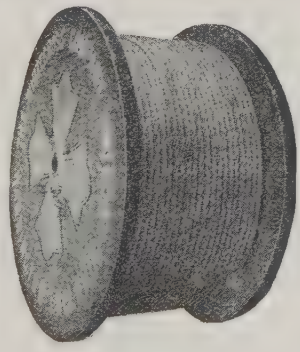

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TUBE MANUFACTURES.

WROUGHT-IRON AND MILD STEEL TUBES OR PIPES.

By H. J. RHODES.

ALTHOUGH the manufacture of tubes from wrought iron and steel is a comparatively new industry, there must be many users of tubes, or pipes as they are just as often called, to whom the industry and the process of manufacture are more or less unknown. It seems very probable that the first tubes manufactured from wrought iron were intended for the barrels of guns, and used only for that purpose. One of the first instances of their application to one of those purposes for which they are now so largely used is reported in 1815, when William Murdoch, the pioneer of gas lighting, employed old gun barrels screwed together to convey gas in his works near Birmingham. The end of the war in Europe in that year had probably very greatly reduced the demand for gun barrels and thrown large quantities on the market. In many parts of the country to-day gas pipes are still spoken of as gun barrel. The need of wrought iron pipes grew rapidly, and a quicker and less costly method of manufacture from that of gun-barrel making had to be sought for, and this was discovered in 1825 by Cornelius Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, when he invented the process of butt-welding by a draw-bench and dies.

The principles of his invention have been in use ever since for the manufacture of tubes by the butt-welding process, but, naturally, the methods of application have been greatly altered and improved.

The production of tubes by the Whitehouse invention did not for long fulfil all the requirements of the new conditions which were arising, and for which larger and stronger tubes became necessary than could be produced by the butt-welding process. The minds of many ingenious men were at work, and it was only after long and costly experimenting that, somewhere about the year 1842, the process known as lap-welding was established.

The methods of welding tubes known as butt-welding and lap-welding were, until comparatively recently, the only processes employed for the manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes, and probably more than three-fourths of the world's requirements are still manufactured by these two original methods.

The butt-welding process is usually the process by which tubes from ¼-inch to 2-inch bore are manufactured for gas, water, steam, and like purposes where the pressures are normal.

The strips or hoops are delivered to the tube mill from the iron and steel works of a length, width and thickness suitable for the size of the tube to be made. The flat strips and hoops are brought to a welding heat in a furnace, gripped by tongs, and drawn from the furnace through a bell-shaped die. The die is shaped so as to gradually bring the hoop into the shape of a tube, the edges being forced squarely together and welded. The tube after being welded passes immediately from the draw-bench through sizing and straightening rolls to give the correct outside diameter and finish to the tubes.

The lap-welding process can be applied to all sizes of tube from 1¼ inch up to as large as 6 feet.

The strips or plates are first of all planed or scarfed on the edges. The scarfed strips are then heated to a bright red heat in a "turning-up" or "bending furnace," from which they are drawn through a die so designed as to bend the plate into a tubular shape with the edges over-lapping. The plate, when so shaped, is termed a skelp. The skelp passes into another furnace where it is raised to a welding heat, and is then pushed out at the front of the furnace into the welding rolls, which are set one above the other, each having a semi-circular groove of a diameter equal to the external diameter of the tube. Between these rolls a mandril is held in position on a long bar, over which the revolving rolls rapidly carry the tube. Thus the weld is made by the pressure exerted on the lapped edges while passing between the roll surfaces and the mandril.

The method described of lap-welding through rolls is generally employed for sizes up to about 12-inch diameter, and diameters larger than 12 inch are usually welded by a different process. The plates are formed into tubular shape in plate bending rolls instead of through dies on a draw-bench. The tube in this form is then fed through a welding machine, where, instead of heating the whole tube the lapped edges only are heated bit by bit by the application of water-gas, or carbon hydrogen flame, followed by hammers or rollers, by which the welding is effected along the whole length of the seam.

When the use of mild steel became general, a great deal of attention was directed to finding a suitable method of producing tubes direct from solid bars, by which means of course, there would be no weld. These tubes became known as solid drawn or weldless tubes. A great deal of ingenuity was displayed, but the difficulties to be overcome were so great that it is only within the last few years, and after the expenditure of very large sums of money, that any of these processes proved a commercial success. By far the greater part of the weldless tubes made to-day are produced by what is known as the hot-rolled process. As a rule cold-drawn tubes are only produced for certain special purposes, the cost of production being very much greater. The first operation in the manufacture of hot-rolled weldless steel tubes starts upon a billet of round steel bar, cut to such dimensions as will give the required size and length of tube.

The solid billets are charged into a heating furnace where the highest temperature is conserved at the drawing out end, so that the billet in its progress through the furnace is assured of a uniform heat throughout. A number of methods have been employed for piercing the billet and rolling it after piercing into a tube. The process now generally adopted for piercing is either in a hydraulic press or through a piercing machine, where the revolving action of the rolls of this machine cause a displacement of the metal in the centre, while at the same time forcing the billet over the mandril. The pierced billet being still hot is rolled out into a tube, either through grooved rolls over a mandril or by means of a pilger or gap rolling mill. After the tube comes from the hot rolling mills, it goes into a pickling tank to remove scale. Following upon this operation, the tube is finally finished by receiving one or more cold passes through a die on the draw-bench. The effect of cold drawing hardens the steel, and after each cold pass the tube is annealed.

The processes of manufacture of wrought iron and steel tubes briefly described in this short article, viz., the welded and the weldless processes, together constitute the methods by which practically the entire requirements of the world are supplied.

The industry of tube-making has grown to enormous dimensions. There are large works in most European countries, and in Canada and the United States. Great Britain, the pioneer of the industry, is one of the largest producers.

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THE manufacture of lead is amongst the oldest of British industries, and within recent years it has developed into one of considerable magnitude and importance.

Among the chief uses to which lead is put is its conversion into white lead (hydrated carbonate), which, when ground with oil, forms a pigment of great value in itself, and is the most reliable base for practically all paints.

It is also largely used in glazing pottery and porcelain.

The method of manufacture chiefly adopted in this country is the old stack process, which, though slow, produces white lead of great covering capacity, density and durability.

Red Lead (sesquioxide) is manufactured on a large scale, and after mixing with oil, forms the most valuable pigment for protecting steel and ironwork; it is also an important ingredient in optical and other glasses, and during the war was in great demand for the electrical storage batteries used in submarines, &c.

Litharge (monoxide), an equally important oxide of lead, is largely used in the rubber, varnish and accumulator industries.

Metallic lead is in universal use in civilized countries in the form of sheet lead for roofing, &c., and pipes for water and gas; and owing to its great acid resisting power, pure lead is extensively utilized in plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid and other chemical products.

For chemical purposes the presence of slight impurities is sufficient to seriously reduce the life of the sheets and pipe, and ingenious methods have recently been introduced for freeing the lead from all traces of impurities.

Alloyed with tin, lead forms solder, and lead alloyed with antimony is used for shrapnel bullets, type metal, &c.

Lead also is largely used for covering electric cables.

In Nature, lead occurs chiefly as a sulphide ore, which, after being mined and dressed, is calcined for the removal of the sulphur, and the roasted ore is smelted — usually in water-jacketed blast furnaces—to the metallic state.

The metallic lead thus obtained frequently contains silver of considerable value and appreciable quantities of gold and other metals.

Before such lead can be manufactured, the silver and gold must be extracted and the other impurities removed.

Impurities such as copper, antimony, and arsenic are eliminated by liquation and calcination, and the precious metals are usually recovered by stirring zinc into the molten lead: zinc, being lighter than lead and having a greater affinity for gold and silver than lead possesses, on cooling carries the precious metals to the surface, so that they can be removed by skimming.

Lead ore is mined to a small extent in the North of England, Derbyshire, and Wales, but the chief lead-producing countries at the present time are America, Australia, Spain and Burma.

The world's production of lead exceeds a million tons per annum.

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SPELTER.

By the Editor of the "Metal Bulletin."

THE ores from which spelter is recovered are very widely distributed throughout the world, the main descriptions being sulphides, carbonates and silicates. Blende is a sulphide ore, Smithsonite a carbonate and Willemite a silicate. The highest grades of blende contain about 67% of zinc, but the commercial material ordinarily treated is of lower quality and invariably contains appreciable percentages of other metals, such as cadmium, lead, silver, iron and manganese. Smithsonite carries about 52% and Willemite about 60% of zinc. Very large quantities of zinc-bearing ores are obtained in the Broken Hill district of Australia, where there is an enormous deposit of blende, galena (lead ore), iron pyrites and other minerals, frequently so intimately mixed that the one cannot be distinguished from the other in mass. When the mines of this district were first developed, they were worked only for lead and silver, the zinc being disregarded. Great quantities of this rejected material accumulated, and processes were ultimately devised for recovering the zinc, or spelter, as it is more generally known, the pre-war treatment of this being mainly in Germany and Belgium. The United States has enormous zinc ore reserves, and these, during the war, were developed to such an extent, that that country became the leading producer of spelter.

The ores, when mined, contain a large proportion of waste material of one kind and another, so that the process of treatment is to separate the metallic particles as fully as possible from the other matter, to which end the ores are crushed, much use being made of water to carry away the undesirable waste. In the magnetic process of separation, which is necessary in the case of certain ores, the raw material is first calcined, or calcined and roasted before being crushed and treated, while yet another process for recovering the metallic values is that of flotation. In the last named, when the ore is crushed fine, oil and water are used to recover the metallic particles, the oil having a particular affinity for sulphide minerals.

After having been concentrated by the removal of impurities, the ores are calcined and roasted so that the sulphur may be driven off. This process, moreover, removes the moisture which is present in the raw ore to the extent of 5% or so. The smelting of a perfectly dry ore avoids loss of heat and ensures economy in manufacture at later stages. A large proportion of the zinc ores shipped from Italy, North Africa, Greece and Spain are calcined before shipment, as the reduction in weight involved saves freight charges. Having been calcined and roasted, the ores are smelted in crucibles in a furnace, the spelter being driven off in a vapour. This vapour condenses and becomes rough spelter, which, after being remelted in fire-clay pots, and the impurities which rise to the surface skimmed off, is the spelter of commerce. Much of the success in smelting depends upon the correct regulation of the temperature. Considerable progress has been made in the production of electrolytic zinc, particularly in Tasmania, the United States and Scandinavia, the metal obtained from this process being of a very high purity, 99·95% or more. The largest plant of the kind will ultimately be that at Risdon in Tasmania, which is working on Broken Hill concentrates, and is now making considerable regular shipments to Europe and the far East.

Spelter finds wide use in very many directions. In normal times possibly as much as one-half of the world's annual production is absorbed in the manufacture of galvanised sheets, and other galvanised goods, such as tubes, wire netting, sanitary ware, baths, buckets, and so on. Spelter, too, is a very important constituent in brass, and in normal times up to one-quarter of the total consumption of the metal may be accounted for in this direction. Another important outlet is in the manufacture of zinc sheets, for the construction of roofs and many articles in common domestic use, whilst further quantities are used up in the electrical trade, and also in the form of shavings for precipitating gold from cyanide solutions, and in the form of ingots for refining argentiferous lead. Another outlet is in making oxide of zinc or zinc white, for which there is a large market in the paint and colour trades.

The production of spelter in this country appears to date from about the middle of the 18th century, when works were erected near Bristol, which were carried on with various changes until 1880. Prior to the production of the metal here, spelter was obtained from abroad, small quantities coming in from China and other parts of the far East, which were imported under various names such as spiauter, tutaneg, and calaem, but the industry seems to have obtained a firmer footing on the Continent than here. To-day South Wales is the chief producing area in the United Kingdom, the first plant having been set up in Swansea in 1835.

The world's production of spelter is estimated as follows:—

	1918	1919	1920	1921	
Australasia	5,450	6,000	9,500	2,000	tons
Austria	—	4,000	—	—	,,
Belgium	6,000	15,600	77,000	43,000	,,
Canada	16,000	11,000	18,000	25,000	,,
France	12,000	18,000	20,000	24,000	,,
Germany	236,000	50,000	94,000	92,000	,,
Great Britain ..	50,000	30,000	22,000	6,000	,,
Japan	45,000	22,000	8,000	7,000	,,
Scandinavia	10,000	4,000	14,000	8,000	,,
Spain	16,000	2,000	6,000	4,000	,,
United States ..	446,000	420,000	410,000	176,000	,,
Other Countries.	20,000	20,000	15,000	30,000	,,
Total ..	862,450	602,600	694,000	437,000	,,

Tabulated below are the extreme prices paid here during the last twelve years for good ordinary brands of spelter, as given in *Quin's Metal Handbook and Statistics*:—

1910..	£21¼	and £24½	1916..	£44	and £110
1911..	22¼	,, 27¼	1917..	45½	,, 58
1912..	25	,, 27⅝	1918..	50	,, 56
1913..	20¼	,, 26¼	1919..	34¼	,, 59½
1914..	21¼	,, 40	1920..	22¼	,, 62½
1915..	28	,, 115	1921..	23¼	,, 28¼

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BRITISH GRANITE QUARRIES.

By H. J. GRACE.

GRANITE primarily consists of quartz and orthoclase, biotite, muscovite, hornblende, augite; and is holocrystalline. Other minerals entering into its composition are plagioclase felspar, oxides of iron, apatite, zircon, garnet, epidote, cordierite, sphene, topaz and tinstone; calcite, limonite, kaolin and chlorite being among the resultant products of decomposition. Commercially, the term "granites" covers products that evade the strictly correct geological definition, such as syenites, diorites, granophyres, gabbros, greenstones, and in some cases grits.

Aberdeen quarries yield a true and distinctive granite; Peterhead, Kemnay, Dalbeattie, Creetown and Ross of Mull being other deservedly renowned centres of the industry.

In England, Leicestershire, Cornwall, Cumberland and Westmoreland are rich in areas of supply; Warwickshire also possesses local sources. Wales has large areas extensively worked in Carnarvonshire. Ireland has a considerable supply in several districts, notably in Newry. The Channel Islands produce a large quantity of material, and the Isle of Man has an extensive area; but difficulties of transport hinder the development of the Manx industry.

The first step in the opening of any quarry is the removal of the top soil, or overburden, after which lifts or levels are excavated of varying depths. The accumulation of spring and surface water during the operation of sinking, and afterwards, necessitates almost continuous pumping where the quarries are worked in excavations or pits. The granite having been bored, the faces are divided into motions, averaging usually about 10 yards in width up to about 20 yards, with a set of men to each motion. Preparatory to blasting, holes are drilled into the rock by hand or by means of steam drilling machines, the customary depth being from 10 to 12 feet, the deepest about 20 feet, with a top diameter of 3½ to 4 inches. As a rule two to four charges are necessary, the first being so regulated as to be only sufficiently powerful to spring the rocks—that is, to loosen and open out their joints—the final stronger charge completing the work. Stones that remain unworkably large after the explosion are separately bored, charged with blasting powder, and reduced in size. Blocks intended for sundry specific purposes are roughly dressed below, prior to their removal to the surface for monumental, building, kerb or sett-making purposes and for the crushing or breaking mills. The carriage of the deposits to these mills is facilitated by tram-lines and effected by horse and mechanical power. In some instances the most up-to-date quarries have successfully adopted for this haulage an aerial power-worked cableway of extraordinarily ingenious design, the system being suggestively known as the Blondin. Steel skips carried along this cableway have each a loading capacity of 50 cwts. and upwards. With clock-like regularity these receptacles are lowered empty, hauled up full, run swiftly overhead to the crushers, into the hoppers of which their contents are deposited, and then return to their starting place, to be again lowered and refilled. In the crushing mills the stones pass through breakers into rollers, falling into elevators and then into screens, which sort out the different sizes; rejections, or tailings, being recrushed.

In the dressing of stones for setts, kerbs, etc., the first or preparatory stage is carried out on the floor of the quarry, where the blockmakers shape them into the rough form in which they reach the settmakers and kerbdressers above. These settmakers exercise a wonderfully accurate judgment in deciding at sight how each block will shape best and with least waste under their hands. Into this judged shape it is wrought by heavy hammers, lighter ones being substituted for the finishing touches. For kerbmaking much larger blocks are used, the dressers wielding a variety of tools. For certain purposes, such as "Durax" setts, a stone-splitting machine of Danish invention, in the working of which a movement of the foot controls the action of steam hammers, has proved serviceable. The bursting of big stones of a size otherwise unwieldy has also to be accomplished by hand. An expert, with a sharp heavy hammer, nicks the line of fracture in about the centre, then draws the great block by striking it smartly at one end. After a varying number of blows it severs at the line made by nicking. Stones still larger are divided by what is known as the plug and feather process; the largest of all are drilled and blasted when the former process would be ineffectual. A trade is carried on in block or unbroken granite for breaking by hand on roads and in workhouses.

The latest available returns are those for 1921, in which year the total production of igneous rocks in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and the Isle of Man (exclusive of that from quarries of less than 20 feet deep) was 5,740,014 tons (made up of 5 715.178 tons under the Quarries Act, 24,836 under the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, against 5,620,691 tons in 1920. Limestone (other than chalk) was produced to the extent of 7,335,862 tons (made up of 7,172,163 tons under the Quarries Act, 161,421 under the Metaliferous Mines Regulation Act, and 22,781 under the Coal Mines Act), against 11,227,817 in 1920.

The official returns for the same year accounted for 1,480 tons of manufactured and 206 tons of rough granite exported, and 47,804 tons of manufactured and 415,320 tons of rough imported.

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THE COAL TAR COLOUR INDUSTRY.

THE coal tar colour industry began with the discovery by the late Sir W. H. Perkin, in 1856, of a mauve colouring matter derived from coal tar. A works was started at Greenford Green, in Middlesex, for the manufacture of this colour, and the manufacture of other colours subsequently discovered was in due course undertaken. Scientifically and commercially, therefore, this important industry is of British origin. The industry continued to grow, but, for a number of causes, which cannot be adequately treated here, the development took place almost entirely in Germany, and during the two or three decades preceding the outbreak of the war the various important industries in this country which required dyestuffs were dependent on German sources of supply.

Some idea of the general importance of the industry may be gleaned from the following figures. In 1913 we imported £1,731,000 worth of dyestuffs from Germany and £146,000 from Switzerland, and it is generally assumed that dyestuffs to the value of about £100,000 were purchased by British consumers from British makers. These figures indicate a total British consumption of approximately £2,000,000, and the enormous preponderance of Germany will be recognised.

It is not, however, the actual value of the dyestuffs which makes the industry so important, as the much greater value of the outputs of industries dependent on synthetic dyestuffs, notably the great textile industries of this country.

It is impossible here to examine in detail the importance of dyestuffs to the various dye-consuming industries, and the example of the cotton industry must suffice. The amount paid by manufacturers of cotton goods in 1913 to dyers, for operations involving the use of dyestuffs, exceeded £9,000,000, or more than four times the value of the total consumption of dyes in the United Kingdom. This is value of work only, and not the value of the dyed and printed articles. These dyed and printed cotton goods are consumed all the world over, and the value of the exports of dyed goods in 1913 (excluding such articles as hosiery, lace, ribbons, etc.) exceeded £70,000,000. These exports were sent very largely to British and other ports in Asia, where an increasing market is to be anticipated. Taking the dye-consuming industries together, it has been estimated that the value of the goods made in the United Kingdom in a year, the manufacture of which involves the use of synthetic dyestuffs, exceeds £200,000,000.

The war has shown, however, that the synthetic dyestuffs industry has much more importance than that of a principal key industry, for it is now realised that it is intimately associated with questions of national defence. Our late enemies, in an attempt to recover the initiative lost at the battle of the Marne, introduced a new element into warfare in 1915 by the use of a poisonous gas on the northern part of the western front. The method achieved a very considerable amount of local success, and there is no doubt that had the Germans waited until they were able to use their new weapon on a larger scale they would have recaptured the initiative and the whole course of the war would have been changed. A new arm, however, had been successfully invented, and "chemical warfare" was added to the armouries of nations. The weapon developed as the war proceeded, and from the simple discharge of an elemental gas from cylinders placed actually in the trenches, there grew large numbers of complex substances, solid, liquid and gaseous, discharged in shells by the ordinary artillery or in special containers from special projectors. Every military requirement produced its special toxic substance and in the later stages of the war more than one half the projectiles fired were filled with chemical warfare products. This weapon, it is safe to say, will play a predominant and even decisive part in future conflicts.

The question arises: How could the Germans create and rapidly develop this new arm? The answer is because they possessed a fully developed dyestuff industry. The substances used in chemical warfare are intimately related, chemically, with those produced in peace times in a dyestuff factory. They are made from the same raw materials, in the same plant, by similar processes. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that the Germans were assisted, in coming to a conclusion to use toxic substances, by the fact that all the necessary plant and personnel existed in their great colour factories. The great bulk of all the toxic substances used by the Germans throughout the whole course of the war was produced in the dyestuff factories, and there was the most intimate association between the German General Staff and the managers of the factories, who were called in to advise on all matters affecting production for chemical warfare.

The Governments of the Allies, who were forced to adopt the use of toxic substances, found themselves in an extremely difficult position, for not one of them had the use of a dyestuff industry at all comparable with that of the Germans. It is true that Messrs. Levinstein Limited, in England, manufacturers of dyestuffs, rendered yeoman service, but the Allied forces were, on the whole, supplied from rapidly erected improvised plants. It is a great tribute to the energy of the Allies that they were able, in the course of so few years, to provide adequate supplies of chemical warfare substances for their armies in the field.

It is important to note that a large scale use of toxic substances in the opening stages of a campaign can have decisive results. It is not likely that any country will establish permanent chemical warfare arsenals, firstly because of the expense, and secondly because such a course is technically unsound. It is clear, therefore, that only a country with a fully developed dyestuff industry can conduct such large scale operations immediately after the outbreak of hostilities. Germany is the only country to-day in a position to wage chemical warfare on a really gigantic scale, and until Great Britain possesses a dyestuff industry commensurate with its needs, one of the greatest problems of national defence will remain unsolved. Every support must, therefore, be extended to the new British industry in order that it may be completely developed. Only then will the country be secure from economic aggression in time of peace and from military disaster in time of war.

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THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THERE is perhaps no industry that has suffered such serious disorganisation by reason of the War as the cotton industry. It was the fate of France and Belgium to have a considerable part of their cotton-spinning and manufacturing machinery within the zone of hostilities, and of Russia to have her cotton factories despoiled during the first outburst of Bolshevik fury, while England, for a time, experienced a great lack of the raw material through the activities of the German submarine. With the signing of the Armistice, England, with all her machinery intact, had the advantage of a short period of prosperity, but towards the close of 1920 the boom came to an end, largely owing to the campaign of slump which originated in America and upset confidence throughout the world, and from that time until now the trade has gone through a period of unexampled depression. If the advice of experts who had made a study of world conditions had been taken, we should not have had the enormous rise in the cost of the raw material, and the rapid reaction might have been considerably modified.

Conditions everywhere have been bad, but England, owing to being the universal provider and chief exporter of cotton goods, has suffered from the effects of the world's poverty more than any other country. Fully eighty per cent. of her cotton goods goes overseas, and therefore she is faced with far greater risks than other countries whose exportable surplus of these goods over home requirements is insignificant. Her greatest customers, India and China, have particularly suffered. India, which is Lancashire's largest customer, was hit even worse than China. She had the misfortune to buy largely at the very top of the boom, and delivery of the goods coincided with the great slump which followed the period of reckless dealing. In addition, she had in 1920 a very poor monsoon, which meant that her buying power was reduced at the time the goods she wanted were highest in price. The result was that trade came almost to a standstill, and up-country merchants in India defaulted in a most shameless way. Merchants at the ports, in turn, sought to have the prices of the goods they had bought reduced by as much as fifty per cent., but Lancashire, caught in the vortex herself, was unable to comply, although she offered very substantial abatements.

Consequently, for the best part of two years India has been engaged in the difficult process of liquidating high-priced stocks, and Lancashire, perforce, has had to wait, although cognisant of the fact that the people of India were wanting her products more keenly than ever. In all kinds of ways production costs have been reduced in order to bring prices within the reach of purchasers in the Far East; but despite this, and the fact that there have been two good monsoons since the slump began, buyers have bought cautiously, and such purchasing as we have seen has been at the disadvantage of spinners and manufacturers, who have been obliged to realise their stocks at under cost price to satisfy bankers' requirements.

Indeed, so persistently has the merchant exploited the weak sellers, that Sir Charles Macara, the President of the International Cotton Federation, from 1904 to 1915, who has used his extensive experience by carrying on a large propaganda work through the press of the world, exerted himself to regulate supplies to demand, and so prevent the selling of both yarn and cloth under cost of production. Only in this way, it was believed, would buyers be induced to pay reasonable prices and place orders with freedom. There seems little doubt that both India and China, as the result of good harvests, can pay what is now being asked for cotton goods, and as stocks have now been largely cleared, it is believed that the trade will, before long, be restored to something of its old vigour and prestige.

It is some satisfaction to know that when trade does revive, it is to England that the world will have to turn for the replenishment of its stocks. Great Britain has close upon 60,000,000 spindles out of a world total of 154,000,000, but other countries are mainly engaged in supplying their own requirements, while Great Britain has over three-quarters of her production for export.

Much is made from time to time of the possibility of England being ousted from her command of the cotton markets of the world, and we cannot do better than quote Sir Charles Macara's comments on the International Cotton Federation's statistics published last September. He said :—

> "These statistics show that India, China and Japan have in round figures only 12,000,000 cotton spindles for their combined population of 800,000,000. That number of spindles is needed to supply the requirements of Great Britain and Ireland, which have a population of under 50,000,000. The installation of the spindles in India, China and Japan has cost these countries double what they would have cost to erect in England, and this machinery is mostly employed in making coarse goods which are not catered for in England. In addition to this it has to be remembered that it has taken nearly 100 years for these far Eastern countries to attain their present spindleage. With such information as this, which has been available for many years, it is surprising that any intelligent person should consider these Eastern countries serious competitors to Lancashire, more especially at a time when, owing to the War, the textile machinists are so much in arrears of the world's requirements and the cost of machinery is so excessive as to be almost prohibitive."

The products of such countries as India, China and Japan can hardly be said to come into competition with English goods, which, as the years have gone by, have become finer and finer in quality until at the present time they are not approached by those of any country in the world.

Those who do not understand this matter of fine spinning are often led astray when comparing the amount of cotton used by one country and another. The finer the spinning, the less is the weight of cotton used, a fact which pessimists who see foreign countries increasing rapidly their takings of raw material are apt to overlook.

England, indeed, has no cause to fear her foreign competitors. What will be her concern in years to come will be the source of her supplies of raw cotton. At present the boll weevil is making frightful inroads into the American crops, and England, unfortunately, is not bestirring herself as she ought to make good the inevitable deficiency within the Empire.

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VELVET AND CORDUROY INDUSTRY.

VELVET, one of the most ancient fabrics of history, was produced by the Chinese—probably made from cotton—at a remote date before the Christian era.

Velvet making, with other textile arts, slowly crossed the then more civilised continent of Asia, and the spacious times of the great Crusades brought textile arts into touch with the undeveloped western world. Persia, too, had her share in this evolution, and the influence of Persian design on figured and woven velvet is traceable in the productions of those European countries which succeeded to these arts in the western movement of civilisation.

It is interesting to trace its evolution from the East, through maritime Venice, Genoa, France, Flanders, and the Spanish Netherlands to Lancashire and Manchester, but the space of this article does not permit more than a brief mention of these stages.

Fustian may be considered the parent of the modern cotton velvet and its family connections. Its name was probably of Egyptian derivation, and in England of the Middle Ages it was the wear of the serving-man, whilst people of quality wore velvet. Probably what we now know as fustian was then made from the coarse wool of the country, and is known to have been combined with linen warps from Ireland. By 1641, Manchester had a reputation for its fustians which were then actually made from Cyprus and Smyrna cotton, and it is chronicled that the city had a considerable export of these goods to the Continent and America.

From this parent fabric were velvet and corduroy evolved, and fustian remains the family name covering all classes of cotton pile fabrics, velvets, velveteens, cords, moleskins, beaverteens, imperials, diagonals, &c.

Many highly-specialised processes are necessary to convert the raw material into the beautiful finished article as seen in Regent Street or the Champs Elysées. The grey material is woven mainly in Oldham, Preston, Bolton, and East Lancashire, and subsequently focussed in Manchester, where the merchant arranges the various operations contributing to the successful production of the finished velvet or corduroy.

Nothing but the best material will produce the good grades—fine Egyptian yarns for strength in the warp, and soft, silky American of long staple for the weft—suitably spun to give the velvet touch. Of the numerous operations none is more intricate and important than that of cutting the pile. After preparatory stiffening and limeing this operation, calling for much manual dexterity, consists in opening up the fine longitudinal tunnels, or "races," into which the cloth is woven, by means of a fine steel knife, sheathed in a long, finely-pointed guide which opens up the race, enabling the sharp edge of the knife to sever the top of the tunnel, leaving the walls, as it were, of tufts of pile standing. These tufts form the velvet.

Indifferent weaving, or poor material in the shape of low-grade cotton, would result in imperfections which would deflect the knife and damage would result.

A considerable development of machine cutting has taken place during this century. Many inventors in the last century have attacked the problem of cutting the velvet pile by machinery, but few of the many ingenious schemes have materialised. However, in recent times one or two very effective cutting machines have been introduced, and whilst the bulk of the work is still done by hand, it is evident the well-designed machine has a great future before it. Cords have been cut by machinery for a long time, but the bulk of the velvet cutting is still carried on by hand. Once a domestic industry, the stress of competition has evolved an organisation dealing with large scale production and output of good character.

The pile is next manipulated by brushes, shorn, singed, and made of smooth surface for dyeing. Careful workmanship is required in all these operations, and the fast dye is a necessary accompaniment of good quality velvet. After dyeing a beautiful finish is applied to the fabric, giving it a high degree of lustre, and the richness and lustre keeps its pride of place.

Standardisation, however desirable, conflicts with the varied requirements of customers from the Arctic Circle to the Equator, as, though the home trade consumes freely, probably 80 per cent. of the velvet production goes to overseas markets.

Plain dyed velvets are supplemented by beautiful styles of printed, figured, striped and brocaded velvets, and acid printing and shot effects are tastefully produced. Velvet supplies such diverse uses as ribbons and trimmings, elegant footwear and juvenile clothing, whilst corduroy clothes the rising generation.

Corduroy may briefly be described as velvet made with coarser, cheaper yarns, in stripes or ribs of almost infinite variety—from the thick-sett to the cable cord. A well-proved article of great utility, it gives endless wear and satisfaction to its world-wide users—rural Britain, the navvy and the iron-worker find nothing to equal it; the constructional gangs of North America, clothed in corduroy, have built the American railroad system; South African farmers, Australian stockmen, French and Continental peasantry—all these workers testify to the excellence of corduroy fabrics. The British and Allied War Departments discovered during the war what an unequalled material for hard wear was furnished in good quality corduroy. Furniture manufacturers and upholsterers have found the scope corduroy gives them in its beautiful colourings and high-class designs for house adornment.

Unfortunately at present the economic chaos on the Continent of Europe is having an adverse effect on the velvet and corduroy industry. When Europe settles down and begins to work hard and produce steadily, the demand for the various products comprising this article will spring up again, and the depreciated exchanges may again permit of making business more stable in the outlets which velvet and corduroy normally seek. German competition is beginning to be felt once more. First-class dyes must be used in the production of velvet, and no fiscal policy tending to increase the cost of these, or diminish their efficiency, can be looked upon with favour by the manufacturers of these articles.

In the past, the Manchester manufacturer has not been much inclined to co-operate, but in the future a different attitude may be necessary. Attention must be given to research work, and it is probable that in the near future the advantages of co-operation will become more evident than in the past. This will help the Manchester manufacturer to place more effectively before the world the excellent qualities of the various cotton pile fabrics so well produced in that busy city.

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THE BRITISH GLUE INDUSTRY.

WITH the passing of War and the world-wide upheavals it created, came the problem of restoring to the normal international trade and commercial relations, shattered almost irretrievably by years of universal conflict.

Great Britain, the "nation of shopkeepers," accustomed in times of fair trade and prosperity to rely upon other countries for the absorption of her excess manufactures, found herself at the outbreak of hostilities obliged, by reason of the unprecedented volume of material and goods urgently required for war purposes, and the shutting off of other supply sources, to increase her own production to an enormous degree.

All over the kingdom new manufactures and factories, often staffed and controlled by workers of but limited experience, came rapidly into being. With the extension of armies and an ever-lengthening battle line, came the vital need, in almost every conceivable manufacture, for swift and daily increasing production.

Under such conditions, harassed by dearth of proper material, shortage of labour, and the hasty recruiting of untrained employees, it is hardly a matter for wonder that in many cases the high standard previously set for British manufactures suffered a set-back and that production obtained a temporary test of speed rather than one of quality.

Gradually, however, the war taught, to user and maker alike, the need for better and more efficient methods. Linking forces with trade experts, co-operating in test and research, came the scientist to advise and assist in speeding up and improving British production.

In no trade more than in the British industry of Glue-making has research and the widening of expert knowledge played a greater part. Handed down from generation to generation and restricted in progress by the peculiar demands of consumers, methods of glue manufacture, old-fashioned alike in the means and machinery utilised, left much to be desired. Progress under such handicaps was necessarily slow, but with the enlisting of modern methods, coupled with sound knowledge of materials and standards of quality, came a rapid and most desirable development.

Glue manufacturers realised increasingly the requirements of consumers, and commenced to cater specially for individual trades, and to manufacture, by specified processes from carefully selected raw material, particular brands of glue for particular trades.

Commercial glues and gelatines are, at the best, elusive substances. Simple tests for purity are unreliable, inasmuch that those believed in by one set of users or makers as comprehensive and indicative of certain definite properties are regarded as inadequate or untrustworthy by others. In addition, the uses of glues and gelatines are so divergent that tests or analyses suitable for one will be useless as an indication of the value of material for another.

For example, the tendency to foam when glue is employed in mechanical spreaders is very undesirable, and the foam test is of considerable value, but, conversely, if the glue is to be applied by hand, the test is of little utility or significance.

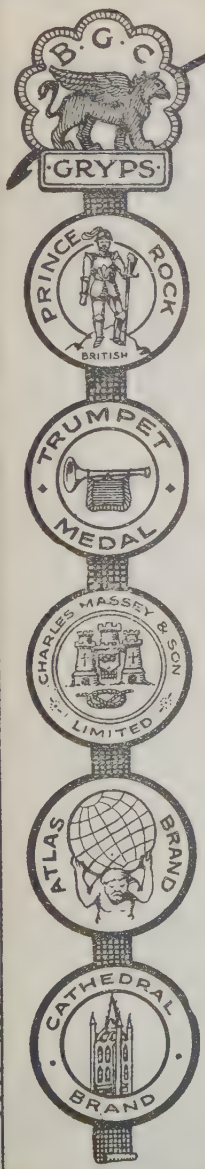
Again, when glue is used on paper as a size or on wall-paper as a binder for the clay-filler, an excess of grease has the disadvantage of forming minute drops, which spot and disfigure the finished paper. When used as an admixture with certain dyes, the presence of acid or alkaline must be avoided, as the dye would be affected to its disadvantage. Special and very precise tests are therefore very essential for glues designed to fill particular needs.

Gelatines for use in the manufacture of photographic films or printing rollers must have an exceptionally high jelly strength. When used for food or medicinal purposes, it must be free from harmful impurities. Such a recital of the diverse qualities required for different processes might be extended indefinitely.

In Great Britain, largely as a direct result of the increased study and knowledge of the product by users, the manufacture of high-grade glues and gelatines has progressed enormously. Scientifically and technically the industry has equipped itself and increased its resources to an extent undreamed of a decade ago.

In this connection it is interesting to note the progress and development of British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd., an amalgamation created with the object of combining under one head and organisation the resources, experience and peculiar facilities of ten of the principal glue firms in the kingdom.

Possessing individually particular knowledge of particular trades, coupled with deservedly wide reputations for quality of productions, the firms comprising British Glues and Chemicals, Ltd., are united in research and manufacture, with the aim and object of creating and maintaining for the United Kingdom a reputation for glue production lasting, sure, and second to none.



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BRITISH COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC SERVICE MOTOR VEHICLES.

FOR some time past the general depression in trade and the consequent inability of traders to purchase new plant has detrimentally affected the demand for commercial motor vehicles. From the standpoint of the manufacturer, another serious factor has been the flooding of the markets by surplus Government vehicles, which, though speculative investments by reason of their past history, have often attracted buyers because they were offered at absurdly low prices. Meanwhile the new products of the manufacturing industry, while offered at strictly reasonable prices, having regard to current costs and to the quality of the vehicles supplied, have found only a limited market in a trading community compelled by the force of circumstances to cut down every expenditure to a minimum. The trader knows that his ultimate interests are best served by the purchase of vehicles of good quality, capable of giving economical service for a long period. Nevertheless, when there is a marked shortage of ready money, he may find himself compelled to adopt temporarily the inherently faulty principle of buying the cheapest possible article, regardless of its inferior quality. From the point of view of its permanent reputation, the British industry would have been wrong to have lowered its quality to meet the demand for cheaper goods occasioned by the slump, but for the time being the fact that it has refused to do so has rendered its difficulties all the more acute. The industry is also largely dependent on the development of its oversea markets, the demand in which has of late been reduced, not only by the general depression, but also by the artificial inequality of competition caused by the abnormal state of foreign exchanges.

The most satisfactory developments during the past year have been in respect of motor coach services. The demand for these was immensely stimulated in 1921 by reason of the exceptional summer season and the difficulties which the railways were experiencing in maintaining their services on account of the stoppage of work in the coal mines. These factors, together, led to the establishment of a large number of regular coach services operating between industrial and residential centres and various holiday and seaside resorts. In 1921 the provision of motor coach services proved a very profitable business, and this occasioned a demand for additional vehicles for the 1922 season. The tendency has been somewhat in the direction of the employment of rather smaller vehicles than have hitherto predominated, the main reason being that motor coaches of big capacity have proved in some respects unsuitable for the conduct of country services, and their presence on other than main roads has led to complaints on the part of the authorities responsible for road maintenance. Consequently the possibility of restrictions in respect of size and weight being presently applied has tended to make the motor coach proprietors look ahead and purchase machines to which, in these respects, no reasonable objection can be taken.

Turning to the general question of the use of commercial and public service motors, it should be remarked that from the earliest stages up to the present day the movement in favour of this form of transport has been more widely and more intelligently developed in Great Britain than in any other country. This resulted partly from the fact that the British Isles are densely populated and contain important industrial areas, the needs of which are such as to encourage the development of means of direct haulage for a great variety of loads over comparatively short distances. Transport by railway is at a disadvantage unless distances are considerable, and a wide field has therefore existed in Great Britain for the heavier types of commercial vehicle. Then, again the population of British cities tends to straggle out into suburbs and rural areas. The big retail shops therefore, find it desirable to organise direct deliveries over a radius quite impossible to horsed vehicles. Thus the lighter type of commercial vehicle has found a ready market, and an ample opportunity of proving its efficiency and eradicating its faults as a consequence of practical experience. In a densely populated country, commercial motor vehicles become rapidly familiar to everyone, and the consequence is that the versatility which they undoubtedly possess is the more promptly appreciated. Comparatively recently the dislocation of railway facilities, occasioned first by the railway strike and then by the national stoppage of work in the coal mines, gave the motor opportunities of showing its power of actually replacing, and not merely supplementing, the services of the railway.

From all these considerations it follows that the British industry is well experienced in the production of goods-carrying vehicles of a great variety of types, dealing with loads which vary from 5 cwts. up to 5 tons or more. It has also brought the motor omnibus and its kindred vehicles, the motor charabanc and coach, up to a high state of perfection. London, with its narrow streets and congested central area, has afforded an ideal testing-ground for the motor omnibus, which it employs in far larger numbers than any other city in the world. In this respect the capital has provided an object lesson which has been appreciated by many other municipalities, so that, in the sphere of passenger carrying, as in the sphere of goods carrying, the British manufacturer has had the advantage of being able to watch and learn from a peculiarly extensive practical road test of his machines. Reference has been made to the adaptability of the commercial motor vehicle. This is illustrated by the success which has attended the construction in British factories of a great variety of special municipal vehicles, motor fire-engines and escapes, ambulances, tower wagons, motor rollers and mowers, and tractors for use on the road and on the land.

The size of London has been an important factor in the development of commercial motor traffic throughout the country, for reasons indicated in a preceding paragraph. London has in particular set a valuable example in the matter of the general adoption of motor omnibus services. The London motor omnibus has to conform to statutory requirements as to weight and dimensions. In the early days it was believed that these requirements did not permit the use of vehicles capable of accommodating more than thirty-four passengers. After the war, however, a type, not exceeding the prescribed weight or dimensions, was devised to carry forty-six people, and even this has now been superseded by a more recent type having accommodation for no less than fifty-four passengers.

Now London has a fleet of fully 3,000 motor omnibuses providing services over 1,500 miles of road, covering an aggregate mileage of over a hundred million car miles in the year, and conveying a total of more than a thousand million passengers.

In other centres, the demand for motor omnibuses has been to some degree stimulated by the fact that tramway systems have been permitted to fall more or less into a state of disrepair. To bring them again to the proper standard would involve an immense capital outlay which municipalities are not prepared to face. The alternatives have been either the replacing of the tram services by the motor omnibus or else the compromise of using trackless trolley cars taking their current from overhead tramway gear, but no longer necessitating the maintenance of tramway tracks. Now that experienced motor manufacturers are interesting themselves seriously in the production of trackless trolley cars, the development of this class of traction, which has hitherto been slow and uncertain, is likely to proceed more rapidly.

In conclusion, mention should perhaps also be made of the varied requirements of municipalities in respect of such services as street cleaning and watering, refuse carting, &c. In this field motor manufacturers have showed great enterprise in producing specialised vehicles capable of fulfilling a great variety of functions and realising on behalf of the ratepayers considerable economies, particularly in respect of the labour charges involved in doing various classes of essential public work.

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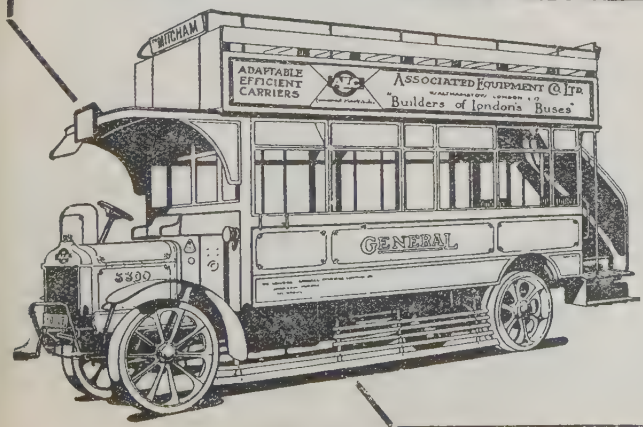

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PNEUMATIC TYRES.

By F. LIONEL RAPSON.

Tyre Manufacturer to H.M. The King and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

THE tyre which made motoring possible was originally invented by Robert William Thompson in 1845. He was undoubtedly the first and real inventor of what was known as the "air-filled tyre." The real object of his invention was to absorb road shocks, so that instead of the wheel of a vehicle having to ride or surmount, say, a stone, this would be "swallowed" by the tyre and little or no vibration would be transmitted to the vehicle itself.

Thompson actually used words to this effect in his original patent application, and to-day we tyre manufacturers merely repeat his words. The fact that Dunlop re-invented the pneumatic tyre years after Thompson and, by the help of Mr. Du Cros, eventually started what is now a huge organisation, deserves the highest praise, but is no reason why the *real* inventor should be robbed of his rights.

The tyre which made motoring possible has also proved the bugbear of motoring. To-day one can start off for, say, a thousand miles' tour and feel fairly confident of every part of the car standing up to its work with the exception of the tyres. That is why spares are carried. A nail, a broken bottle, a sharp flint, a projecting tram-line point, any of these things are liable to completely destroy a brand new tyre. There are, of course, various makes of tyres on the market which are so constructed that a nail can pass in one side and out of the other without causing any damage, but a huge gash from a broken bottle or tram-line point will finish any make, whether it be unpuncturable or not. With the exception of these things, there is no doubt that the pneumatic tyre of to-day is at least twice as good as it was before the War. No better proof of this can be given than by referring to an official R.A.C. test of tyres which was held at Brooklands Track, where a Racing Lanchester was driven 500 miles in eight hours on tyres that had previously covered 10,000 miles on the road without the slightest trouble of any description being experienced. Prior to this performance 5,000 miles was the greatest distance ever officially run under R.A.C. observation.

To be able to drive for eight hours at over 60 miles per hour on tyres that had previously been subjected to a 10,000 mile R.A.C. gruelling would have been considered utterly impossible twelve months ago, and this will give some idea of the tremendous advance which has taken place in that brief period. Hitherto the fabric or canvas tyre has given an average mileage of 2,500. The cord tyre of to-day averages double that mileage, and there are makes on the market which can be relied on to give treble the mileage.

In non-technical language the sole reason why the cord tyre has been adopted by every progressive tyre manufacturer throughout the World, and fabric tyre-making plant scrapped to the extent of millions of pounds, is to eliminate "heat" which is set up in canvas tyres by internal friction. When a tyre is first built up great care is taken to insulate one ply of canvas or cord from the next by means of a thin sheet of rubber. This sheet of rubber also binds the two together, as it is absolutely essential that there should be no separation between plies or between the outer ply and the tread and wall rubber. It must form one flexible mass. Up to this point the preparation and building of both cord and fabric tyres are substantially similar, but the great difference exists between the two materials themselves. One, the canvas, is woven or interlaced. By this is meant that there is a weft and warp which, when the tyre is flexing, tend to saw one against the other. This sawing action is almost entirely eliminated in the cord type of tyre owing to the cords not being woven or interlaced, but all facing one direction and being joined by a single thread of cotton at intervals, just sufficient to hold them together.

There is no need to go into the intricate details of manufacture, but it is necessary to point out that the final process in tyre-making is to "cook" it. It will be understood that, when the tyre is first built up, the rubber, whilst having passed through certain chemical processes, is still "raw." It is therefore necessary to fix the raw tyre into steel moulds and vulcanise it before it assumes its correct shape and the rubber is suitable for road work, just as a fancy cake must be shaped in a moulded dish and passed through the oven before the shapeless lump of uneatable dough is fit for use. Just as a cake can be undercooked, or overcooked, so can a tyre. It is absolutely essential that the period of vulcanisation, or "cooking," should be timed to a minute. If undercured or "undercooked," the rubber is too soft for road use. If overcured, it has no resilience and will crack and perish very early in life. This illustrates the weakness of the fabric tyre. Having already referred to the sawing action which takes place between the weft and warp and the heat generated by same, it will readily be seen that at high speeds this heat becomes sufficient to carry on the work of vulcanisation. Whilst not sufficient to materially affect the outer wall rubber or tread, it does seriously affect the rubber which is forced into the canvas itself, also the thin sheet which separates one ply from another. The result is that this rubber becomes overcured, turns into a semi-vulcanite and, as the flexing continues, eventually powders. Whilst not "cutting" to the extent of emery powder, this vulcanite powder is sufficiently sharp to help the canvas in its work of chafing, for now that the sheet of insulating rubber has powdered away, one ply is actually rubbing against the next. From the moment that this commences it is only a question of time before the inevitable burst occurs. It will thus be seen that, as there is no weft and warp in the cord tyre to set up this internal friction, the rubber between the strands, plus the insulating sheet of rubber between the plies, remain as rubber during the tyre's life, and experience proves that, providing good materials are used, and the tyre builder is made to do his work thoroughly by a conscientious employer, *who wants his tyres to give* 10,000 *miles running*, it is a comparatively simple matter to build a trouble-free tyre, in which the risk of burst and puncture is comparatively remote. Even the super-tyre, however, is not immune from being ruined by a broken bottle or tram-line point, and as long as this risk remains, it will be necessary to carry spares.

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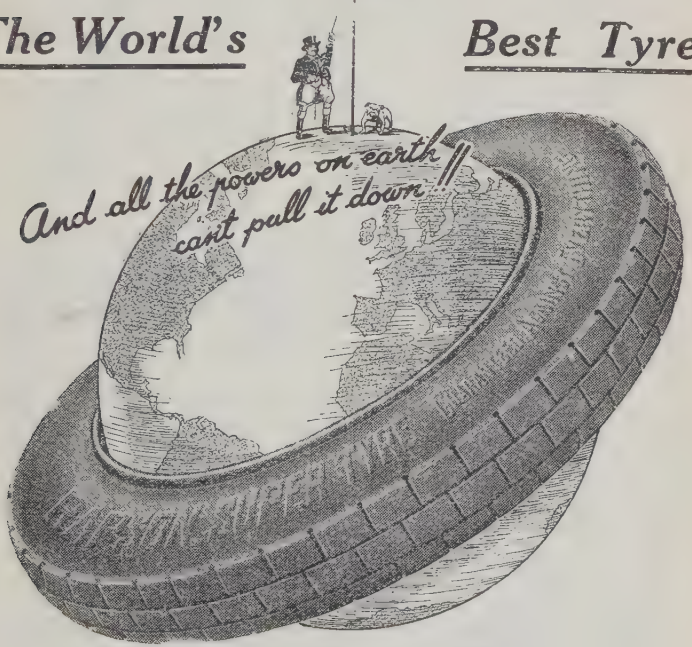

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WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1923.

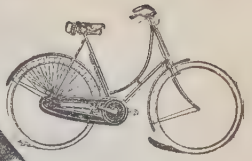
CYCLES AND MOTOR-CYCLES.

By F. T. BIDLAKE.

FIGURES cannot be found on which to base an accurate comparison between the number of cyclists and motor-cyclists in this country, for although it is known from the registration records that there are nearly 400,000 British motor-cyclists, there is no registration of cyclists, and the guessing at their numbers ranges from four to ten millions, and it is quite hopeless to arrive at a definite arithmetical estimate. One thing is certain, that the cycle is increasingly popular. Cycling has become firmly established, not only as a time-saving device, and an ever-ready method of utilitarian travel, or as ancillary to other games, but it is progressively in favour as a pastime, a recreation, and a sport of a most fascinating type. There are to-day more people riding farther and faster in the great cycle competitions, and more and more who take to the wheel as a pleasurable, easy and healthful recreation whenever spare time or a holiday presents the opportunity for the personal enjoyment of active road riding. It is, moreover, becoming more generally recognised that the possibilities in cycling are of a very wide range. By the choice of a suitable machine cycling may be made available for anybody, however limited their powers. Cycling may be the medium of the most complete athletic exercise, in which a fit man may put forth all his strength, or it may be adapted to the feeblest efforts of a weakling. It even confers mobility on the crippled, and there is no limit to the adaptation of the cycle to the infinite variety of aim, or of capacity, of the self-propelling human unit. In this connection the suiting of a cycle to the rider is very largely a question of choosing a correct gear, and for the non-racing man there is no doubt that the use of variable gear, and the fitting of a free wheel, widens the value of the cycle enormously. The free wheel lets a rider drift at ease down slopes at a speed which he could not conveniently pedal, and the variable gear gives him a way of most suitably applying his power to the very variable resistances to be overcome when the course is not all level, and the wind and weather not always favourable.

The ordinary cycle of to-day is becoming standardized, and the standards set by the chief manufacturers in Nottingham, Coventry, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton have established a world-wide fame for English bicycles. Although it is true that cheap German stuff captures the cut-price market in countries like Holland and Sweden, and it is also true that a high tariff bars British bicycles from the United States, and France also finds it suits her policy to combat the introduction of foreign cycles into her dependencies and her home territory, yet the English names have by far the highest reputation. When the superficially imitative Japanese made a bid for the export trade they reproduced the sound of a British name, as well as the appearance of a British machine, and put forth a Ralli, which, though it sounded familiar to the ear, certainly did not reproduce the wearing or the lasting qualities of its prototype. Export business in cycles during the past year, after being exceedingly flat, began to show signs of revival, as the stocks abroad began at last to become absorbed, and there are brighter prospects for the immediate future, for there is a world-wide movement in the direction of making new and better roads, and there are special signs of increasing possibilities in the Argentine Republic, in Brazil, and a far view can even be taken of ultimate developments of road travel in Mexico, while in Morocco road development has greatly increased the demand for cycles, and in South Africa there is a growing field, and in almost every colony there is road improvement going on, and an increase of cycling necessarily follows, and the British bicycle only needs pushing to prove itself the best.

Cycling, obviously, has its limits, and the man who is prepared to buy power instead of personally produce it is capable of speeds and mileages on a motor-cycle that are indeed remarkable. A medium capacity single motor-bicycle has averaged 60 miles per hour for 24 hours, and also motor-cycles have shown their astounding ability to surmount freak hills and travel on apparently unrideable surfaces as well as reach tremendous speeds on first-class roads. In the motor-cycle industry the current tendency is to favour the single motor-cycle of 350 to 500 c.c. capacity, and the motor-cycle with side-car attached, of 750 to 1,000 c.c. There has not been any sign of the small car cutting down the popularity of the motor-cycle and side-car. This type has increased much more than the solo motor-cycle. It has gained at the expense of the single machine, and the small four-wheeled car, although increasingly attractive, is drawing from the class who would otherwise have had a larger car, and is not ousting the passenger-cycle combination. Lightweight motor-cycles are developing in a way that brings them up to the requirements of riders of moderate ambition, when used on reasonably good roads. The endeavour to provide a motor attachment to an ordinary cycle recurs, and offers a compromise, but the cross-bred machine is not very much in favour. It is better to be a cyclist or a motor-cyclist, out and out, and not try to mix the two ideals. Even a lightweight small-power motor-cycle should be capable of doing all the work, and there is no auxiliary motor yet devised for a cyclist to use only when in difficult places. In the motor-cycle industry the position as to imports is quite at variance with that in the cycle trade. The cycle trade many years ago overcame the American invasion and there are no American cycles imported now, nor have there been for more than a decade. There is, however, a very considerable number of American motor-cycles in this country, although it is quite likely that the history of the cycle trade will repeat itself, for there is no evidence of striking superiority in the imported motor-cycles, and they established themselves chiefly at a time when our production was at a standstill. The English makes have held their own in the numerous competitions so largely supported by trade interests, and both at home and in the world-markets there are indications that the British motor-cycle, like the British cycle, need fear no rival.



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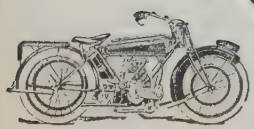

LEATHER INDUSTRY.

By Dr. J. GORDON PARKER,
Principal of the Leathersellers' Company's Technical College.

THE Leather Trade is in magnitude one of the most important of Great Britain's staple industries, and at the same time the manufacture of leather is one of the most ancient crafts.

The origin of tanning is lost in antiquity, but specimens of leather exist in our museums which were taken from the tombs of the Pharaohs, showing that good leather was manufactured, and even excellently dyed and finished, some four thousand years B.C. Probably no important industry has undergone so little change in the essential principles as the "craft" of leather manufacture or ancient art of tanning. Even in this twentieth century the general outline of tanning is almost identical with that used by our forefathers before the Christian era, in that the basis is the hide or skin, and the tannin ingredient is still obtained from the barks and fruits of trees as of old.

The changes that have taken place in the processes of leather manufacture during the last three decades are not due to any change in the general principles underlying the tanning process, but are due to the discovery of new sources of supply of vegetable tanning materials, many of which grow freely in different parts of the British Empire.

Among the most important of these Empire products are Myrabolams and Dividivi from India and Wattle Bark from Australia and South Africa. Quebracho from the Argentine, Valonia, the acorn cup of the Turkish oak, from Asia and Shumac from Sicily, now play an important part in British leather manufacture.

During the latter part of the last century large factories were erected in close proximity to the forests in France and Austria-Hungary and latterly in America. Vast supplies of oakwood and chestnut wood are dealt with and after aqueous extraction of the tannin principles are converted into concentrated liquors, or solid extract ready for direct use in the tanyards.

The introduction of these extracts and Colonial materials had a marked effect upon the tanning process, reducing the period of time of tannage and effecting a production of leather of equal or even better quality at a lower cost than previously obtained.

Scientists have investigated not only the tanning properties of these new raw materials, and the chemistry of their composition but the principles underlying the tanning processes themselves are now more thoroughly understood with the result that the manufacture of leather is now carried out more scientifically than was previously possible.

Leather manufacturers now understand the peculiar characteristics of each individual material, and as the entire art of tanning high grade leather depends on a knowledge of how to blend the available materials together, and at what stage in the process each should be used in order to get the best results for the various purposes for which the leather produced is to be employed, the tanning process may be said to be more perfectly carried out than was previously possible.

The tanneries in Great Britain are converting over one hundred and fifty thousand hides per week into leather for sole, harness and belting purposes of which number only approximately fifty thousand are obtained from native cattle in this country.

In the light leather industry, excepting for our own supply of our own sheep and calf skins, some millions of skins have to be imported for the manufacture of upper leather for boots, and fancy leather for upholstery, bookbinding pocket-books and other similar articles.

Immediately after the armistice enormous stocks of hides and skins existed in the various markets of the World, and temporarily prices fell below pre-war values. With the increased cost of collection freight and labour charges and the low prices ruling, the collector in many cases was unable to obtain a price for the goods that was sufficient to pay these charges, and in consequence, thousands of hides and skins have been and are being wasted.

In spite of this the present price of raw material is above the pre-war standard and until considerable reductions take place in cost of labour and transport, the condition is likely to continue, and leather will not come back to its pre-war price.

GLOVE LEATHER.—The glove manufacturers of Great Britain have had a reputation for the production of high-class glove leather of the heavier grade, suitable for the manufacture of men's gloves—this product being made from Cape sheepskins.

In the manufacture of lighter fancy gloving leathers, the manufacturers of this country had not, up to the commencement of the war, been able to compete with Continental importing houses for these more artistic productions. Great headway has to be reported in this branch of the industry. The production of fancy leather for ladies' gloves, both in glace and suede finishes, has made very considerable headway, and these products now compare favourably with the best quality imported leather, and in many cases show considerable improvement.

White "washable" glove leather is a British production which has created a great demand, owing to its property of being washable, which operation can be carried out many times; gloves made from this leather thus being economical in wear.

LEATHER FOR ARTICLES OF WEAR.—During the last year leather has been more generally adopted as an article of personal attire. A large number of ladies' hats are now being made of suede leathers, and this and other leathers are also being employed to a very considerable extent as trimmings for ladies' dresses. One of the most recent innovations has been the manufacture of ladies' jumpers. It would appear that this material dyed in tasteful shades of colour is likely to become fashionable.

LIGHT AND FANCY LEATHER.—The manufacture of leather from the skins of sheep, goat, calf and seal, as used in the fancy leather goods trade, has long been a specialised branch of the leather industry in which Great Britain excels. The tannage of these goods is, in the main, confined to the use of shumac, a tanning material imported from Sicily. This tanning agent is particularly suitable because of its light colour, thereby enabling light and fancy shades to be dyed on the tanned leather, and because of its wearing properties. The British dyer has a reputation for the production of leather which has been coloured in "art" or fashionable shades, and now that British dyes are available in increasing quantities, the trade is rapidly recovering from the set-back which it had during the war period caused by the patriotism of the fancy leather manufacturers employing their energies in the production of boot and equipment leather required by our own and allied armies.

CHROME TANNING.—In 1881 the first patent was taken out for the production of mineral tanned leather by the chrome process. This method, which consists of impregnating the fibres of the raw skin with chromic acid, which is subsequently converted into chromic oxide, results in the production of a leather which, when properly manufactured, is superior in wearing properties to that which is vegetable tanned, and possesses the additional property of being waterproof and of lighter weight, and when manufactured into boot-upper leather, of smarter appearance. The process of chrome tanning is very rapid, it being possible to convert raw pelt into leather in as short a period of time as three to four hours, although a much longer time than this is given in actual practice. Great progress has been made in the chrome tanning industry. British manufacturers were at first slow in taking full advantage of the newer process, but the development of this industry during the war and since the armistice has been such that when the factories at present under construction are completed, the British shoe manufacturer can be practically independent of foreign supplies; whereas six years ago probably 50 per cent. of our requirements were imported.

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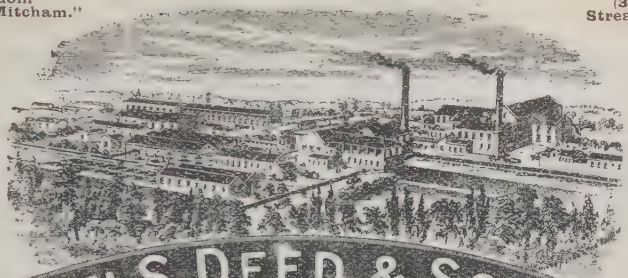

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

THE earliest record of the making of an artificial limb appears in the pages of Herodotus. Hegesistratus, of Elis, having escaped from prison by cutting off his foot "made himself a wooden foot." That was about the fifth century B.C. The curious can see an actual example of an artificial leg made about two centuries later. It was discovered at Capua, in Italy, and is at present in the museum at the Royal College of Surgeons (England). These, however, are only isolated record and example. To what extent the industry of limb-making developed—if it did develop—during many centuries the dust of ages has hidden from us.

The aftermath of war has always been productive of invention. After the close of the Napoleonic campaigns a Berlin dentist brought out an artificial arm which permitted the wearer to flex and extend the fingers—a notable advance. Similarly the Crimean and Italian wars stimulated the inventive faculties of the Frenchman, the Comte de Beaufort, in the development of the leg. The great War left the nations a legacy of thousands of limbless men. In Great Britain alone 41,300 limb amputations have been made. The need has occasioned the evolution of many new types of limbs.

For many years prior to the war wood had been generally held to be the best substance for the making of artificial limbs. But from the days when some sixty years ago the Frenchman Bailly made his first bucket-leg by hollowing out a log of wood to fit a patient's stump, limb-makers had been continuously experimenting with various substi utes. An American maker led the way by contriving a covering of raw hide for the wooden bucket, lessening thereby its tendency to split. Then blocked leather was employed, but before long became discredited with the most competent makers on account of its incurable proneness to lose shape. Non-inflammable celluloid has been tried for light dress arms but has not been much of a success commercially. The supremacy of wood remained undisputed. The technical advisers of the British Government in the early days of the War seemingly accepted this supremacy. Makers of approved patterns developed factories and established workshops. Then came a change. The claims of metal, urged by some makers years before, secured recognition. To-day the Government leg is virtually a metal limb, although wood still enters into its composition. The change has been a serious matter for the makers of wooden limbs. It has brought big losses to many: bankruptcy to some. Not a few authorities now declare that the days of the wooden leg are numbered: that within a decade this branch of the craft will have died of inanition. On the other hand, it is urged that metal has not been exposed to the length and severity of proof to which wood and leather have been subjected. Time and experience will decide. Meanwhile the claims of metal, or more accurately of an alloy, are paramount.

The making of the metal limb marks a break, as it were, in the evolution of the anatomical mechanician's craft. For all its nicely contrived joints and sinews the wooden leg proceeds straight from the simple stick: the metal limb proclaims the consummation of a new idea. One can guess pretty accurately at its germination. For years the aim of the enterprising limb-maker had been to make lighter and lighter legs. But always in striving to avoid the Scylla of weight he had been beset by the Charybdis of weakness. In a word, there was a certain gauge of wood below which he dared not venture. The first essays in metal were with zinc, sheet-steel, and later, aluminium. But, for one reason or another, the experimenters secured little market for their wares. One objection in particular was urged—they were noisy. The alloy which is held by many to have solved the twin difficulties of weakness and weight is duralumin. The invention of this alloy stands to the credit of Messrs. Vickers-Maxim, who supply customers direct. It does not lend itself particularly well to moulding, because its peculiar value consists in a careful proportionment of constituent parts a proportionment which heat, above a certain temperature, would irrecoverably disturb. The metal, therefore, has to be hammered or pressed into shape. For this reason among others the craftsman who has learned to work in wood has to make practically a fresh start when he changes his medium.

The use of duralumin for the manufacture of artificial limbs was the result of a combination of mechanical ingenuity and personal need. Once again was necessity the mother of invention. It was in this way. A certain man, skilled in engineering, had the misfortune to lose his leg. In due course he had a wooden substitute fitted, but he was oppressed with the heavy load he seemed destined to drag through life. He tried various makes but with unvarying dissatisfaction. He happened to be acquainted with the properties of duralumin and he became convinced that here was the ideal material for an artificial leg. After many experiments he turned out a leg which proved a great advance on any he had hitherto worn, from the point of view of weight. His experience opened up a field which some highly-skilled limb-makers have not been slow to explore and develop. As regards lightness the superiority of the duralumin limb cannot be questioned. A wooden below-knee leg ranges from four and a half to nine pounds: the lightest leg made of the alloy weighs little more than three pounds, and an above-knee leg will scarcely turn the scale at three and a half pounds.

The foot is still made of wood. By this means the chief objection which was once advanced with regard to metal is removed. The wearer of a metal leg does not announce his coming in sonorous tones. Further, the use of wood for the foot makes easier the fitting of a jointed ankle. The advent of the metal leg has solved, too, the problem of immersion. A type is made which the bather can, if he choose, wear instead of leaving it hanging on a peg in the bathing machine or propped up against a rock. Other types of leg are made which enable the wearer to simulate most of the actions of the natural leg.

Although the actual weight of a limb is an important consideration, even more important is the proper distribution of the weight. Fit is another vital factor. The crudest leg with a well-fitting socket and well-aligned is preferable to an elaborate one ill-fitted and badly balanced.

The arm dates from a much later period than the leg. The earliest known example is in the Nuremberg Museum, and was worn by Götz von Berlichingen early in the sixteenth century. It is made of metal and has articulated fingers.

Wood, leather, celluloid and fibre, certus glue and fabric (known as certalmid) and duralumin are freely employed. Artificial arms and hands present greater difficulties to the maker than legs. The upper limbs are more delicate and complicated organs than the lower. Intricate mechanical devices necessitate the use of metal. The automatic and flexing wrist the positive grip of the fingers, which can be actuated at will by the movement of the shoulder. In amputations above the elbow flexing and locking of the elbow joint is provided for as follows:—A tendon, usally of gut, is attached to the forearm. This tendon passes over a pulley in the elbow-piece, and is attached at the back of the shoulders to straps. Another strap passes across the chest, by the expansion and contraction of which the locking device is operated. By a slight movement of the shoulder-joint the tendon can be extended and the elbow-joint flexed.

The maker of the artificial hand can scarcely claim for it more than that it masks a mutilation. The intricate mechanism and multiplicity of muscles in the natural hand have so far eluded the reproductive skill of the most ingenious craftsman. Centuries of experiment have not carried us far.* The most elaborate make provides for no more than a simple grasp and movement of thumb and fingers. For practical purposes the artificial hand is discarded and instruments worn which are devised to meet particular needs. Hands are most commonly made of lime wood and fully articulated, but are entirely for show. Other types are made which are of more practical value. One type provides automatic flexed fingers, by means of which the wearer can carry, say, a bag weighing upwards of ten pounds.

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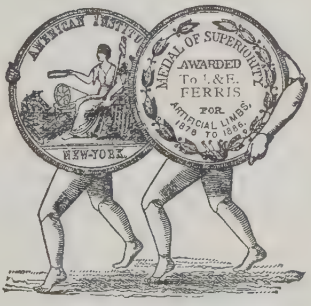

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THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

IN 1492, Christopher Columbus, in eager pursuit of knowledge of the hinterland of the new territories whose coasts he had been the first to reach, sent out a party of men from his ships to explore Cuba. The little expedition made a great discovery. They found tobacco. The first European consignments of the herb reached Spain in 1558, and in 1586 Ralph Lane, the first Governor of Virginia, and Sir Francis Drake introduced it into England, leading the way for the establishment of a British industry the history of which has been one of continuous and uninterrupted development. Of the about fifty known species of *nicotiana* nearly all are natives of America, than which few others are of economic importance. The great bulk of the world's tobacco supply is derived from *nicotiana tabacum*, the Virginia tobacco, originating in some part of Central or South America, now cultivated in many other regions. The growths of Cuba, the United States, the Philippines, and Latakia, are derivatives from this species, which is also extensively cultivated in India. *Nicotiana persica*, the source of the renowned Shiraz tobacco of Persia, appears to be only another variety of the same stock, and to have been introduced from America. East Indian (green) tobacco is the product of a different species—*nicotiana rustica*, an indigenous Mexican plant, which thrives in Southern Germany and Hungary.

Tobacco is cultivable in numerous diverse climatic conditions and varieties of soil, but in quality and flavour is radically affected by the locality and circumstance of its growth, its characteristics being influenced by very slight differences of climate. It will grow wherever climatic conditions are congenial, but the type of its product is chiefly dependent on the nature of the soil. Experience proves that only practical experiment can determine where it can be cultivated to advantage.

Supplies from America exceed those from the whole of Asia, and the latter exceed those from the whole of Europe; Africa coming in a long way last. As regards sources of supply within the British Empire, for local consumption tobacco is cultivated in many parts of India, and on a commercial scale chiefly in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras and in the Punjab; Northern Ceylon yields a kind unacceptable on European markets; British North Borneo competes with Sumatra in the matter of a leaf in especial favour with cigar makers; British African yields are much more considerable than those of Australia; in the West Indies, only in Jamaica have operations the status of an industry. Some success has rewarded recent attempts to make cultivation in several English counties, and in Ireland, a practical proposition.

Grown under differing conditions in so many places, methods of cultivation and preparation vary, most interest attaching to those in use on the plantations of the United States. Here the seeds (so minute that between 300,000 and 400,000 only weigh a single ounce) are sown in specially prepared nursery beds, from which, after about 60 days, the young plants are removed to be set out in fields, from 10,000 to more than 11,500 of them to one acre. About 95 days after transplantation, the crop is ripe, the computation being that on average about 40,000 plants reach a healthy maturity from every ounce of seed. The drying of the gathered leaves can be effected by exposure to the sun, a similar method being air-drying; but the usual and quicker agency is a fire-heated temperature. During the fermentation that is set up after the dried leaves are stacked, pains are essential to ensure its uniform distribution.

Tobacco reaches the British manufacturer in the form of bunches of tightly-compressed leaves, which are separated, damped and re-dried. Careful division into grades and classes and skilful blending precede conversion into pipe tobacco, cigarette tobacco and cigarettes, and into cigars. It is in relation to the British cigar that the British Tobacco Industry of to-day has made an advance of especial interest. Although the home manufacture of this article dates back to 1790, it has only now reached perfection, a specific incentive encouraging a sudden development. The imposition on Havana cigars of an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent., in addition to existing duties, so raised their price to the consumer that, except to the few, they became a prohibited luxury. British makers appreciated their opportunity and took advantage of it. Securing consignments of the choice leaves jealously reserved for so long by the foreign grower for his own use as "wrappers," their one serious obstacle was removed, with the result that they now produce a British-manufactured cigar that, in every essential quality and attribute, claims to be indistinguishable from the imported cigar of high rank, though the latter costs its smoker so very much more. The secret of the success of the at-last perfected British cigar is in the blending of the flavours and other characteristics of selected tobaccos from various sources, the principal being Havana, Borneo and Java.

The making of a cigar is a simple process to witness, but calls for the exercise of such nicety of judgment and delicacy and dexterity of touch that the operators in reputable factories are men who have served an apprenticeship of five years. The "fillers" that compose the core are of a corresponding quality with the shaped leaf that covers them, technically the "binder," the outer covering round which is the "wrapper." On the quality of this the quality of the finished whole finally depends—hence the reservation for the indicated purpose of the choicest leaves the world can produce. In one respect the smoker of British manufactured tobacco in any of its forms has a guarantee that does not apply to tobacco of foreign manufacture, in the damping of which water is allowed to be "sauced" with mixtures that include such adulterants as common salt and saltpetre; whereas here the law prevents anything being added to pure water.

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SEEDS INDUSTRY.

THE culture of seeds is an industry of both vital national concern and of individual interest. In one ramification or another it is a factor in the life of each and the lives of all. On an adequate and well-conditioned supply of agricultural and vegetable seeds depends the adequate and healthy supply of essential foods; thanks alone to the availability of flower seeds any man, however poor, can grow his own little Eden; by grass seeds bare wastes are transformed into green pastures rich with sustenance, lawns that delight the eye are created and maintained, spaces are carpeted that serve the ends of pleasant recreation and beneficial exercise. Royal appreciation of the importance of the subject under brief review has been twice signified in our time, the visit of their Majesties King George and Queen Mary to the Royal Seed Establishment at Reading in 1918 having been preceded by a visit there of his august father when Prince of Wales; the public interest these visits aroused reflecting the interest in seed culture of all classes of the community.

For long the commerce in seeds lacked system and organisation, and many abuses flourished. Adulteration was the rule. Mechanical means were in use for killing the vitality of cheap seeds without affecting their appearance, guarantees being offered by the owners of the mechanisms that not a single seed subjected to the process could by subsequent germination betray the fraud in which it was to be an item. These killed cheap seeds were mixed and sold with dear seeds of a different species but of similar form and colour. For instance, killed rape at threepence a pound was mixed with cabbage, broccoli and other round seeds worth many shillings a pound. In the early years of last century the scandal of this and other malpractices became so great that an agitation was set afoot which resulted in a commission of inquiry, and ultimately to the passing of the Seeds Adulteration Act.

If genius be an infinite capacity for taking pains, seed culturers on a commercial scale are a race of geniuses, for in almost every detail of their work at its every stage meticulous care must be exercised, in conjunction with exhaustive knowledge and experienced judgment, which without painstaking would be wasted. They have to deal with numerous species and innumerable varieties of each. To illustrate the multiplicity of varieties in floriculture alone, of asters there are more than two hundred, of stocks almost as many, and of sweet peas at least one hundred and seventy, other species being equally diversified. This prodigality of variation is by no means confined to flower species. The ordinary person knows of only one sort of blackberry—some few years ago four hundred *new* varieties were discovered in China. It is noteworthy that the tendency of varieties to revert to their original type, which all breeders of live-stock have observed, is equally persistent in the vegetable kingdom. The fertile seed of a variety germinates to species, but not with any degree of certainty to its own variety of that species. The peculiarities of varieties are perpetuated by other means.

In such qualities and characteristics as the longevity of their vitality, the duration of the period of germination, and their hardihood (there are some not injuriously affected by either boiling or freezing) the seeds of different species are in extreme contrast, but the conditions required for germination are in principle the same—exposure to moisture and a certain quantity of heat, communication with the atmosphere being also necessary for the maintenance of a healthy state. A seed, when fully ripe, contains a larger proportion of carbon than any other living part, and so long as it is thus charged with carbon it cannot grow. The only means of ridding itself of this element, essential to its preservation but an impediment to its development, is in the conversion of the carbon into carbonic acid, for which a supply of oxygen is necessary. This it procures from the water absorbed in germination, fixing hydrogen, the other element of water, in its tissue. With the carbonic acid thus formed it parts by means of its respiratory organs, until the proportion of fixed carbon is lowered to the amount suited to its growth.

The typical Seed Establishment of to-day is a colony of experts. Growing on their own lands for the sake and purpose of seed harvesting, the cultivators are sponsors for their produce when it passes into the hands of growers for other purposes. Farm seeds, grass seeds, garden and kitchen garden seeds must all be tested, the unfit and the unlikely be eliminated; means must be taken to preserve pedigree stocks from extinction or decadence. All this entails scientific, costly and elaborate equipments in some departments and an unerring discrimination and ceaseless watchfulness in all.

Since the reform and consolidation of the seed industry more than a hundred years ago, its history has been one of continuous extension and development. It has been, and is, importantly influential in advancing British interests at home and overseas, its export returns running into big figures, even in this age of big figures. British-grown seeds are in preferential demand all over the world. A feature of the trade is that the smallest customer may buy direct from the largest producers.

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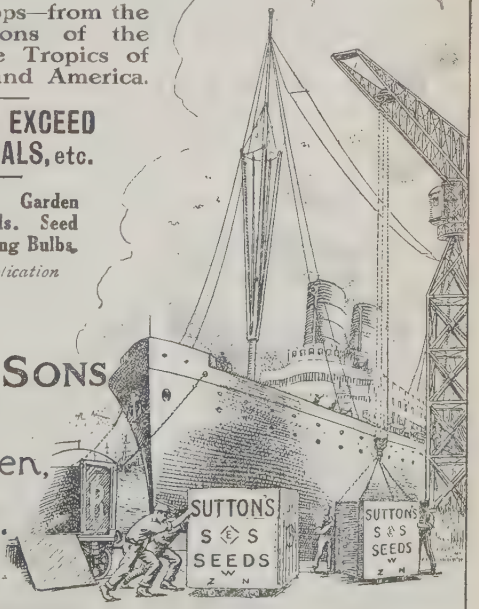

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THE PIANO AND GRAMOPHONE INDUSTRY.

WHILST the following notes relate more especially to the piano and its up-to-date prototype, the player-piano, they are also applicable to the gramophone which, not wholly without justification so far as the better types are concerned, has acquired the status of a musical instrument, and cannot be separated from any review of the musical instrument industry.

The past two years have probably been the most difficult period which the British musical instrument trade has ever been called upon to face, and records at least the failure of one eminent house.

That this depression has been less due to conditions peculiar to the trade than to those which equally affected other British industries is the only satisfactory feature to record. Summarised, these conditions have been :—

(1) Limitation of home demand as a result of excessive taxation.

(2) Heavy decreases in values of stock.

(3) Inability, mainly due to exchange disparities, to trade in the foreign markets.

(4) German competition.

The latter is placed last because, whilst the threat of German competition bulks largely in the popular eye, it has yet to be demonstrated that, save in the cheapest grade of goods, the German makers can redress the disadvantages of the present tariff and at the same time give a greater value than the British maker. For them to do so will become increasingly difficult as the value of their currency tends to rise.

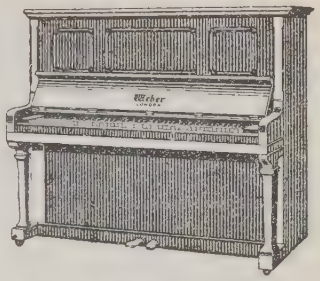
Labour conditions have become more satisfactory, the Trade Unions concerned wisely acquiescing in the reduction of a wage which was severely hampering the trade. Due to this and other reasons, prices fell considerably during 1922, and to-day may be regarded as having become stabilized, an important consideration for the purchaser.

During the past year a most important development has occurred in connection with the player-piano. Emanating from America, but delayed in this country by the war, the reproducing piano has practically superseded the earlier and more mechanical type of instrument, whilst offering the same facilities for playing by hand and by music-roll as the player piano. This instrument also exactly reproduces the characteristic playing of the most eminent pianists. Its powers were strikingly evinced at a concert held last October at Queen's Hall, where a reproducing model of the "Pianola" Piano, accompanied by the Queen's Hall Orchestra, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, played Harold Bauer's interpretation of Saint-Saëns Pianoforte Concerto in G minor, and subsequently accompanied Miss Carrie Tubb in several vocal numbers and William Murdoch in a pianoforte duet. It seems likely that in course of time this instrument is destined to replace both the piano and player-piano.

The gramophone has benefited by the great amount of research work devoted to sound reproduction in recent years, and whilst its evolution may not yet be so complete as that of the piano, an extraordinary degree of excellence has been reached in the best makes. 1922 saw considerable strides in recording, largely due to the entry into this industry of one of the leading British musical houses; it is widely claimed that their product marks a great artistic advance.

At the striking of the first chord

on a Weber Piano you realise why it has been chosen by the world's first professional pianists in preference to all other makes.



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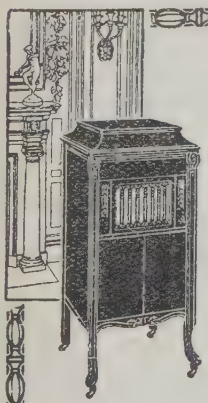

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THE BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

"BISCUIT" being, lexicographically, dough twice baked, the making of biscuits is—in the indicated sense—probably older than civilisation, but as applied to the modern commodity with which we feed ourselves and the world the word itself is by way of being a misnomer, for only one of the article's very numerous varieties—the rusk—goes a second time into the oven. The cracknel, however, is twice "cooked," being boiled before it is baked; and the cracknel is the oldest biscuit known by a distinctive name. It is mentioned in 1 Kings, xiv. 3: "and take with thee ten loaves and cracknels." Biscuits have always been made, but it was only their comparatively recent manufacture by machinery that elevated biscuit making to the status of a great industry. It is an industry in which British supremacy is undisputed and indisputable. We make far more, and incomparably better, than any other country. The British biscuit is ubiquitous. A curious instance of its "peaceful penetration" into the least likely regions was mentioned by the commander of the British troops who entered Lhasa in 1904. In this sealed city of Tibet (in which, it is said, only one white man had ever been before) he was offered a biscuit made in Reading—where is situated the first-built and largest biscuit factory in the world; this ancient English town having been selected as its location partly because of its nearness to the finest and most suitable wheat-growing areas.

The magnitude of the modern British Industry of biscuit manufacture represents, as already implied, an instance of rapid development, for its beginning synchronised with the cheapening in price and increase in quantity of flour and sugar that resulted from legislative action and other causes not longer ago than some eighty years, the invention and adoption of scientific mechanism being co-incident. The primitive methods this mechanism superseded would generations ago have proved hopelessly inadequate; and to reflect on what a comparatively biscuitless England would now mean to us is to realise that of a truth the pioneer of the new system did "the State some service": to draw imaginary lines from the site of the works he established to the overseas sources from which they are to-day supplied with rice, mace, currants, sultanas and other fruits, almonds, nuts, spices, gingers—not to enumerate other ingredients of utility and luxury which enter into the composition of some of the products of any typical biscuit factory to-day, the making of cakes usually being combined with the making of biscuits—is to realise that the trade has played an important part in the promotion and consolidation of British commercial interests in our colonies and protectorates and in every civili ed country; while at home it has permanently and expansively enlarged the market for British flour, British dairy produce and British eggs, increasing in addition the demand for timber and metal for the construction of packing-cases and tins, and of other goods for divers purposes.

Detailed statistical particulars would be bewildering rather than enlightening where so many items are involved, but the following facts will be sufficiently suggestive. The returns of the Great Western, London and South-Western, and South-Eastern Railways show that the output of biscuits and cakes from one factory alone, and the delivery of materials for their manufacture, require annually more than 62,000 railway trucks.

In the beginning the export trade in biscuits owed much to the great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, which was a means of spreading the knowledge of the proved superiority of the British comestible. Similar results followed other International Exhibitions—notably the Great Paris Exhibition of 1878.

To witness the process of manufacture in an English factory of the first class is to discern why the British biscuit has won the reputation it can never lose while those processes are conducted as they always have been and are to-day. In themselves, accomplished by the operation of the most ingenious machinery, supplemented by the labour of thousands of skilled hands, they are simple, but at every stage of each the most meticulous care is exercised, the most elaborate pains are taken to ensure that each finished article is individually flawless and fau'tless. The absence of any adulterant is not enough—every ingredient, separately examined, scrupulously tested, must be not only good but the best, not only pure but the purest, and free from acquired as well as native defect. As illustrative of the precautions taken, two examples will serve. The scrutiny of currants is so close that each currant out of millions of currants comes under it, and the methods by which they are cleansed and freed from even the tiniest of stalks, and the smallest specks of dirt and dust, occupy 36 hours. Each egg out of millions of eggs is twice tested—first by electric light, unbroken, and then after it is broken. In composition, taste, size, shape and price the differences are many and great, but in the preparation of all descriptions, and in every department, the same rigidity of princi'le is strictly observed.

This high standard was originally set by the first firm to transform biscuit making from a casual occupation into an organised manufacturing enterprise of national and international service and importance. Consistently adhered to, it has become the accepted standard, and helped to put a reality of meaning into the familiar phrase "British and best."

It remains to refer to the dietetic value of the biscuit, which is greatly enhanced by the variety of its classifications. It is at once a food and a delicacy, a meal and a tit-bit, and in at least one form has medicinal virtues. It satisfies the hunger of the robust and tempts the appetite of the sick and convalescent. From the commissariat of no expedition is it ever omitted—it has helped to sustain life in Arctic cold and Tropic heat. During the Great War vast quantities were especially made for our soldiers on all the fronts and our sailors on all the seas. It is nourishment in the handiest and most portable of forms, and differs from many concentrated foods in that each one of its constituents has a dietetic value of its own, besides the value of them all in combination.

Although the ship or cabin biscuit is no longer the necessity that it used to be, no vessel ever sets sail biscuitless. It is a truism that trade follows the flag: the British biscuit goes with it.

BY APPOINTMENT

IN the science of economy there is an axiom that the best is the cheapest.

¶ Huntley & Palmers biscuits cost you no more than inferior kinds, yet their superiority is beyond all question.

¶ They are manufactured of only the purest materials, under conditions of most exceptional cleanliness, in buildings which are models of sanitation.

¶ By these methods, practised consistently for over ninety years, Huntley & Palmers have won their great reputation.

¶ The millions who, in every quarter of the world, daily enjoy Huntley & Palmers biscuits need fear no modification of their quality.

¶ Those who have yet to try them may do so with confidence.

Huntley & Palmers Ltd.

Reading London

THE BRITISH PENCIL INDUSTRY.

By G. H. MEADMORE.

THE manufacture of lead pencils in similar form to the familiar article of to-day dates from a period immediately following the discovery of the once famous Borrowdale mine, situated a few miles from Keswick, in Cumberland, in the year 1564. At a much earlier period metallic lead was used for marking on parchment, paper or other material, and it is doubtless owing to the earlier use of this substance that the erroneous term "black lead" has been applied to plumbago or graphite.

The history of the lead pencil for nearly three centuries is closely associated with the fortunes of this mine, and it is probable that in no other part of the world has similar graphite been found equal to that found there. Analyses, however, which have been taken of the Borrowdale graphite show that it was not of exceptional purity, but it was the physical condition in which it occurred that gave it its value for pencils. The product was in such great demand and was so closely maintained as a monopoly, that, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, the mouth of the mine was guarded by an armed force, and to maintain the monopoly and conserve the supply, the mine was only worked during six weeks in each year. To prevent pilfering, the mine was closed by flooding. The graphite was sold by public auction in London, and for many years the Cumberland mines were probably the only source of supply for pencil making. The graphite was used in its natural state, being cut or sawn into rectangular sticks and enclosed in their wooden casing. This method was not economic, and towards the close of the 18th century, when the deposits began to show signs of exhaustion, and also during the early part of the 19th century, efforts were made to discover a means by which the waste which had accumulated in the factories and the residue from the mine could be utilised. Pulverisation, with the addition of a binding medium such as glue, isinglass, or gum, was tried, but without marked success, and was eventually abandoned in favour of the process originated by Conté, a French chemist, in 1795. By this process finely-ground graphite is mixed with clay, formed into strips, and baked. This invention marks the most important step in the manufacture of the modern pencil, and is the process now in universal use.

Graphite, of which there are two distinct types, viz., foliate or crystalline, and compact or amorphous, has since been found in many parts of the world, but that mostly used by the pencil manufacturer comes from Mexico. Foliate graphite is difficult to grind to the required fineness, and is less brilliant in colour than the amorphous, which, on the other hand, can be ground to a gritless fineness, and is of a nature which combines readily with other materials.

The manufacture of modern pencils requires great technical knowledge, combined with practical experience, and involves a large number of operations. The graphite, which has already been prepared at the mines, is mixed with clay in a dry state, then moistened and milled to the requisite fineness. Filter presses free the "batch" from an excess of moisture, and it then passes through a series of compressors, from the last of which it is extruded through a hole or holes slightly larger than the actual thickness required, to allow for shrinkage, and the "strip" is thus formed. At this stage it is in plastic form. It is laid out in trays, in lengths of about 22 ins., and after drying is ready for baking. The degrees of hardness are primarily obtained by varying the proportions of clay and graphite.

Nearly all high-grade pencils are made of cedar wood, which, owing to its softness, straight grain, and freedom from knots, make it peculiarly adapted for this purpose. The red cedar, or pencil cedar, belongs to the juniper family, being the *Juniperus virginiana*, which is found at its best in the south-eastern States of the U.S.A. The wood is usually imported in the form of "slats," i.e., strips about 7¼ ins. long, 3-16ths in. thick, and from 2 ply to 6 ply in width, 6 ply being the width of 6 pencils. The slats are grooved, coated with glue, and the lead strips inserted. Two slats, one of which contains the strips, are glued together, and the blocks thus formed are fed into the shaping machine. This machine cuts a series of semi-circular grooves on each side of the blocks, converting them into shaped pencils. The pencils have then to be sand-papered, coloured and polished, the ends cleaned, and finally stamped and bronzed.

The raw materials employed in the manufacture of coloured pencils are clay, wax, and a colouring agent, but the clay is of a softer nature than that used for black pencils. Bohemian clay having this requisite property, has in the past been greatly favoured for this purpose, but clay eminently suitable for the purpose exists, however, in the United Kingdom, and British aniline dye suitable for the production of copying ink pencils is now obtainable. As a result of careful research work the technical difficulties in regard to the manufacture of coloured "strip" have been surmounted, and to-day British copying ink and coloured pencils, of high grade, including dermatograph pencils for surgical purposes, and pencils for marking on china and glass, are being produced.

The Pencil and Colour Industries are closely allied, the pencil manufacturer being dependent on the dye manufacturer for colours, often specially produced, and it is this connection which largely contributed towards the pencil industry being so successful in Germany. British manufacturers were obviously well equipped in other respects and a comparison between British and Continental productions a few years ago would have shown that where any difference existed in favour of foreign productions it was primarily the finish due to colour.

This handicap no longer exists as during the war the United Kingdom was forced to depend to a greater extent on its own resources and one of the greatest industrial developments was in connection with the dye industry which was subsequently able to meet the requirements of the pencil industry. In addition, owing to the increased demand, additional machinery was installed which realised a considerable increase of output, and a noteworthy event was the amalgamation of two important and old established manufacturers, whose combined resources, experience of manufacture and individual research work, should be of the greatest benefit to the industry.

The industry has rapidly developed from an old established but comparatively small industry into one of considerable importance amongst the many important industries of the United Kingdom, and as a result of the higher standard of production and finish has now no fear of Continental competition.

The export trade in lead pencils, was however, at one time practically lost owing to the abnormal home demand, but in spite of the difficulties common to most industries to re-establish trade in export markets, United Kingdom manufacturers have more than regained their former trade both in the British Empire and in foreign countries.

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THE CHEMICAL HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

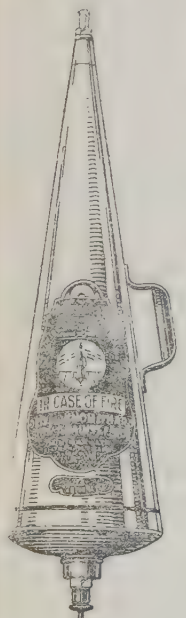
As far back as it has been possible to trace, the possession of fire and the art of making it have belonged to the vast majority of mankind. Its utility has been appreciated and extended all through the ages until it has become an indispensable part of existence. Its danger when uncontrolled was recognised in very early days, and organised efforts made to combat the evil. Trained men with more or less efficient means of throwing water or other liquids to a distance were fully organised in Roman and pre-Roman times. These organised fire-extinguishing bands have developed into our modern Fire Brigades with their magnificent equipment. The need of such organised efforts has been illustrated again and again by conflagrations which have caused wide-spread disaster. In the classics we have the burning of Troy and Carthage, and the famous satisfaction of the Emporor Nero's madness in the destruction of Rome. Later, we read of great fires in London in the eleventh and thirteenth centuries, and *the* Great Fire of 1666. In 1812 Moscow was burned, the loss amounting to £30,000,000. In 1871 the Communist outrages caused losses to the extent of £32,000,000, in the same year the loss through the Chicago fire amounted to £39,000,000, and some thirty years later this town lost 600 lives in a fire at the Iroquois Theatre. The year following, Baltimore and Toronto suffered terrible losses through fire. These are a few of the startling catastrophes which shock humanity. If the daily loss of life and property resulting from fire could be presented in total figures for one year, it is highly probable the shock would be equally great. At a recent conference of the Professional Fire Brigades' Association, a Chief Officer remarked that it was not generally recognised to how great a total the fire losses in Great Britain amounted. During the year 1921 the financial forfeit was about £10,000,000, and an insurance did not cover it. He emphasised the fact of the national importance of efficiency in connection with fire-fighting and preventive devices, and that such efficiency demanded that a fire should be put out, not washed out, and that the least possible amount of water damage should be incurred. He further stated that the country could not afford the huge losses at present sustained.

Although a fire affects a certain number of individuals directly, it is bound to affect a very large number indirectly in numerous ways which are apparent when a little thought is given to the subject. Outbreaks of fire cannot be absolutely prevented, although every possible care may be taken. The causes are too numerous and often beyond human control. Therefore the only remedy is to fight the fire in the earliest possible stages by means which will overcome it with the minimum amount of water damage. To this end the Chemical Hand Fire Extinguisher has been brought into existence. The majority of these are based on the principle of the formation of gas as the result of the combination of chemicals, *i.e.*, the production of CO_2 as the result of a mixture of acid and alkali, thus propelling the jet of chemical a serviceable distance, and at the same time, as water is capable of absorbing large quantities of Carbonic Acid Gas, it is carried in the water to the seat of the fire, and the evaporation of the water liberates the gas. This gas is the enemy of all kinds of combustion, and therefore forms the main factor in the extinguishment of the fire. This principle has been presented in various forms by firms who have realized the possibilities of sales. The foregoing remarks prove the necessity of Fire Protection, but frequently it is not recognised until too late, —insurance is applied for and paid according to policy; re-organisation is started, premises rebuilt and customers re-canvassed—the latter may or may not return to the victim of the fire. Insurance should in no circumstances be depreciated, but it forms very inadequate compensation for the immense amount of worry, loss of trade and loss of treasures incurred, apart from the fact that life may be endangered. When considering a matter with so grave issues at stake, it is essential that the precautions adopted should be adequate to meet requirements in all respects. One of the most vital points to be considered is whether the appliance installed will be found to be effective and in order years hence, as of course it may be many years before the appliance be used. A machine which has deteriorated, or in which the mechanism refuses to act, is worse than useless, as valuable time is wasted in trying to use it. It is also essential that the appliance can be set in action instantly, without the reading of lengthy instructions, thus avoiding loss of time, and enabling the uninitiated to set the appliance in action. Its weight and construction should enable it to be used by one man alone, and where necessary, a size within the capabilities of a woman or even child should be installed. It is a great advantage if the appliance can be used with one hand alone, and of course this cannot be done when a hose is attached to the appliance. A conical appliance, provided the exit is at the apex and the handle is correctly placed, can with the greatest ease be directed where required. A brief examination would satisfy one regarding some of the above necessary qualifications, and a test fire would show whether or not the extinguisher could put out a fire, but this would be no guarantee that the extinguisher would be equally efficient years hence and in the hands of an inexperienced person. The only guarantee which can be accepted with absolute confidence is the actual use of the fire extinguisher after it has been hanging up filled for years and then used by one without instruction. Any firm which makes a claim that its appliance will not deteriorate should be able to produce such evidence from their customers.

As fires give no warning, and have been known to occur on the same premises within a few hours interval, a system of fire protection which is always ready is essential. Therefore it follows that a fire extinguisher must be capable of being easily and quickly refilled, and spare refills should always be at hand. In selecting an appliance it is advisable to give preference to the one that carries with it a continuous system, under the terms of which refills are supplied free after each actual outbreak of fire, appliances are periodically inspected and advice given by experts when desired, provided the above mentioned qualifications are also included.

"MINIMAX"

Chemical Hand FIRE EXTINGUISHER



Reduces damage by Fire to the minimum.

The liquid ejected from the appliance is equal in effect to many times its volume of water.

Its instantaneous action, simplicity, construction and weight enable it to be set in action without waste of time.

Non-deterioration of contents and absence of complicated mechanism render it always ready, even years after installation.

Proofs of above.

"Minimax" has been used on over **56,000** actual outbreaks of Fire, and our testimonials show ample proof that **"Minimax"** fulfils all our claims. Our sales, having passed the million, add further testimony.

OUR SYSTEM.

We do not merely sell an appliance but a **continuous system** of **Fire Protection**, as we supply **Free Refills** after each fire, periodically inspect all appliances installed by us, and give free advice when required through our experts.

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("MINIMAX"—REGD. TRADE MARK.)

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

By J. R. RIDDELL, Principal, London School of Printing.

LETTERPRESS printing, the Craft which turned the darkness of the Middle Ages into light and secured the intellectual achievements of the past, and also furnished a sure guarantee of the future, is the art of obtaining impressions from relief surfaces, such as type and engraved blocks.

It is claimed that the earliest attempts at printing were made in China before the Christian era. It is known that printing from engraved blocks and movable characters was practised in the Celestial Kingdom in the eleventh century, when a smith named Pi Shing made movable types, but the large number of characters in the Chinese alphabet made the invention practically useless. Books printed from blocks were published in China and Korea as early as 922; these are said to be still in existence. In the British Museum there is a copy of a Chinese Encyclopedia printed from movable types in the year 1337.

There is no actual certainty of the date of the invention of printing from movable types, but it is assumed it took place about 1440. Certain "Letters of Indulgence" are the first known documents to have been printed by this method. These were issued from a press at Mainz and bear the date 1454.

The first book printed in English was "The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye" partly printed at Bruges about 1473, by William Caxton, the first English printer, who set up his Press at Westminster in 1476.

The art of producing metal types is a very exacting one, calling for great accuracy and skill, not only in the designing of the letters and cutting of the punches, but also in the casting of the individual letter. The unit of type measurement is a "point," twelve of which equal "a pica em," or the sixth of an inch. The height of type is 0·918 in., or approximately the diameter of a shilling. "Founts of type," which are of varying weights and sizes, are supplied to the printer in recognised proportions of characters, *i.e.*, letters, signs, spaces, and are based on the number of "A's" in the fount.

In the actual production of letterpress printing, there are two main operations, the setting up of the type by the compositor, and the printing of the type on the sheet of paper by the pressman, or machine manager.

COMPOSING.

In hand composition the compositor stands in front of a frame on which is placed a tray, called a "case"; this is divided into a number of compartments or "boxes" of varying sizes, each of which contains either a number of one particular letter of the alphabet, or punctuation marks, signs, figures, spaces, &c. These letters are picked up from the case by the compositor with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and placed in a metal tool called a "composing stick," held in the left hand, and from which the letters, in the form of lines, are taken and placed upon a long shallow tray with flanges, called a "galley." The spaces, shaped like type but somewhat shorter, are placed between words. The lines of movable type are ultimately made up into pages of a book of a particular size and placed inside a steel frame called a "chase," and the type "locked up"—*i.e.*, made portable by means of a system of wedges making the forme of type suitable for printing from on a machine.

Between the setting up of type and the actual printing, there are several important operations to be performed, such as reading—a most responsible task—the reader's position usually being held by a man of wide learning and practical experience. There are also the making and revising of the reader's and author's corrections, and finally the arranging or "imposing" of the pages in such a way that when the sheet is printed on both sides and folded, the pages will fall in proper sequence and with correct margins.

After the number of copies required have been printed, the type is "distributed"—*i.e.*, each letter or space is put back into its respective box by the compositor so that the type may be used over again. In this work great care has to be exercised to prevent the letters getting into the wrong boxes, or, as the printer would say, "pieing" the case.

We live in a mechanical age, and mechanical science has made great advances in connection with Printing during the past 50 years. In setting up "solid matter," such as newspapers and books, composing machines are used to a large extent. Of these there are various styles which can be divided into two classes; those which cast a solid line of type, called a "slug," and those which produce, as in hand composition, a line made up of separate letters.

The compositor on the composing machine is called an "operator." He manipulates a keyboard similar in appearance to that of a typewriter, the keys of which when depressed set certain mechanism into operation, ultimately producing lines of type spaced and ready for printing, either in solid lines, as with the Linotype or Intertype, or in single letters as produced by the Monotype.

MACHINE PRINTING.

When the forme of type and illustrations has been sent to press, a large amount of work and skill is demanded of the pressman or machine manager, before the results are obtained which enable even a novice to recognise that the book or the piece of printed matter he is handling is an example of good craftsmanship. There is an indefinable charm about a well-printed page. Hours, and sometimes days, of what is called "making ready" may be spent on the machine to produce an even, clear, solid and sharp impression from the forme. Particularly is this the case when printing illustrations: the printer has to adjust the weight of pressure to suit the different tones in the plate, so that the "tone-values" of the original design will be retained throughout the printing of a large edition. This is done by cutting out on sheets of paper the parts which print too heavily, and patching up those which require to print solidly, by the use of papers of varying thicknesses and pasting them together, forming what is called an "overlay." This is fixed on the platen or cylinder of the machine in such a way that it corresponds exactly with the forme when the impression is made. This work requires a high order of intelligence, skill and much experience.

When the make ready is completed, the machine is "set" to suit the job. Ink suitable for the work is placed in an adjustable trough, called a "duct," which is regulated by means of screws so that an even and sufficient supply of ink is automatically maintained and carried to the forme by means of a system of rollers throughout the run of the job, which may last for a day or even for weeks. On an average something like 9,000 sheets of a school book will be printed in a day; but during their printing great care has to be exercised and a sharp look-out kept for letters breaking off or for something (such as a space between words which should not print) "working up" and spoiling the appearance of the work.

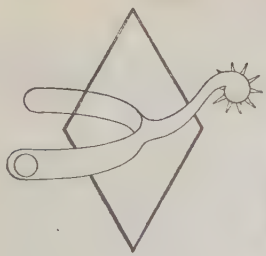
There are many kinds of printing machines, too numerous to mention, varying from those which give a flat impression, such as the hand press and platen machines, to the large cylinders and rotaries which produce books and daily newspapers. The various styles of machines are capable of printing anything from a few hundred up to about 200,000 copies per hour.

BLOCK MAKING.

A reference as to how illustrations are obtained may not be considered out of place in this "tabloid article." The artist's drawing, photograph, or design is photographed by a particular process (sometimes through a screen representing a number of minute dots which can be seen if a print from a half-tone block is closely examined). The process-negative is then photographica ly printed on to a sensitised piece of metal, which, when developed, is subjected to the action of certain acids, which etch, or eat away, the metal not protected by the photographic image. After varying degrees of etching, the image is left standing in relief, providing a surface from which the letterpress printer can print. These relief blocks, when mounted on wood to bring them to type height, are placed in a forme and printed at the same time as type.

Blocks for printing in colours are made very much in the same way, but instead of employing one negative, there are three, each representative of one of the fundamental colours scientifically dissected, and from these negatives, blocks are made. Each block is printed in a different one of the three primary colours—yellow, red and blue—and when the colours are printed on top of each other, a reproduction of the colour tones approximating those in the original painting is obtained.

Printing is acknowledged to be one of the most important of our national industries. It is estimated that some 8,000 firms in the United Kingdom have invested over £30,000,000 in the business which gives employment to some 300,000 workers. Further, it is the art which has educated the world, and as a career for young men it provides considerable scope in its future development. There are great opportunities for men of education coupled with technical knowledge to become leaders who will influence the public to a fuller realisation of the commercial value of good printing, whether it be for newspapers, books or the larger and probably most important section—commercial or job printing.



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PAPER TRADE INDUSTRY.

By H. P. STEVENS, M.A., F.I.C.

RAW MATERIALS.—The raw materials used in the British Isles for the manufacture of paper consist of (1) vegetable fibres, derived chiefly from wood, esparto, rags and straw; recently even sawdust has been utilised; (2) soda, lime and bleaching powder for the purification of the fibres; (3) resin, glue, gelatine and starch for sizing and giving a finish to the paper; (4) loading materials such as china clay, chalk, gypsum, etc., to cheapen and render the paper opaque; (5) colours such as ultramarine, coal-tar dyes, the former being used chiefly to counteract the natural yellow tinge in the manufacture of white papers; and (6) waste papers. The manufacture of paper also requires coal for steam raising and a very ample supply of good water.

Rags, which once supplied the bulk of the paper-makers' raw material, are now used for high-grade papers only, and Great Britain is dependent on its Colonies and on foreign countries for the supply of the great bulk of vegetable fibres. Of these wood pulp is the most important. In normal times this comprises four-fifths of the amount of our imports of fibrous materials.

Wood pulp is of two varieties—"mechanical" wood pulp and "chemical" wood pulp. The former predominates and consists of wood ground to pulp in a stream of water; the latter consists of wood disintegrated by chemical processes and fetches two or three times as much as the mechanical pulp. The wood used is mostly coniferous (spruce fir) and therefore derived from countries with temperate or cold climates. Norway and Sweden supplied the bulk of our requirements; next in importance were Russia (Finland), Canada, Newfoundland and Germany. The cutting off of supplies from the last-named country has not appreciably affected the position, and until the restrictive measures came into operation, the British imports of wood pulp had increased rather than diminished. There are ample reserves of wood in Canada and Newfoundland to supply all British requirements.

Esparto is imported in the raw state and converted into pulp in English mills. It is mostly derived from Algeria, the remainder from Spain and parts of the North Coast of Africa. Imports have shown a considerable increase, but even at the end of 1920 had not regained pre-war figures.

Rags are largely imported. The present figures show a decrease both in weight and value.

The following figures give the imports of fibrous raw materials for the three years 1919, 1920 and 1921.

Description	1919 Tons.	1920 Tons.
Mechanical Wood Pulp ..	533,022	538,969
Chemical Wood Pulp ..	409,898	555,204
Esparto	70,624	162,539
Rags	6,525	12,408
Other Materials	1,242	6,682
Totals	1,016,311	1,275,802

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF PAPER.—For our purpose the term "paper" must be held to include not only printing, writing and wrapping papers, but also paste board, cardboard, mill board, straw boards, and many specialities.

As regards imports Norway and Sweden supply us with the greater part of the cheaper kinds, such as news and wrapping papers, while Germany's exports of paper to this country were of equal importance, for although cheap printings, such as newspaper, did not bulk so largely, this was neutralised by the larger quantities of almost every other type.

During 1920 both imports and exports show large increases both in quantity and value. During 1921 the reverse is the case.

Figures for 1922 are not yet available.

The following figures give the quantity and value of the British imports of paper and boards during the last three years:—

IMPORTS.					
1919 Tons.	1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.	1919 £	1920 £	1921 £
381,076	647,263	339,128	13,019,708	30,252,181	11,601,303

Over one quarter of these quantities is accounted for by strawboards manufactured in countries where straw is plentiful. The feature of the 1920 imports is the large increase in all varieties. Great Britain is estimated to produce about 11 per cent. of the world's output of paper and Canada 3 per cent. The United States is by far the largest producer, manufacturing over one-third, and was followed in order by Germany, England, France, Austria, Canada, Italy, Russia, Finland, etc. The British exports of paper for the last three years are given in the following table:—

EXPORTS.					
1919 Tons.	1920 Tons.	1921 Tons.	1919 £	1920 £	1921 £
46,780	117,622	73,249	4,233,933	12,817,859	7,735,444

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER IN THE BRITISH ISLES.—There are 231 paper and cardboard mills in England, sixty-one in Scotland and seven in Ireland. Wood pulp is only manufactured at two mills. There are thirty-seven paper mills in Canada and a large number of wood pulp mills. Some Canadian mills combine the manufacture of both wood pulp and paper. In Newfoundland there are two large establishments, one producing wood pulp and paper and the other wood pulp only. There are seven paper mills in Australia, three in New Zealand and eight in India. Official statistics of the paper output in Great Britain and Ireland were furnished in 1907 for the Census of Production:—

Paper:—	United Kingdom. Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
Paper for Writing and Drawing and for Envelopes	124,250	3,085,000
Paper for Printing and for Posters, etc.	436,050	5,590,000
Packing and Wrapping Paper, Bis-caps, etc.	181,850	1,943,000
Printing and Coated Papers (not Hangings)	34,050	846,000
Pasteboard, Cardboard and Millboard	44,650	565,000
Other Sorts	28,200	700,000
Paper Bags	35,500	487,000
	884,550	
All other Products—Recorded by Value only		112,000
Total Value		13,328,000

1921 Tons.	1919 £	1920 £	1921 £
372,051	4,918,700	8,169,704	4,338,865
218,707	10,484,237	21,360,535	8,292,468
73,424	946,164	3,179,942	938,533
9,149	188,743	428,062	251,890
1,466	28,659	139,757	33,662
674,797	16,566,503	33,278,000	13,855,298

A more recent but unofficial estimate has been kindly supplied me by the Paper Makers' Association. The following figures give the annual pre-war production of paper manufactured in the British Isles:—

	Tons.
News, all grades	377,000
Printing and Writing Paper from Wood Pulp ..	254,800
Printing, mostly from Grass (Esparto)	148,200
Brown Papers and Specialities	228,800
Best Writings and Blottings, mostly from Rags	20,800
	1,029,600
Mill Boards, Leather Boards, etc.	62,400
Total quantity	1,092,000

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* * *

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YOKOHAMA.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
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In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (*see* page 981).

In 1814, the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1922, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,263 vessels, 21,615,009 gross tons, exclusive of 1,058 ships (427,511 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 61,342,952 tons; and sail, 3,027,834 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855 British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

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THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office.
Not less than 100,000 *tons each.*	
Amalgamated Industrials, Ltd.	London.
American Line	New York.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
Armement Deppe	Rotterdam.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg.
CanadianGovt.Mercht.Mar.,Ltd.	Montreal.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ld.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg.
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Commonwealth & Dom.Line,Ltd.	London.
CommonwealthGovernmentLine	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
"Cosulich" Soc.Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S.Co.,Ld.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Embiricos, M.	London.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Royal Belge, Ltd. (Great Britain)	London.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Ostaskiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans.	Los Angeles.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (California)	San Francisco.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Tokio.
United American Lines Inc.	New York.
United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	Dunedin, N.Z.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam
Vereenigde Nederland	The Hague.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
Under 100,000 *tons, but not less than* 76,000 *tons each.*	
Atlantic,Gulf&W.Indies S.S.Lns.	New York.
Becker, W. H.	Cleveland,Ohio
Belot, G.	Nantes.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Chambers, James, & Co.	Liverpool.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland,Ohio
Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique	Paris.
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. a Vapeur	Paris.
Cia. Trasmediterranea	Barcelona
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm.
Fabre, Cyp.	Marseilles.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Hogarth, H., & Sons	Glasgow.
Houston, R. P., & Co.	Liverpool.
Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
Katsuda Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.	Kobé.
Kawasaki Steamship Co.	Kobé.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Rome.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Metcalfe, Herbert	Gothenburg.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Nelson, Hugh & William, Ltd.	London.
New York & Cuba Mail S.S. Co.	New York.
Norske Amerikalinje	Christiania.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Russian Steam Nav. & Trading Co.	Constantinople
Soc. Anonyme de Navigation	Paris.
Soc. Maritime Nationale	Paris.
Soc. Nat. d'Affrêtements	Paris.
Soc. Navale de l'Ouest	Paris.
Standard Trans. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Stern, Jean	Paris.
Stinnes, A. G. Hugo	Hamburg.
Texas Co., The	Texas.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.

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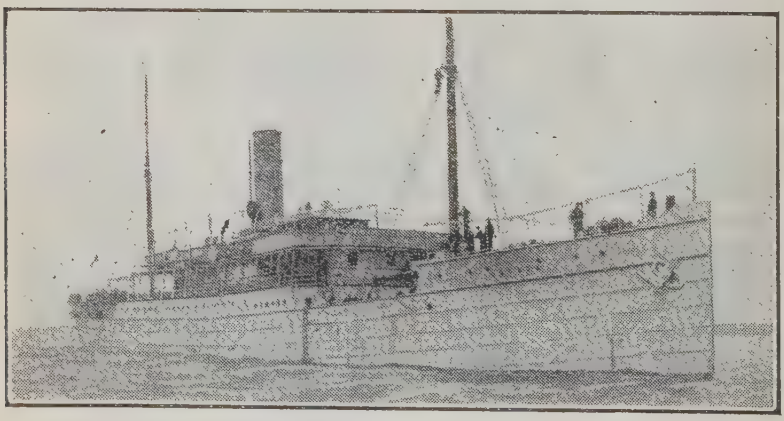

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FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; AH in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top	Blue: thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

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HURUNUI	9,266	WHAKATANE	7,055
ORARI	9,179	WAIMATE	7,015
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THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1922), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations. - Br. = British ; Bra. = Brazil ; Den. = Denmark ; Fr. = French ; Ger. = German ; Hol. = Netherlands ; Itl. = Italian ; Jap. = Japan ; Nor. = Norway ; Swe. = Sweden ; U.S. = United States ; § = Turbines ; ** = Twin screws ; *** = Triple screws ; **** = Quadruple screws ; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Sp. (Knots).	Built (Years).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Aeolus **	U.S.	12,642	560	62	35	14½	1899	U.S. Shipping Board.
Agamemnon ** (*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	,,	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	,, ,,
Albania §**	Br.	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard.
Almanzora §***	,,	15,551	570	67	32	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion §**	,,	13,737	516	72	27	N.R.	1920	,, ,,
Andania§**	Br.	13,950	520	65	35	15½	1922	Cunard.
Andes §***	,,	15,620	570	67	32	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14½	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia §**	Br.	13,867	515	65	35	15½	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino**	Ger.	13,502	495	64	36	N.R.	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aquitania §****	Br.	45,647	868	97	49	24½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	17,324	591	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Aramis§**	Fr.	13,800	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	Messageries Maritimes.
Argyllshire **	Br.	12,097	526	61	33	14	1911	Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.
Arlanza §***	,,	14,930	570	65	33	17	1912	Royal Mail.
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,973	570	64	39	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Armagh §**	,,	12,265	530	63	39	16	1917	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.
Arundel Castle §**	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	Union Castle.
Ascania §**	,,	13,050	515	65	43	N.R.	1922	Cunard.
Asturias **	,,	12,002	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Athenia §**	,,	12,000	520	66	42	N.R.	1922	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	,,	12,366	500	63	45	13½	1901	White Star.
Ausonia §**	,,	13,050	515	65	42	15½	1921	Cunard.
Ballarat **	,,	13,033	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,039	515	64	29	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,144	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,148	515	64	37	14½	1922	,,
Belgic §***	,,	24,547	670	78	44	18½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	,,	13,000	520	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berengaria §**** (*ex* Imperator)	,,	52,706	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Bethore**	U.S.	14,899	550	72	43	N.R.	1921	Ore Steamship Co.
Cadillac	Br.	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Cameronia §**	,,	16,280	552	70	38	16	1920	Anchor Line.
Canopic **	,,	12,097	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Polonio §***	Ger.	20,597	637	72	35	17	1914	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Caracciolo §**	Ital.	25,000	...	...	...	18	1921	Nav. General Italiana.
Carmania §***	Br.	19,524	650	72	40	18	1905	Cunard.
Caronia **	,,	19,687	650	72	40	18	1905	,,
Cedric **	,,	21,073	680	75	44	17	1903	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,026	680	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic §***	,,	18,495	655	69	43	17	1913	,, ,,
Conte Rosso §**	Ital.	18,017	570	74	35	N.R.	1922	Lloyd Sabaudo.
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Cretic **	,,	13,518	582	60	38	16	1902	,, ,,
Diogenes §**	,,	12,341	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric §**	,,	16,620	575	67	41	16	1921	White Star.
Duilio §****	Itl.	22,000	601	75	50	18½	1917	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §****	,,	16,909	570	68	42	21	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (*ex* Tirpitz)	,,	21,861	589	75	41	17	1914	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Britain **	,,	15,857	548	65	36	18½	1906	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Canada §**	,,	21,517	627	77	42	18	1922	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,388	571	71	41	20½	1913	Allan.

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Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions				Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Empress of India ** (*ex* Prinz Fredrich Wilhelm)	Br.	16,992	590	63	38	17½	1908	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (*ex* Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	,,	25,037	677	77	50	17½	1905	,, ,, ,,
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	21	1913	,, ,, ,,
Esperance Bay §**	,,	13,853	530	68	39	N.R.	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Euripides §***	,,	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Finland **	U.S.	12,222	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Mar. Co.
France §****	Fr.	23,666	689	75	48	24	1912	Cie Gen. Transatlantique.
G. Harrison Smith **	Br.	15,371	550	72	44	N.R.	1921	International Petroleum Co.
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,848	602	76	20	19	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Graf Waldersee **	Ger.	13,193	561	62	37	N.R.	1898	Köhlbrand Werft-Paul Berend.
Hansa ** (*ex* Vict. Luise)	,,	16,376	660	67	40	15½	1900	Hamburg American. [sohn
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,837	530	68	39	N.R.	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeric **	,,	34,693	751	83	48	18½	1922	White Star.
Ionic **	,,	12,352	500	63	45	13½	1902	White Star.
Jervis Bay §**	,,	13,837	530	68	35	N.R.	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle.
King Alexander **	,,	15,746	538	65	46	15	1908	Byron S.S Co., Ltd.
Kroonland **	U.S.	12,241	560	60	38	N.R.	1902	International Merc. Marine Co.
Laconia §**	Br.	19,680	601	73	40	17	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §****	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1914	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Laplaud **	Br.	18,565	625	70	37	17½	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	,,	13,851	530	68	35	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Leopoldina ** (*ex* Blucher)	Bra.	12,350	525	62	35	15	1901	Brazilian Government.
Leviathan §**** (*ex* Vaterland)	U.S.	54,282	907	100	58	21	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Majestic §**** (*ex* Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100	58	26	1921	White Star.
Manchuria **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Marore §**	,,	15,300	551	72	44	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Massilia §****	Fr.	15,147	574	64	40	20	1916	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,696	762	88	57	27	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,032	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	,, ,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	13,967	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Ltd.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	,, ,,
Minnedosa §***	,,	13,972	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnesota **	,,	20,602	622	73	41	13	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Moldavia §**	Br.	15,500	550	71	42	N.R.	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	,,	15,550	550	71	42	N.R.	1922	,,
Mongolia **	U.S.	13,639	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. Inc.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**	,,	16,400	549	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montrose §**	,,	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Moreton Bay §**	,,	13,850	530	68	39	N.R.	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
Naldera **	Br.	15,825	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Nansemond **	U.S.	13,333	559	62	30	12	1896	U.S. Shipping Board.
Narkunda **	Br.	16,227	581	69	27	18½	1920	P. & O.
Nestor **	,,	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdan **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	,,	12,531	550	62	34	15	1902	,, ,,
Northumberland §**	Br.	12,160	530	63	31	16	1915	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ohio ** (*ex* München)	,,	18,000	587	71	46	17	1920	Royal Mail.
Olympic §***	,,	46,439	852	92	59	23	1911	White Star.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Orca §***	,,	15,120	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orduna §***	,,	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	,,	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,072	530	66	41	14½	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	14,000	525	62	32	N.R.	1921	,, ,,

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Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built. (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Orsova **	Br.	12,036	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,129	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	518	72	50	N.R.	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14½	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,042	550	63	39	13½	1899	White Star.
Pesaro ** (*ex* Moltke)	Itl.	12,335	525	62	35	15½	1901	Italian Govt.
Pittsburgh §***	Br.	16,600	575	67	41	16	1920	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes
President Cleveland §**	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	N.R.	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Grant **	,,	18,072	599	68	48	13½	1907	, ,
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Harding §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	527	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	N.R.	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, McKinley §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Roosevelt §	,,	14,187	516	72	27	N.R.	1922	,, ,,
,, B. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	N.R.	1921	,, ,,
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,577	477	60	43	18	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Regina §***	Br.	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	19,980	592	72	39	16½	1914	American Ship and Commerce Nav. Co.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	,,	20,200	596	72	40	16½	1914	American Ship and Commerce Nav. Co.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,527	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau§****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13½	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,602	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian §	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix §	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Gregorio	,,	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	,, ,, ,,
San Jeronimo	,,	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon **	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Saxonia **	,,	14,197	580	64	38	16	1900	Cunard.
Scandinavian **	,,	12,116	550	59	43	15	1898	Allan.
Scythia §**	,,	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920	Cunard.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	17	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Shropshire **	Br.	12,184	526	61	33	14	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Sophocles §**	,,	12,361	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross §**	U.S.	13,789	516	72	27	N.R.	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	12,977	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika.
Steelore §**	U.S.	15,300	551	72	44	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,522	547	62	34	15	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13½	1901	White Star.
Taiyo Maru** (*ex*Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	15	1911	Nippon Yusen K.K.
Tenyo Maru §***	,,	13,398	558	61	35	17	1908	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tjibesar §	Hol.	12,000	500	63	31	N.R.	1922	Java China Japan Lijn.
Transylvania §**	Br.	17,250	550	70	42	N.R.	1921	Anchor.
Tuscania §**	,,	17,250	550	70	42	16½	1921	,,
Tyrrhenia §**	,,	16,243	552	70	38	17	1922	Cunard.
Ulysses **	,,	14,626	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandyck §**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	15	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam §**	Hol.	15,150	550	67	32	N.R.	1922	Holland-Amerika.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built. (Year).	Owners or Lines
Volendam ◊**	Hol.	15,150	550	67	32	N.R.	1922	Holland-Amerika.
Voltaire **	Br.	13,500	510	64	30	N.R.	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Von Steuben **	U.S.	14,901	637	66	39	21½	1901	U.S. Shipping Board.
Walmer Castle **	Br.	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Western World ◊**	U.S.	13,400	518	72	41	N.R.	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co.of NewJersey.
Wiltshire **	Br.	12,160	526	61	33	14	1912	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Windsor Castle ◊**	,,	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Hardwicke Grange, 481,021 cubic feet (Houlder): *Princesa*, 473,689 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 473,481 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 470,157 cubic feet; *Marquesa*, 464,622 cubic feet; *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Nariva*, 447,000 cubic feet; *Natia*, 447,000 cubic feet; *Nagara*, 440,000 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.); *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1922, 858 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus: of these, 134 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 35 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 172 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

Olympic, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons (Cunard); *Minnesota*, 20,602 tons (Atlantic Trans. Co. of W. Virginia); *Scythia*, 19,730 tons (Cunard): *Conte Rosso*, 18,017 tons (Lloyd Sabaudo); *Transylvania*, 17,250 tons (Anchor); *Doric*, 16,600 tons (White Star); *Pittsburg*, 16,600 tons (International Navigation Co.); *Montcalm*, 16,418 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Cameronia*, 16,280 tons (Anchor); *Tyrrhenia*, 16,243 tons (Cunard). There were on June 30, 1922, 2,797 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,594 were over 5,000 tons, and 167 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 16,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—979 steamers and 123 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk; the largest of these not fitted for liquid fuel were the *San Fabian*, 13,036 tons; *San Gerardo*, 12,760 tons (Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.).

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretauia, Majestic, Aquitania, France, Berengaria, Olympic, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, Von Steuben, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, La Lorraine, La Savoie, Princess Patricia, Leviathan, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Nairana, Esperia, Maori, Loongana, Prins Hendrik, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Paris, Anglia, Hibernia, Versailles, Cambria, Scotia, Jan Breydel, Pieter de Coninck, Princesse Elisabeth, Stad Antwerpen, Ville de Liège, Newhaven, Rouen, Munster, Ulster, Viking, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, St. George, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, Princess Clementine, Dieppe, Manxman, Malines, Brighton, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, all not under 22 knots.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Tonnage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	22*	109,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,681	Own 7 Steamers.
Gleu Line	11*	83,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers.
Bélot, G.	32	71,000	Nantes	Champigny	3,112	Owns 6 Steamers.
Reading Co.	70	66,000	Philadelphia	Cumru	1,780	Own 11 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	45	54,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kreger	1,838	Own 10 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	11*	48,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,642	
Cie Francaise d'Armement	17	44,000	Paris	Dunkerque	3,203	Own 5 Steamers.
Alaska Packers Association	23	39,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Dougherty P. Co., Inc.	22	35,000	Baltimore	Albee	2,540	Own 4 Steamers.
Stray S. O. & Co.	17	34,000	Christianssand	Songvand	3,494	Own 7 Steamers.
Neptune Line Inc.	27	30,000	New York	Seneca	2,208	Own 9 Steamers.
Southern Trans. Inc.	21	30,000	Philadelphia	Tenas	2,212	Own 7 Steamers.

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	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from Q'town.	Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8 ,,	,,	City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7 ,,	,,	Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6 ,,	,,	City of Paris ...	10,669
1894.	,, 5½,,	,,	Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6 ,,	S'ton.	Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse...	14,349
1903.	,, 5½ ,,	Cherb'g.	Deutschland ...	16,502
1909.	4*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*	from Q'town.	Mauretania	30,704

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

			Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed		200	Great Western...	1,340
1845.	,,	,,	300	Great Britain ...	2,084
1858.	,,	,,	680	Great Eastern ...	18,918
1871.	,,	,,	400	Oceanic (1).....	3,807
1881.	,,	,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,,	,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,,	,,	685	Oceanic (2).....	17,247
1904.	,,	,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,,	,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,,	,,	852	Olympic	46,439
1912.	,,	,,	883	Berengaria.....	52,706
1914.	925 × 100 × 58	feet		Majestic.....	56,551

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Illustrated prospectus on application to the Principal.

CHARING CROSS

(London) has lowest death-rate of all the great capitals ; its general healthiness compares favourably with England and Wales ; residential advantages are relative evenness and mildness.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).
OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS ON EQUAL TERMS.
The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and 'Bus.
Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.
Low Inclusive Fees.
For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—
W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W.C. 2.

CLISSOLD PARK AND DISTRICT, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Clissold Park occupies an elevated healthy position, with parks and open spaces, contributing to make it a first-class residential neighbourhood."

BOYS. (*Established* 1876.)
MODERN SCHOOL.
Headmaster - A. W. WRIGHT, B.A., LL.B.
Thorough education for Professions and Commerce. Entire charge.
Curriculum.—Modern Languages (conversational). Mathematics, Science (laboratory), and Advanced Drawing. Commercial Courses. French or Spanish Pupils received. Entire charge if desired.
Physical Development. — Football, Cricket, Fives, Swimming, Drill and Gymnastics (Gymnasium), Boxing, Natural History and Debating Societies. Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. M. A. HILL, to whom communications should be addressed.

HONOR OAK, S.E.

London's remarkable health standard is due to excellent drainage, pure water, together with less exposure, greater warmth, and less humidity than outlying country. Honor Oak, a high-class residential quarter, 6 miles from London Bridge.

BOYS. (*Established* 1686.)
ROYAL SAVOY SCHOOL.
Governors—
The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
The Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy.
Warden—The Hon. Sir W. H. GOSCHEN.
Headmaster - COLIN M. H. CAMPBELL.
Premises.—Healthily situated in Colyton Road, within easy distance of all parts of London. 25 acres of grounds and playing fields.
The School is preparatory, and aims at giving a thoroughly sound education. Choral Scholarships are awarded. Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Rifle Range.
Boarding Fee.—£75 per annum.
Tuition Fee.—£24 per annum.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, S.E. & C. Railway. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death rates low." Golf, 19 holes. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors).

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { **Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).**
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings. — Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 10 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 50,721. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate : where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates ; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1921)—1,614 hours. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs." Bath stands alone in Great Britain as a City of considerable size, and much reputation, the beginnings of which have been determined by the existence of Thermal Springs. Traditions assert that the first discovery of the Spring and acquaintance with their healing virtues were made in primitive times before the advent of the Romans.—Vide : *Climate and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland.*

[*See* p. 1034 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. *Founded* 1848.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
ALEX. W. CUNINGHAME
(*Sometime Senior Master, The King's School, Gloucester*).

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Preparation for all Examinations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

The School has its own Troop of Boy Scouts.

Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

"PETERHOUSE,"

QUEEN SQUARE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS ARE RESIDING ABROAD.

Principal - - Miss NORRIS.

Limited number of pupils received (girls 5–18, boys under 12). Careful and individual training and education given.

Teaching specially planned to bring out the intelligence and to foster the particular faculties of each child.

Utmost importance attached to matters of Character, Health, Deportment and Physical Development, Elocution, Conversational French.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S,

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principal—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon.), M.R.A.C. (Ciren.).

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing-fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick-wing.

Work.—High Standard without over-pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games.—Cricket, Football, Golf, Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports, Scout Troop.

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees.—£120 to £135 per annum.

BOYS.

KINGWELL SCHOOL.

(9 miles from Bath ; 10 miles from Bristol.)

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { **C. G. ROACH, B.A. (Oxon.).**
F. A. LACE, B.A. (Cantab.).

Premises.—A family mansion in beautiful healthy country district, in own estate of 240 acres ; affording a combination of home and school life.

All round training and instruction necessary for entrance to Public Schools.

Physical Development, Swedish Drill and Games.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—125 guineas per annum.

BANSTEAD.

A healthy Surrey village with beautiful Downs, &c., 17 miles from London, 500 ft. above sea-level. Climate dry and bracing. Soil, porous—chalk and gravel. Excellent public water supply, softened. Prevailing winds, S.W. Low death-rate.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

THE LARCHES.

Principal—

Miss A. C. MOLYNEUX, L.C.P.

PROSPECTUS AND REFERENCES ON APPLICATION.

BECCLES

(Suffolk). Municipal Borough, 8 miles from Lowestoft. The locality is very healthy; and owing to inland position has a more genial climate than East Coast towns. The River Waveney affords rowing, sailing, and bathing facilities. Pop. 7,130.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE FAUCONBERGE SCHOOL

(*Founded* 1712.)

Principal - Rev. H. BIDDELL, M.A.

(*Formerly of King's College School, London.*)

Premises on high ground, gravel soil, with accommodation for 20 boarders.

Education particularly suited to boys seeking Public School entrance or Scholarships, and also adapted to those who wish to enter Professional life. Girls may be admitted if there is a vacancy. Two open Scholarships.

Gymnastics, Bathing. Good Playing Field.

Boarders' Fees.—£22 per term inclusive.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. S.E. & C. Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

Headmaster - W. SALTER, M.A.,

Classical Honours, Merton College, Oxford.

Aim.—To be a home of keenness and a power for good, develop character, health. Work and play.

Premises specially designed and constructed in extensive grounds. Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games. *Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.*

Fees.—36 to 40 guineas per term.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. Railways: Midland, London 47½ m.; L. & N.W. to Oxford and Cambridge. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Death-rate, 10·7 per 1,000. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy." Pop. 39,183.

[*See* p. 1035 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Headmaster, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers' Training Corps.

Tuition Fee.—£4 per term.
Non-County Boy.—£6 13*s.* 4*d.* per term.
Boarding Fee.—£23 6*s.* 8*d.* per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 16 miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
{C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,654.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Kindergarten Preparatory, £3 3s. Term Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 58,371. Sunshine (1921), 1,660 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, nearly in the centre of England, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings; the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, contains one of the largest and finest organs in the world. The municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery, and public parks testify to local municipal enterprise. The Birmingham University (formerly the Mason College) is endowed for the study of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering, &c.

The City of Birmingham is 13 miles long and 11 miles in breadth, and has several fine public parks. Edgbaston forms the south-western portion of the city. Erdington is an ancient hamlet on the highway from Birmingham to Sutton Coldfield. Harborne is a rapidly-increasing suburb on the south-west; it was incorporated in the city November 9th, 1891, and has a terminal station on a branch line of the L. & N.W. Railway. Quinton is 2 miles east of Halesowen, 5 miles west from Birmingham, and 3 miles south from Oldbury, in the Harborne ward of the municipal borough, and in the Edgbaston division of the parliamentary borough.

BOYS.

THE EDGBASTON PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

HALLFIELD, EDGBASTON.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - { C. F. W. STORK, B.A. (Camb.). J. B. STORK, B.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situate 500 feet above sea-level on gravel soil in own grounds of 15 acres. Electric Light.

Recent Successes.—Since May, 1916, 20 Entrance Scholarships have been gained at the leading Public Schools.

Gymnasium and Drill Hall, Rifle Club, Workshop. Games form an important part of school training. *Fees.*—£35 to £45 per term.

BOYS.

BOURNE COLLEGE,

QUINTON.

Headmaster – T. J. STEWART HOOSON, B.A., Inter. B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by Staff of qualified Masters.

Situation.—About 2 miles outside the City of Birmingham. 20 acres of ground. Modern buildings, Workshops, and Chemical Laboratory.

Aim.—To inculcate principles of honour, truthfulness, and *esprit de corps*.

Thorough English and Commercial Education. Training for Universities and other Public Examinations.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

BOYS.

HARBORNE HALL

(near BIRMINGHAM).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND COLLEGE FOR BOYS.

Headmasters - { MONTAGU LAWSON. K. C. LAWSON, B.A. (Oxon.)

Central Heating. Electric Light throughout. Open air and covered Rifle Range, School Farm, School Chapel.

40 acres of Playing Fields.

The School has a large Staff, and specialises in small classes. Thorough preparation for Public Schools and Osborne.

Illustrated Prospectus.

Fees.—125 guineas per annum.

ANSTEY PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

ERDINGTON.

Principals - { Miss Anstey (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*). Mrs. I. Bridgman (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*).

Vice-Principal - - Miss E. Rowe, B.A.

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net-Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bexhill has always been celebrated for the longevity of its inhabitants. The death-rate for 1913 here was only 9·47. The town holds a first place among health resorts, owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 15,330.

[*See* p. 1035 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BOYS.

GARTH PLACE.

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

Capt. A. D. B. WAUTON, B.A.

Scholar of Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. French University Honours.

Premises.—Stand in charming grounds of 6½ acres. 1 mile from sea. Playing field and several tennis courts.

Special attention paid to backward boys. Small classes. Individual attention.

Health of boys under care of Mrs. Wauton, assisted by trained Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE PAGES,

COLLINGTON LANE.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Entire charge taken.

Principals { **Mrs. JESSIE McDONALD.** / **Miss KATE G. BENGE.**

Premises stand in own grounds of 12 acres, surrounded by woodlands near the sea.

Small Farmery, Sports Field of 5 acres, Orchard, Tennis Court, and Garden.

Limited number of pupils who receive direct personal supervision and individual teaching.

Fees.—100 to 150 guineas per annum.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1921), 1,948 hours. Average rainfall for 34 years, 28.12 inches. Pop. 142,427.

[*See* p. 1036 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

SUSSEX HALL,

4, SUSSEX SQUARE, BRIGHTON.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

(Recognised by the Board of Education).

Principal - Mrs. HALLAM SANDERSON.

Thorough education with the comforts of a home.

Visiting Masters and Resident Certificated Mistresses.

Pupils prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge local exams. and Matriculation, also for the Associated Board of R.A.M. and R.C.M., and Royal Drawing Society's Exams.

Entire charge of Colonial pupils.

Fees.—From £75 p.a. (Junior) inclusive.

Prospectus and reference on application.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { **Miss SALMON.** / **Miss BLACK.**

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large Detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Netball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—40 to 45 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THE DOWNS SCHOOL.

PRESTON PARK.

Principals - - { **Miss WOODHEAD.** / **Miss CLEARE.**

Assisted by a Fully Qualified Staff.

Premises.—Healthily situated. Within easy reach of the Sea and South Downs.

The curriculum is comprehensive, and the educational methods up to date.

Pupils prepared for Universities, Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations.

Gymnastics, Outdoor Sports and Swimming in the hands of a qualified mistress.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Pop. 78,674.

[*See* p. 1036 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.**

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

(*Removed from Eaton Rise, Ealing.*)

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Boarders (girls only) received from three years of age. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

BRIXHAM

(**Devon**). Facing Torbay in elevated position. Soil, limestone. Air bracing. Sunny and mild in winter, prevailing winds West. Snow almost unknown. Through train service. London and Midlands (G.W.Rly.). Pop. 7,954.

GIRLS. **HILLSIDE COLLEGE,**
PARKHAM WOODS.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss N. WILKES, L.L.A.

(*Hons. English History, Latin and Education*).

Miss M. LE GROS, Certificated Kindergarten.

Thorough modern education, combined with home life. Preparation for all exams. Fully certificated staff. Careful attention given to health and moral training.

Climate especially suited to delicate and Colonial children, who receive every care, one of the Principals being a trained child nurse. Terms moderate.

Prospectus on application to the Principals.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on cliffs. Aspect, S.E. Has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year." Sunshine (1921), 2,020 hours. Pop. 8,929.

[*See* p. 1037 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **DUMPTON HOUSE.**

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, OSBORNE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Established over* 30 *years.*)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster, or Headmistress.

CHISLEHURST

(**Kent**), distant twelve miles from London. Enjoys the charm of still retaining its rural character, interspersed with spreading commons, carefully preserved in all their native wildness, which furnish delightful walks and rides. The climate is very healthy, the soil chalk and gravel.

BOYS. **BICKLEY HALL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals—

A. J. FARNFIELD, M.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

B. S. FARNFIELD, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge.

Situation.—300 feet above sea-level, in a beautiful park, 25 acres, gravel soil.

Light and airy Class Rooms and Dormitories, Gymnasium, Library, School Chapel. Cadet Corps, Rifle Range. Sanatorium. Swimming Bath. Magnificent Cricket and Football Grounds.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Bronchitis and catarrhal diseases generally are well suited here, whilst acute rheumatism is rare. Within a mile of the Borough boundary the Cotswold Hills rise to an altitude of 1,000 ft., and these bracing heights are accessible by tramcars." Pop. 48,942. Sunshine (1921), 1,718 hours.

[*See* p. 1038 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).
Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6–14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

GIRLS.

URSULINE LADIES COLLEGE,
FULLWOOD PARK.

FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Premises consist of 3 detached houses in own grounds of 15 acres, 220 feet above sea level.

Curriculum includes usual English subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science, Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Class Singing.

Separate course of French Studies.

Special attention to health and physical development.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—20 to 26 guineas per term.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanilo at the side of the Cathedral is a fifteenth century tower 120 feet in height; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.
Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

BOYS received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.
Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.
Principal—
Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.).
(*Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.*)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"As stated in the standard work, 'The Climates and Baths of Great Britain and Ireland,' Colwyn Bay has become one of the most important health resorts of the north. It owes its rapid rise to its exceptional situation. The town is well protected from the prevailing winds and enjoys a large amount of sunshine. The rainfall is low. Climate in winter remarkably mild and equable. Water-supply of excellent quality, obtained from a mountain lake. Sewage system recently extended." Pop. 12,630.

BOYS.

RYDAL MOUNT SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Headmaster - Rev. A. J. COSTAIN, M.A.
(*Late Classical Exhibitioner, Lincoln College, Oxford.*)

An Efficient Staff of 15 University Graduates.

Fifteen acres of playing fields. Carpenter's shop. Laboratories and general equipment up to the best modern standards. Cadet Corps. Special attention to Physical Training.

Offers a good sound training for boys intended for the professions or for commerce.

Write Headmaster for Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

DINGLEWOOD.

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { **A. E. THOMPSON, M.A.** (Corpus Christi College, Oxford). **J. H. SCOTT, M.A.** (Christ's College, Cambridge).

Premises.—Stand high, facing sea, on gravel soil, 2 minutes' walk from the sea, 7 acres of grounds.

School Course.—Includes all subjects necessary for entrance to Public Schools and Royal Navy. Recent Scholarship and Entrance Successes.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Shooting, Swimming, Boxing, Dancing, Carpentry.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

THE VICARAGE,
COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

DOWNHAM MARKET

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Downham Market is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. **HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.**

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - - { Miss MARKHAM. Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,
SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 23 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts; Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath; Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliff camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1921), 1,955 hours. Pop. 33,502.

[*See* p. 1043 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE GRANGE,
FOLKESTONE.

C. H. WODEMAN, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner, Queen's College, Cambridge.*)
H. W. ROACH.

PREPARATORY (7½ TO 14½) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Modern; comprise main School House, Chapel, Gymnasium, Master's House, Carpenter's Shop. Fives and Racquets Courts and Sanatorium. *Curriculum* in accordance with recommendations of Public School, Headmasters' Conference, and Association of Preparatory Schools. MODERN LANGUAGES a speciality. Boy Scout Troop, Shooting, Riding, Swimming.

Terms. { 120 gns. p.a. for boys entering under ten. 135 gns. p.a. for boys entering over ten.

BOYS. **PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),
and
Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for
UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.
List of successes on application.

GIRLS. **THE DOWNS.**
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - { Miss HANOVER. Miss MURRAY-NORRIS.

Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff of Certificated Trained and Experienced Teachers.

Premises.—Modern, well built. Open position. Sea and country air. Excellent health record. First-class education. Home comforts. Individual attention. Preparation for usual Exams. Hockey, Basket-ball, Tennis, Croquet, Swimming. Games Field.

Entire charge of children from abroad.

Fees.—From 25 gns. to 35 gns. per term.

Telegrams: "Downs, Folkestone." *Station:* Folkestone Central.

EASTBOURNE,

Sussex. Municipal Borough. Population, 52,544. L.B. & S.C. Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10·23 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1921), 2,067 hours.

[*See* p. 1040 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

CHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—
F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming. 3 Patrols attached to the Baden Powell Scouts.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

BOYS.

KEMPSTON,

GRANVILLE ROAD.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL (8 to 14)

Principal—
MAJOR B. R. DELBOS.

Aim.—Sound modern teaching with new interests, encouragement of humour and art, French a speciality; home-like dormitories, comfortable, airy and pretty; good cooking with plenty to eat and only English meat served.

Curriculum.—Usual subjects with Science, Gymnastics, Drawing and Singing.

Fees.—£42 10s. per term inclusive.

GIRLS.

GRANVILLE HOUSE,

MEADS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal—
Mrs. NELSON FOLEY, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Assisted by large Resident and Visiting Staff.

House beautifully situated in its own grounds in the healthiest part of Eastbourne.

Object of the School is to give a good general education.

Special advantages for Music, Art, Modern Languages.

Tennis, Riding, Swimming, large Playing Field for Hockey.

Good references.

GIRLS.

BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

UPPERTON ROAD.

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—15 minutes from Sea and Downs. Playing Field, use of Sanatorium.

Limited number of pupils received. Closest attention given to education and moral training. Health paramount importance.

School Course includes usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, General Knowledge and Current Events, Cooking, and Dressmaking.

Entire charge taken of girls where parents are abroad.

Pupils prepared for usual Examinations.

Fees.—£60 to £75 per annum.

FRODSHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town 10 m. N.E. of Chester at confluence of the Rivers Weaver and Mersey. 182 m. from London. Bracing air and plenty of sunshine. Liverpool and Manchester sanatoria are only two miles away."

GIRLS.

THE CLOSE.

Mrs. F. R. PIERPOINT receives a limited number of DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN for thoroughly sound Education with careful Social and Moral Training. Special attention to Languages and Music.

Resident English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Masters.

Premises.—Modern, detached. Grounds, 2 acres. Sanitation perfect. Elevation 400 feet. Tennis, Croquet, Hockey, Cricket, Girl Guides.

Entire charge of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Excellent references. *Fees.*—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low.

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Stands in own grounds of 35 acres. 1¼ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours. All usual accomplishments. A happy home life. Cycling, Swimming, Driving, and Games.

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—

Mrs. H. E. HARRISON.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Water-supply excellent, drainage perfect. Seaside and rural health resort, best facilities for education under most favourable surroundings, genial climate, south aspect." Pop. 2,232.

GIRLS. **SUNNYBRAE.**

Principal - Miss M. E. BROTHERS.

(*Registered by Board of Education.*)

Assisted by a fully qualified Staff.

Premises, specially built, stand high overlooking the Sea.

Aim of School to develop in pleasant home atmosphere the intellectual and physical faculties of the pupils, and by careful training of character prepare them for the work of life.

Education conducted on thoroughly modern lines.

Special attention to Languages.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

Fees.—£17 to £21 per term.

GUILDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on River Wey, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, at a good altitude above sea-level, and within 45 minutes of London. The healthiness of the town and its surroundings make it a first-class residential centre." Pop. 23,820.

BOYS. **STOKE PARK.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Ideal situation on gravel and sand. Grounds 80 acres. Central Heating. Electric Light. 28 miles Waterloo. Great attention to health. Visiting School Doctor and Resident Nurse-Matron. Pupils received from 6 years of age. Individual attention. Backward boys a Speciality. School Chapel, Farm, Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Laundry. Usual games, Riding, Shooting, Swimming, Boating, Dancing, Carpentry.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply—

THE PRINCIPAL,

STOKE PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Telephone, Guildford 416.

HALE,

Cheshire. Situated in the east of Cheshire, about 10 miles S.W. of Manchester, and 6 miles N. of Knutsford. The climate is a particularly healthy one, bracing but not severe. Lying on the open plain of Cheshire it obtains the full benefit of the prevailing winds from the sea. Close to Hale is the valley of the Bollin river, noted for its bird life and delightful scenery.

BOYS. **WADHAM HOUSE.**

Principal - C. JOWETT EDWARDS.

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Playing fields of 9 acres attached to school. Class-rooms and dormitories built with special attention to lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Anglo-Indian boys can be arranged for during the holidays.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming, Physical Exercises.

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **DUDLEY BANK.**

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss ROBERTSON and MISS READ, A.R.D.S.

Qualified and Efficient Staff.

Boarders under personal care of Principals and a Matron.

Sound education on modern lines. Opportunities for Specialising in Art.

Excellent Studio and Class Rooms.

Successes in Oxford Locals; Royal Drawing Society.

Associated Board Piano; Lond. Inst. Plain Needlework. N.F.U. Higher.

Games.—Hockey, Net-ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Fees.—£35 per term.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

[*See* p. 1045 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **FERNDEN.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 50 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—200 guineas per annum.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1921), 1,552 hours.

[*See* p. 1044 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROYAL NAVY.

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.

Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

BOYS.

GROSVENOR HOUSE,

DUCHY ROAD, HARROGATE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals—

Miss F. BIRD, B.A. (Lond. Univ.).
Mr. HAROLD BIRD.

BOYS ARE PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

The premises were specially built for a school in the healthiest and best position in Harrogate.

Fees.—100 guineas per annum.

HAYWARD'S HEATH,

Sussex, is a delightfully picturesque and salubrious region for the healthy, and well adapted for the needs of convalescents and of delicate constitutions requiring an open-air life without excessive stimulation.

BOYS.

BEECHMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921).

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Eton and Pembroke College, Oxon.*)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1½ miles from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,

24½ miles from London. L. & N.W. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL,

BOXMOOR.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

Aim.—Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Eastwood.

Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 19 Boxmoor.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, L. & S.W. Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England. [*See* p. 1045 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(*Anglo Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys*).

Principals { **Miss A. HUMPHREYS.**
Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Good modern education. Modern Languages. Exceptional advantages for musical and artistic training.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HORSHAM.

An important agricultural town, 123 to 230 feet above sea-level, noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings, which include St. Leonards' Forest. Christ's Hospital (West Horsham) is 2 miles distant. 36 miles from London (L.B. & S.C. Railway).

GIRLS.

GRINGLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

P. N. E. U. SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDERS AND DAY PUPILS

From 6 to 18 years.

Entire charge of Indian and Colonial children.

Girls can specialise in Art, Languages and Music.

Every care given to health and happiness. All round development aimed at.

Fully qualified Staff.

Beautiful country—walks and picnics.

School Company of Girl Guides and Brownie Pack.

Guilds for Nature Study and Newspaper work.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 2,511.

[*See* p. 1046 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, OSBORNE.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A.
(*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 60; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual Examinations.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure."

BOYS. **KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.**

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for forty Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There is a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

INGLETON

(**West Riding of Yorkshire**). Midland and L. & N.W. Railways. About 600 feet above sea-level, with very bracing air, extensive views, and unenclosed common for healthful recreation. Interesting to Geologists, and a good centre for visitors to the limestone scenery of the county.

GIRLS. **STORRS HALL.**

Principals - The Misses ANDREWS.

Premises 600 feet above sea; bracing, health-giving air.

Health first object. Special care for delicate children. Physical Training and Games carefully organised.

Girls fitted for after life by giving them healthy bodies, high principles, educated minds.

Teaching thorough and systematic. Preparation for Examinations.

Music a special feature.

Secretarial Course. Preparation for London Chamber of Commerce.

Foreign and Colonial pupils received.

Fees.—From 80 guineas per annum.

KIDDERMINSTER

(**Worcestershire**). G.W. Railway. 120½ miles from London. On the River Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canals; is a market town, and the centre of the great carpet industry. 18 miles from Birmingham, 15 miles from Worcester.

BOYS. **BLAKEBROOK,**

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £25 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

LEICESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The county town of Leicester is situated on the Soar. The total area of the borough is 8,582 acres. The altitude varies from over 300 feet to 165 feet above sea-level. It is a very healthy town, the general death-rate being remarkably low."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHARNWOOD.

KINDERGARTEN AND JUNIOR SCHOOL.

ROTHLEY PLAIN.

Headmistress - Miss E. BRAGINTON.

On the outskirts of Charnwood Forest, midway between Leicester and Loughborough.

Entire charge taken of quite young children up to the age of 12 years. Children lead a free country life in the open air.

Boarding Fees.—25 guineas per term.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1921), 1,657 hours.

[*See* p. 1047 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound, general education, under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.
Under 9, £100 per annum.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 746,421.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,

HUYTON HALL, HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).
President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL

TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LONDON.

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WOODFORD	Forest House School	1007

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard." Pop. 17,809.

[*See* p. 1049 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford),
H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A.(Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A.(Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

All usual subjects, with full recognition of English.

Physical Development of primary importance.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Fees (inclusive).—50 to 55 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

THORNBANK,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield).

Premises.—In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanitarium. Own Games Field.

Aim.—To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

MAIDENHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, within easy reach of Town by rail or motor-bus. Subsoil: gravel overlying chalk. Low rainfall. Mild climate. Efficiently sewered and drained." Population (Census 1901) 16,741.

BOYS.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE,

BRAY, near MAIDENHEAD.

Visitor—
The MARQUESS OF CARISBROOKE, G.C.V.O.
Chairman—
Rt. Rev. BISHOP SHAW, D.D., Oxford.
Commandant—
Lieut.-Colonel NORMAN COATES, M.C.

Boys 13 to 19 years accepted for Army, Universities, and Professions. Beautiful grounds of 50 acres. Rugby, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Golf, Rowing, Running, Swimming, Boxing.

Successes, 1922.

Sandhurst—J. W. Fletcher, L. H. Fairtlough.
Royal Air Force—S. L. Edwards.
London Matriculation—C. D. Butler.
Cambridge University—J. Van de Linde, R. Hamilton, S. Yorke.

MARGATE

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be: Its dry, bracing climate; it has the smallest rainfall in England." [*See* p. 1051 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTONVILLE COLLEGE.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal - - W. RUSSELL DAVIS, F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Four houses close to the sea.

Aim.—To provide a really sound education on thoroughly up-to-date lines, cultivate the character of each pupil and develop self-reliance, courage and tenacity of purpose.

Preparation for usual exams. Numerous successes.

Fees.—20 to 25 guineas per term.

MILFORD-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In Hampshire, 3½ miles S.W. of Lymington. S.W. aspect. Climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny; gravel soil. Air is beneficial for chest complaints and contains properties strength-giving to growing children. Good bathing."

BOYS AND GIRLS

ELLALAND.

HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN.

Principal - - - Miss EDITH AUKLAND.

Premises situated on Cliff, in own grounds, with beautiful surroundings.

Both Boys and Girls received. The children lead a happy, regular and, as far as possible, outdoor life.

Training throughout on Froebelian principles. Health and Happiness chief consideration.

Entire charge taken of children from India and Colonies, the genial climate being especially suitable.

Physical Exercises, Games, and Daily Walks.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

NEWPORT, SALOP.

L. & N.W. Railway, 17 miles from Shrewsbury. The climate of Newport is dry, the average rainfall being 24 inches per annum. The soil is sandstone, and the water-supply excellent.

HARPER-ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

(Residential),
NEWPORT, SALOP.

Principal—
CHARLES CROWTHER, M.A. (Oxon), Ph.D.

Situated on 350-acre farm in attractive, healthy country. Large lecture rooms, laboratories, museum, &c. Electric Light. Modern Sanitation.

Instruction carefully designed to suit intending farmers. Special Poultry Course leading to Certificate and National Poultry Diploma.

Courses open to both sexes.

Fees from £89 per annum. Lower for residents in counties of Salop and Stafford. County Agricultural Scholarships tenable at College.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,712. 15 miles S. of Exeter, enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from moorlands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—
Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department and a Cadet Corps. The School Doctor receives in his house, boys under 11.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played.

PAIGNTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Paignton, at the head of Torbay, has the bracing aspect of the east combined with the softening influence of the southern climates. Snow and frost rare." Sunshine (1922), 1,893 hours.

[*See* p. 1052 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS AND BOYS.

CUMBERLAND SCHOOL.

FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN AND BOYS' PREPARATORY.

Principal - - Miss B. FERGUSON.

Premises face Sea, and admit of bathing from the house.

Curriculum carefully adapted to the age and capacity of each pupil. Chief aim to foster and insist on habits of thoroughness and concentration. Overstrain carefully guarded against.

Games, Sports, and Gymnasium efficiently and thoroughly taught by a master.

Fees.—25 to 35 guineas per term.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes, and to seekers after genealogical clues. G.E. Railway, and G.N. and Midland Railways. Pop. 121,478.

BOYS.

BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).
House Master, G. A. HARDING, B.A. (Hons. Lond.)
Senior Master, Dr. F. D. WHEELER, M.A. (Cantab.)

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. Anglo-Indian Boys taken. References.

Fees.—Termly, £25–£30.
Yearly, £100–£120.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.
Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket-ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

PENZANCE.

The Western-most seaport and watering place in England. On N.W. shore of Mount's Bay, 10 miles E.N.E. of Land's End. Southerly aspect; sheltered from N. and W. Climate mild in winter, cool in summer. Soil, granite. G.W. Railway. Pop. 13,478.

BOYS.

ST. ERBYN'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CLARENCE HOUSE.

Principal - - Miss B. S. STEDMAN.

Premises situated on high ground, 10 minutes from sea.

Limited number of boarders. Great attention paid to health, and sound mental and moral training. Open air classes in summer.

Curriculum includes Scripture, English, French, Latin, Mathematics, Drawing and Class Singing.

Fees.—From 80 guineas per annum.

PLYMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and equable; abundant supply of pure soft water. Aspect due south. Continuous snow and severe frost are rarely met with. The celebrated Hoe is a magnificent promenade."

[*See* p. 1052 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

RADFORD HOUSE,

NEAR PLYMOUTH.

Miss G. M. PARKER, B.A.(Lond.).
(*Math. Tripos, Cambridge.*)

Receives a limited number of girls for coaching, and children whose parents are abroad.

Entire charge taken.

Large country house near sea and town, within easy reach of Dartmoor. Bracing air.

Terms on application.

PRESTATYN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Is modern, well sewered, water-supplied, and gas-lighted; has a good bathing coast. Temperature, from 42 degrees in the winter to 89 degrees in the summer months." Pop. 2,036.

[*See* p. 1053 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

PENDRE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND PREPARATORY FOR BOYS.

Principal - - - - Miss E. CARTER.

Premises.—Detached on rising ground close to mountains and sea.

Aim.—To make a happy home for children and lay the solid foundation of a thorough education.

School Course includes: Scripture, usual English subjects, Drawing, Painting, French, Elementary Latin and Mathematics, Needlework, Nature Study, Class Singing, Physical Drill by Instructor.

Pupils prepared for Examinations.

Fees.—£65 to £80 per annum.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water-supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

SURREY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals { **G. E. FERMOR LEGGATT.** / **E. FERMOR LEGGATT.**

Premises 600 feet above sea level, ½ mile from town, in grounds of about 20 acres.

Individual attention. Moral, mental, and physical welfare first consideration.

Organisation of School based upon the principles of the Boy Scout Movement, and Scout Training treated as part of the School Curriculum.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing, and sunny."

[*See* p. 1053 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

LOWTHER COLLEGE.

BODELWYDDAN CASTLE.
(6 miles from Rhyl.)

Principal - - - - Mrs. Lindley.

Assisted by highly qualified staff of English and Foreign Mistresses, Doctor of Music and Doctor of Science.

Premises.—A noble castellated mansion in park of 400 acres, with gardens and pleasure grounds of 55 acres. Electric Light, Central Heating. Open-air Swimming Bath, Sanitarium, Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Ordinary School Course. Commercial Course. Domestic Science Department. Gardening Course. Music. Science. Art.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

RIPON

(Yorks). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ripon is about 100 feet above sea-level. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water-supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths with electric treatment." Pop. 8,218.

GIRLS.

SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - Miss F. YATE-LEE, M.A.

Assisted by large staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough all-round Education.

Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Music, Art, Handicraft.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

School divided into three houses; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect. Excellent health record. Games, Gymnasium, Library.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted* 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D.
(*Trinity College, Dublin*).
Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Osborne, and for Scholarships in King's School, or other Public School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£80 to £85 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

ROSS.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. *Aspect:* S.W. and W. *Soil:* Porous; red sandstone which dries very quickly. *Elevation:* 110 feet to 230 feet. *Climate:* Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Surrounding country richly wooded and very undulating, affording extensive picturesque views. Sunshine (1921) 1,720 hours. Pop. 4,682.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

RUTHIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Small market assize town in famous Vale of Clwyd. Climate mild, protected from N. and E. winds by mountains rising 1,800 feet. Rainfall small, soil chiefly red sand rock, magnificent scenery."

BOYS. *Founded* 1574.

RUTHIN SCHOOL.

Examined by the Oxford and Cambridge Joint Board.

Headmaster—E. W. LOVEGROVE, M.A. (Oxon.) (Sometime Scholar of New College).

To prepare for *Universities* in accordance with Classical traditions of School, and equip for *Commercial* careers with Modern Education.

School Buildings magnificently situated in own grounds. Mountain Country.

Ruthin is a well-known health resort; ideal place for boys from hot countries.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—Under 15, Board and Tuition, £65 per year; over 15, £80.

Free from Board of Education Control.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable, and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. It is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and sick, and a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort. Pop. 12,330.

[*See* p. 1045 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL.

THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH. / Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

14 Resident Mistresses.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to elder pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.

Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.

BOYS *Established* 1877

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")

Principal—

WALLACE H. KING, B.Sc. (Lond.), L.C.P.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

WEST MARINA HOME SCHOOL,

GROSVENOR GARDENS.

Principal—

Miss ELIZABETH RICHARDSON.

Certificat d'études Françaises and Diplôme d'études Françaises, Paris.

(Late Principal of Southover School, Coulsdon, Surrey.)

The School is for children under 11 years of age, and combines the best possible health conditions with a happy home, a good liberal diet, and education on the most up-to-date lines.

Write for Prospectus.

Fees.—From £75 per annum.

Entire charge from £100 per annum.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. L.B. & S.C. Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

SEATON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A small watering-place on the south coast of Devon, situated in the centre of the large bay extending from Portland Hill to Start Point. It has a fine bracing climate, tempered by a soft mildness."

[*See* p. 1054 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ST. MICHAEL'S.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss I. BROWNING, B.A. (Lond.).

A MODERN CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL, including Kindergarten and Preparatory Departments.

Boys and Girls prepared for Public Schools. Pupils coached for Scholarships. Thorough education, combined with all branches of Physical Culture.

Football, Lacrosse, Net-ball, Cricket, Swimming, Boxing, Dancing. Efficient Physical Instruction.

Ideal position, facing sea. Most bracing part of S. Devon coast. Particularly suited to Anglo-Indians. Highly recommended. *Fees* moderate.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

SOUTH MOLTON

(Devon). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The district is hilly, the climate bracing. The geological formations are millstone grits and sandstones. Rainfall about 40 inches. Old people, those returning from the tropics, and children do well in this climate." Pop. 2,742.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Moderate Fees.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance.

Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy.

Building.—Suitably adapted for 150 Boys (Boarders).

Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps.

India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

SOUTHPORT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Southport is, by its character as a modern 'Garden City,' eminently suited as a place for schools. Its soil is sandy, clean, and dry. Sunshine (1921), 1,683 hours." Pop. 51,643.

[*See* p. 1055 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

EVERSLEY.

CAMBRIDGE ROAD, HESKETH PARK.

Headmistress - Miss E. M. BAVERSTOCK, B.Sc., Lond., Univ. Lond. Teachers' Diploma, &c.

Excellent Staff of Specialists.

Education.—Liberal. Modern Methods. All subjects. Separate house for Juniors. Special facilities for Domestic Science.

Premises.—Two large detached houses. Sanitation certified. Gymnasium. Hockey, Riding, Tennis, Swimming, Cycling, Boating, Drill (open air). *Entire charge where parents abroad.* Fees moderate.

SOUTHSEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town is exceptionally light, sunny and cheerful in appearance, and is largely patronised as a health resort. The climate is specially beneficial in cases of anæmia, tuberculous affections, and to delicate children."

See p. 1055 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

BOUNDARY OAK SCHOOL,

PORTSDOWN HILL, COSHAM.

Principals—

Rev. A. C. CHAMPION, B.A. (Camb.).
Mrs. A. C. CHAMPION (Lond. Univ.).

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises situate 5 miles from Southsea, 1 mile from Cosham Station, 3 miles from Havant, stand in own grounds of 5 acres, 300 feet above sea level.

Up-to-date methods of teaching. Individual attention. Small classes. Careful coaching in all usual games — also in Carpentering, Gymnastics, Shooting, Swimming.

Fees.—35 guineas (inclusive) per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

Sutton contains Public Hall, College of Music, Art School, numerous social and scientific societies; Golf Clubs at Banstead, Epsom, and Mitcham. Local Electric Trams, and good railway service (L.B. & S.C.R.) to London Bridge (11¾ miles) and Victoria. Pop. 21,270.

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 ft. above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music, and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

GIRLS.

EVERSFIELD.

Principal - Miss F. C. M. BARKER, B.A.

Assisted by Staff of University Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises stand in own grounds—6 acres.

Junior Boarding House. Domestic Science Department.

School Course includes Scripture, English, Mathematics, Science, Modern and Classical Languages, History, Drawing, Needlework Class, Singing and Theory of Music, Drill.

Swedish Drill, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis, Swimming, Riding.

Fees.—From 120 guineas per annum.

SWANAGE.

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage, and excellent water. Pop. 5,600.

[*See* p. 1056 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HILL CREST SCHOOL,

DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(*Honours Classics*).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7–14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). S.E. & C. Railway. 17¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,

HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.

Principal - - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a fully trained Registered Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London. Boarders are met at beginning of term.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net-Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Entire charge of pupils whose parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

THAME, OXON.

An old country market town on the borders of the Chiltern Hills district. Good modern drainage and excellent water-supply. Very healthy country on the G.W.R. Within easy reach of Oxford and London.

GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(*Established over 40 years*).

Principals:
Miss HOCKLEY
(A late Senior Mistress Clapham High School, Girls' Public Day School Trust).
Miss MESSENGER.

Premises include spacious Dining Hall, Assembly Hall. Physical and Chemical Laboratory, Gymnasium, Domestic Science Room, Swimming Bath and Sanatorium. 8 acres of playing fields.

Aims.—To give thorough Education on modern practical lines.

Preparation for Oxford Locals, London Matriculation, Intermediate Arts; Associated Board of Royal Academy and Royal College of Music Examinations etc.

Fees.—20–22 guineas per term.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor."

Elevation: From sea-level to 400 feet. *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. *Beach:* Sand and shingle. *Bathing:* Excellent arrangements for sea-bathing. Sunshine (1921), 2,016 hours. Pop. 38,771.

[*See* p. 1057 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **RICHMOND LODGE.**

Headmaster—

C. W. PRIESTLEY, F.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Lond.).

A well-known successful and efficient Preparatory School of about 36 Boys, in the best part of Torquay. Bracing and elevated situation. A few Boys received in Headmaster's house under the care of Mrs. Priestley.

Preparation for Army, Civil Service, or the Universities. Special opportunities for Boys intended for Scientific careers, Engineering, Mining, &c. Woolwich R.E. Sandhurst Prize Cadetship.

Colonial and Indian Pupils received.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - {Miss K. VICCARS. Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful, Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **BEVERLEY LODGE.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
(Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

Shorthand by Certificated Teacher. French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. S.E. & C. Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. **THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).

Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service.

Present Terms.—£140 per annum.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—

The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Excellent and abundant water-supply."

BOYS. **ROSE HILL SCHOOL,**

Principals {Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A. Miss SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Fees.—£35 per term.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. S.E. & C. Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing.

[*See* p. 1057 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **UPTON SCHOOL,**

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 25 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—100 to 110 guineas.

WARWICK.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Historic county town on River Avon in centre of one of the prettiest districts in Midlands. The drainage and water-supply are good, and the climate mild and healthy. Its splendid castle contains a magnificent collection of art treasures."

BOYS. **WARWICK SCHOOL.**

(Chartered by Edward the Confessor.)

This Historical School gives Advanced Education in Mathematics, Science, Modern Languages and Classics, and prepares boys for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Agricultural Science, Professional or Industrial Careers. Arrangements made for boys from the Colonies.

Headmaster's House accommodates 100 Senior Boarders—eligible after 12th birthday from Junior House, which receives 40 from age of 8.

Exceptional advantages of this famous Public School too numerous to detail here. Apply to Headmaster,

H. S. PYNE, M.A., B.Sc.(Dub.).

Fees for Boarders, 87 guineas per annum.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." Pop. 40,939.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

WESTERHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Westerham is situated in a sheltered position near the foot of the well-known Westerham Hill, and within an hour by rail of London. There is main drainage and a public water-supply." Pop. 3,049.

GIRLS.

THE HILL SCHOOL.

Principal - Mrs. MACLEAR LADDS.

Premises.—On southern slope of North Downs, 600 feet above sea-level, large grounds and playing fields, gymnasium.

School Course.—All English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Drawing, Science, Nature Study, Dressmaking, Needlework, Voice Training and Class Singing, Physical Drill (Swedish), Dancing, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Cricket, Tennis.

Entire charge of pupils from abroad.

Pupils prepared, if desired, for Public Examinations.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 3,538.

GIRLS. **ETHANDENE.**

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Recently extended, now include, besides well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. *Aim*—General health, all-round development, graceful bearing.

GIRLS. **STANMORE.**

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss COWPER.

Premises.—Detached, in splendid position on the sea front.

Aim.—Preparation for life by harmonious development of Moral, Intellectual, and Physical Powers.

Curriculum.—Comprehensive; thorough Modern System, individual treatment according to requirements. Examinations if required.

Physical Training.—Gymnastics, Swedish Drill; Out-door Games and Recreation.

Entire charge where parents abroad.

BOYS. **ST. AIDAN'S.**

MAJOR L. C. SARGENT, B.A.

Assisted by a highly-qualified staff, receives 15 pupils working for *Matriculation, Previous, Responsions, Woolwich* and *Sandhurst.*

In return for the attempt to do everything possible for the education and happiness of pupils, the highest standard of conduct is expected, and only those who wish to work seriously are asked to remain.

Prospectus and full details on application; all queries gladly answered.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, on the sea-ward of the Mendips, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, and open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, the town has an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Its climate is equable and dry—bracing in summer, warm in winter, being sheltered against the east wind by the Mendip range. Favoured with a dry sub-soil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children, and is pre-eminently delightful as a holiday centre, with numerous beauty spots."

A spacious asphalted marine parade and carriage drive extends for over two miles ; protected by a sea wall. The piers of Weston-super-Mare are amongst its chief attractions. Ample opportunities for marine excursions. On Knightstone are swimming baths, and a handsome pavilion, capable of seating 2,500 people, used principally for theatricals. Public Library and Museum. Electric tramcars.

Sunshine (1921), 1,752 hours. Water-supply, constant. Drainage, modern. Soil, sandy.

[*See* p. 1058 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

EASTERN HOUSE,

SOUTH ROAD.

Principal - - Mrs. A. L. LAWS.

Premises.—Stand high, sheltered from N. and E. Large, lofty, well-ventilated rooms.

Aim.—To render school as homelike as possible. Great care taken with religious and moral training, as well as physical and intellectual training.

A residential Housewifery School for cooking, laundry, dressmaking, &c., completes the school curriculum.

For Illustrated Prospectus and Terms, apply the Principal, as above.

GIRLS.

DUNMARKLYN.

FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Mrs. CROSS.

Premises.—Healthily situated on high ground overlooking the sea.

Preparation for all examinations by staff of Graduates.

Individual attention, modern methods, sound tuition combined with refined home atmosphere. Health and comfort receive every care, especially in the case of little girls leaving home for the first time.

Music and Foreign Languages receive special attention.

Entire charge where parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Cycling.

Fees.—From 50 guineas per annum.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1877.)

ETONHURST.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

(Between ages of 6 and 15).

Mr. GEORGE E. WOLLEN, M.A.

(Formerly of Stratheden, Blackheath.)

Assisted by Efficient Staff, Masters & Governesses.

Prepares Boys for PUBLIC SCHOOLS (Scholarships and Entrance Examinations) and ROYAL NAVY. Thorough ground-work. Careful Physical Training.

Entire charge taken of Boys whose Parents are in India or Colonies. Inclusive Terms.

Illustrated Prospectus.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Football, Cricket, Cadet Corps, Tennis, Bathing, Carpentry, Gymnasium, and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,286.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent ; elevated situation on gravel soil, in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines ; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WEYMOUTH

(Dorset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its rare geographical position, pure, fresh, and invigorating breezes, wealth of bright sunshine, its soft yet mildly invigorating atmosphere, render the climate one of the most equable."

[*See* p. 1060 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTBOURNE SCHOOL,

LODMOOR HOUSE, WEYMOUTH.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss BATT.

Assisted by Certificated Teachers and Visiting Professors.

Kindergarten Class for Children under 8. Pupils prepared for Oxford and Cambridge Locals, Trinity College of Music, London, and Royal Academy of Music.

Parisian French Mistress.

Games.—Playing Field, Hockey, Tennis.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 47,982.

[*See* p. 1060 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1920), 1,692 hours. Pop. 30,305.

[*See* p. 1059 for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Miss FISHER. / Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of pupils where parents are abroad.

Fees.—£72 to £90 per annum.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Free Information

TO

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

Prospectuses and Particulars of any Locality

Sent post free on application to

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

"WHERE TO STAY"

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	Leamington Spa	Fayerman & Co.	57, The Parade	1046
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	Shanklin	Bull & Porter	Shanklin	1054
	Sidmouth	Sanders	Sidmouth	1055
	Southampton	Waller & King, F.A.I.	17, Above Bar	1055
	Southport	Ball & Percival, F.A.I.	122 to 138, Lord Street	1055
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	Swansea	David Roberts & Son, F.S.I., F.A.I.	61, Wind Street	1056
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	Tonbridge	Ernest Sanderson	174, High Street	1056
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	Torquay	Smith & Son, F.A.I.	9, Strand	1057
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HANTS. U.D.C. L. & S. W. Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Municipal Gardens. Golf (18 holes). Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

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BATH,

SOMERSETSHIRE. Episcopal city. Pop. 50,721. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G. W. Railway and Midland Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 550 ft. above sea level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Sunshine**—(1921), 1,614 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolithic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. Fine residential city with excellent educational facilities. Royal Victoria Park and Sydney Gardens. Recreation ground.

RATES, 12*s.* in the £. GAS, 6·6*d.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8*d.* per unit.
Early Closing, **Thursday and Saturday.** Last post, 9.30 p.m. [*See* p. 1009 for SCHOOLS.

ONLY HOT SPRINGS IN BRITAIN. Most highly radio-active waters in this country. Extensive Bathing Establishment equipped with every approved method of modern scientific balneo-therapy. New Departments of Electro-therapy and Orthopædics recently opened. Concerts by the Pump Room Orchestra, September to May. Leading Bands in Gardens, May to September. Full programme of Entertainments throughout the year. Mild, equable climate. Roman antiquities, historic houses, beautiful scenery. Golf (3 courses), tennis, croquet, bowls, cricket, archery, badminton, boating, hunting. Under two hours from London. Illustrated handbook and all information from Inquiry Secretary, Grand Pump Room, Bath.

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BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. Midland and L. & N.W. Railways. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).

[*See* p. 1010 for SCHOOLS.

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 84, High St., Bedford. (Telephone, No. 115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, 50 views and photos of houses. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 15,330. L.B. & S.C. and S.E. & C. Railways. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. The excellent quality of the water is attributed to the Ashdown Green sands beneath the subsoil of the district.

RATES, 11*s.* 6*d.* in the £. GAS, 7*s.* 5*d.* per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 9*d.* per unit.
Early Closing Day—Wednesday. Last Post leaves 9.0 p.m.

[*See* p. 1012 for SCHOOLS.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349 and Cooden 15.

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DEVON. M.B. Pop. 9,078. L. & S.W. Railway. 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley's country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches.

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BOGNOR,

SUSSEX. U.D.C, Pop. 13,300. L.B. & S.C. Railway. 66 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. **Sunshine (1921)—2,005 hours.** Quiet family summer resort and residential town.

RATES, 13*s.* 4*d.* in the £. GAS, 1*s.* 6*d.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 11*d.* per unit.

THE ROYAL HOTEL. Finest Position on Sea Front. "BOGNOR'S FOREMOST HOTEL." Best centre for Chichester, Arundel and Goodwood. Nearest First Class Hotel to Golf Links (18 holes). Winter Gardens, &c. Telephone, 15. Telegrams "Royal, Bognor."
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HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 126, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH,

HANTS. C.B. Pop. 78,674. 107½ miles from London. L. & S.W.R. and Midland Railway. **Aspect** — South. **Climate** — Mild, equable temperature. **Sunshine**, 1921—1,980 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Sand and gravel. **Beach**—Sandy, no currents, double tides render bathing always practicable. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes). 3 Large parks. Good educational facilities. Excellent London train service and direct communication Midlands and North.

RATES, 10*s.* 4*d.* in the £. GAS, 1*s.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8*d.* per unit.
Early Closing Days—**Wednesday and Saturday.** Last post leaves 9.30 p.m.
[*See* p. 1013 for SCHOOLS.

BELVEDERE, BATH ROAD.

Ideal Winter and Summer Hotel, standing in its own grounds amidst the Pines. Close to Pier, Winter Gardens, Shops, Golf, Trams. Spacious Dining Room (Separate Tables). Drawing Room, Lounge, &c., all facing S.W. High-class connection. Cuisine a speciality. Central Heating. Electric Light. Highly recommended for Comfort, Catering, Cleanliness, &c., by influential families. Terms moderate. Telephone, Bournemouth 1080. Illustrated Tariff on application to—

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BRIGHTON,

SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. **Means of access**, L.B. & S.C. Railway. 51 miles from London. **Elevation**, 26 to 462 feet. **Aspect**—South. **Sunshine** (1921), 1948 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks. **Piers**—West Pier, 1,100 feet; Palace Pier, 1,710 feet. **Beach**—Shingle. **Excursions**—Paris, 9 hours *via* Newhaven; Rottingdean, 4½ miles; Devil's Dyke, 5½ miles; Stanmer Park, 3½ miles; Bramber Castle, 10 miles; Hurst, 7 miles; Ditchling Beacon, 7¼ miles.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Great educational facilities. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing; Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries.

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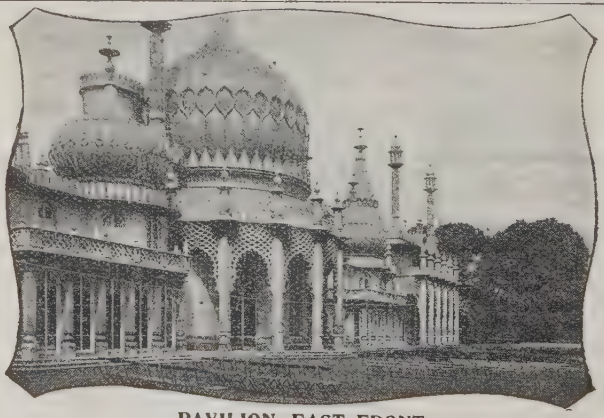
Early Closing Days—**Wednesday** and **Thursday.** Last post leaves 10.0 p.m.
[*See* p. 1012 for SCHOOLS.



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BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. S.E. & C. Railway. 75 miles from London. **Location**—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. **Elevation**—About 150 ft. **Neighbourhood**; high cliffs. **Aspect**—South-east. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Sunshine (1921) 2,020** hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk. **Front**—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists: bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The old town is a primitive place with straggling streets; the cliffs, which rise perpendicularly, overlook a cosy little bay and command splendid sea view from the parade. Queen Caroline, when Princess of Wales, frequently visited the place, and also the late Queen (as Princess Victoria), and the Duke and H.R.H. the Duchess of Fife. Dickens often stayed at 12, High Street, and at Lawn House and Bleak House.

RATES, 14*s.* 7*d.* in the £. GAS, 1*s.* 5½*d* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT. 8*d.* per unit.
Early Closing Day—**Thursday.** Last post leaves 8.30 p.m.

[*See* p. 1013 for SCHOOLS.

THE GABLES,

EASTERN ESPLANADE, BROADSTAIRS.

Modern Guest House, overlooking Sea.

A PRIVATE SEASIDE RESIDENCE WITH PERSONAL ATTENTION OF HOSTESS.

RIDING. TENNIS. FISHING. GOLF.

Terms include free conveyance to the North Foreland Golf Course.

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Map of District.

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BURNHAM-ON-SEA,

SOMERSET, G.W. Railway. 146¾ miles from London. A growing watering place on the Bristol Channel. Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade. Bowls, boating, bathing. Golf Links (18 holes).

Zymotic diseases are practically unknown in Burnham-on-Sea, which is also remarkably immune from tuberculosis and pulmonary diseases.

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22, W. Victoria Street,
Burnham-on-Sea.

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DERBYSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 15,651. Midland and L. & N.W. Railways. **Location**—Peak of Derbyshire. 24 miles from Manchester. 36 miles from Derby. **Elevation**—1,000 feet. Fashionable inland watering place, importance mainly due to curative properties of its springs. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1921)—1,470 hours.

RATES, 16*s.* 10*d.* in the £. GAS, 4*s.* 6*d.* per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 9*d.* to 10*d.* per unit.

BUXTON, Derbyshire. HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON, LIMITED, House Agents, 8, The Quadrant (Tel. 38), invite inquiries as to local properties of every description. Free Lists.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 55,812. **Means of Access**—G.E. Railway, G.N. Railway, L. & N.W. Railway, and Midland Railway. **Elevation**—33 feet above sea level. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. This famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.

First Class. Electric Light. Close to Colleges. Unrivalled position. Lounge. Suites of Rooms. Bath Rooms. Excellent Chef. Night Porter.

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CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 24,626. S.E. & C. Railway. 55 miles from London. **Aspect**—S.W. **Climate**—Mild and dry **Water Supply**—Constant and pure. **Soil**—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[*See* p. 1004 for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

Re-organised and under New Proprietorship. **STABLING AND GARAGE.**

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 48,444. G.W. Railway, Midland Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo-Indians. **Sunshine (1921)**—1718 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

Rates, 14*s.* 11*d.* in the £. GAS, 5*s.* 2*d.* per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 7*d.* per unit.

Early Closing Day—**Wednesday.** Last post leaves 10.15. p.m.

[*See* p. 1014 for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

"QUEEN OF THE COTSWOLDS."

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Waters dispensed under ideal conditions. Medical Baths completely equipped. Delightful surroundings. Splendid centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Croquet. Many excellent New Hotels. All particulars—SPA MANAGER (Dept. W.A.), Cheltenham Spa.

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T. R. TATE, Proprietor.

CORNELIUS & BOULTER, Auctioneers, Valuers, House and Estate Agents, invite intending residents in Cheltenham and County of Gloucester to forward particulars of their requirements, when particulars of available properties will be forwarded free.

Offices: PROMENADE, CHELTENHAM.

CLACTON,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 9,777. G.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Front**—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. **Beach**—Sands. Golf Links (9 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents.

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ball-room and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links, Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage.

Manager, F. F. CORRIGAN.

Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86.

GLENGARRY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. South Cliff. Best position on front. Open all the year. Special terms for winter months. Electric light. Visitors' comforts studied. Separate tables. Tariff on application.

Proprietress, MRS. POTTER.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,111. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. **Elevation**—To 300 feet. **Aspect**—S. & W. **Climate**—Mild and bracing according to situation. **Soil**—Light and porous. **Pier**—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering place. Golf Links (9 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing. RATES, 13*s.* 3*d.* in the £. GAS, 1*s.* 2*d.* per therm. Last post 9.0 p.m.

THE CLIFF RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Wellington Terrace. 275 feet above sea-level. Overlooking Channel and Welsh Hills. Separate Tables. Cuisine Française. Golf, Boating, Tennis. Special Winter Terms.
Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. DINGLE.
Telephone, 101 Clevedon.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing High, in own Grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management.
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HOUSE AGENT. **W. JEFFERISS JONES,** Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 73, Hill Road, Clevedon. Property Lists Free. Telephone, No. 19.

CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,089. **Means of Access**—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. **Location**—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. **Climate**—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL and GARAGE.

RENOWNED FOR CUISINE, SERVICE AND COMFORT.

Appointed Hotel to R.S.A.C., A.A., and M.U.

FIRST CLASS CARS for HIRE. BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

CROMER,

NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 4,073. G.E. Railway, Midland and G.N. Joint Railway. 138 miles from London. A favourite high-class seaside summer resort. 22 miles from Norwich. **Water Supply**—Constant (hard). **Soil**—Sand and gravel. **Elevation**—70 to 250 feet. Golf Links (18 holes).

CLIFTONVILLE HOTEL. Beautifully situated on the West Cliff. Overlooking Sea and favourite Cliff Promenade. Passenger Lift. Electric Light. Garage. Ball Room (spring floor). Billiards.
PROPRIETOR
Telegrams, "Cliftonville, Cromer."
Telephone, No. 154.

HOUSE AGENTS. ALLMAN & GIBSON, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Church Street, Cromer. (Telephone, 63.)
And at 6, Upper King Street, Norwich. (Telephone, 617.)

DAWLISH,

DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 4,099. G.W. Railway. 186 miles from London. A quiet seaside health resort surrounded on three sides by hills. **Elevation**—30 to 350 feet. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Beach**—Sands. Golf Links, 9 holes.

"BLENHEIM" PRIVATE HOTEL. An up-to-date First-class Boarding Establishment, facing Sea. Every modern convenience. Electric Light. Separate Tables. Terms moderate. Telephone, 29. Telegrams, "Blenheim, Dawlish."
WILLIAM C. WAKLEY, Proprietor.

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KENT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. S.E. & C. Railway. 84 miles from London. **Climate**—Bracing, dry, breezy. **Beach**—Shingle. Quiet and old-fashioned summer resort. Excellent sea fishing. **Places of Interest**—Deal, Walmer and Richborough Castles, Betteshanger Park.
[*See* p. 1027 for SCHOOLS.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel. Best position, facing Sea. Fine Sun Verandahs. Officially appointed Royal Automobile Club. Telegrams, "Onward, Deal." Telephone, 119 Deal (2 lines)

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ESSEX. **Means of Access**—G.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet select watering place, modern suburb of Harwich, which has a fine natural harbour, naval and military station. Cricket, tennis, golf, croquet.

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NEW GOLF LINKS. ELECTRIC LIGHT THROUGHOUT. TERMS MODERATE.

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WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,146. G.W. and Midland Railways. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. **Climate**—Mild. **Neighbourhood**—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

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EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 52,542. L.B. & S.C. Railway. 62 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. **Sunshine (1921)**—2,067 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Mostly chalk or sandstone. **Front**—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall. **Pier**—1,000 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering place and residential town (within 1¼ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.
RATES, 12*s.* 8*d.* in the £. GAS, 12·8*d.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 7*d.* per unit.
Early Closing Day—Wednesday. Last Post leaves 9 p.m.
[*See* p. 1016 for SCHOOLS.

For further information **and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE** **apply Railway Station** **INFORMATION BUREAU, EASTBOURNE.**

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situated at head of Windermere Lake (10½ miles in length). **Places of Interest**—Stock Ghyll, Skelwith Force and Rydal Falls; Rydal Mount, the home of Wordsworth. Golf Links (9 holes). A convenient centre for visiting southern Lakeland, some of the most beautiful of the lakes and fells being within walking distance.

GLEN ROTHAY PRIVATE HOTEL, Rydal, Ambleside. Beautiful wooded grounds overlooking Rydal Water. Good centre for climbing and coaching. Boating, Fishing, Bathing. Coaches from Windermere Station. Electric Light. Winter Tariff. Telephone, Ambleside 43. Telegrams, "Glenrothay Hotel, Ambleside."

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The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is 1½ miles long by ¾ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. **Means of Access**—By coach from Ambleside, &c., in connection with lake steamer. **Places of Interest**—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

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THE SWAN HOTEL. Fully Licensed. 300-years' old Coaching Inn, modernised. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Electric Light. Central Heating. Home Farm Supplies.
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'Phone, 23 Grasmere.
Wire, "Swan, Grasmere."

ENGLISH LAKES. Baldry's "Moss Grove." First-class Private Hotel. Old Established. Excellent Catering. Splendid centre for Climbing, Coaching, Boating, and Fishing. Coaches to all parts of the Lake District.
Telegrams, "Moss Grove, Grasmere." Tel. 51.
Proprietors, MR. & MRS. E. H. BALDRY.

WINDERMERE,

WESTMORELAND. Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. **Means of Access**—L. & N.W. Railway; by steamer from Lakeside; Furness Railway. From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen. Golf Links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

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Telegrams, "Storrs Hall, Windermere."

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DEVON. Pop. 62,000. L. & S.W. and G.W. Railways. 171 miles from London. Location—On east bank of the Exe. Elevation—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level. Soil—Red sandstone. Sunshine (1921)—1898 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Excursions to Dartmoor, Exmoor and Devon watering-places. Golf Links (18 holes).

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EXMOUTH,

DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. L. & S.W. Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. Elevation—Sea level to 500 feet. Neighbourhood—Moorland. Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant, soft. Soil—Gravel subsoil. Sunshine (1921)—1,838 hours. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls, hunting.

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FELIXSTOWE,

SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 8,666. Means of Access—G.E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. Location—On coast, 5 miles E. of Harwich, 12 miles from Ipswich. Elevation—From little above sea level to 60 feet. Aspect—South. Climate—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Front—Promenade 2 miles along top of cliffs. Beach—Shingle; sand as tide recedes. Bathing—Mixed, mostly from wooden tents which line shore. Annual Fixtures—Lawn Tennis (East of England championships); Cricket week; two Croquet tournaments, at Whitsuntide and August; Regatta. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. Felixstowe was a convenient yachting station long before it became a holiday resort, the harbour being immediately opposite Harwich. The cliffs, which are the chief attraction of the town, command splendid sea views, the roadway on the summit being backed by a line of residences. Places of Interest—Woodbridge, 12 miles; Ipswich, 12 miles; and Harwich, 5 miles.

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation. Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High-class English cuisine. "A most comfortable Hotel." Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 84. Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe." RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

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FOLKESTONE,

KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 35,000. S.E. & C. Railway. 70 miles from London. **Climate**—Dry, equable. **Sunshine** (1921)—1,955 hours. **Soil**—Greensand. Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities. The Leas, 150 feet above the sea, a promenade consisting of a mile and a quarter of asphalted path, greensward and carriage way. Folkestone, being a cross-Channel packet station, is well situated for Continental excursions, and being close to Shorncliffe Camp the military element furnishes additional liveliness to the animated scenes on the harbour promenade piers, which enclose 90 acres. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo. **Excursions**—Shorncliffe (2 m.), Sandgate (2 m.), Hythe (5 m.), Dover (7 m.), Canterbury (16 m.), Boulogne (28 m.).

RATES, 13*s.* 4*d.* in the £. GAS, 6*s.* 10½*d.* per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8*d.* per unit.

[*See* p. 1015 for SCHOOLS.

"TRESSILLIAN," Clifton Crescent. Old established High-class Boarding House. West end of Leas. Spacious Rooms. Large and airy Bedrooms, with extensive Sea Views. Liberally administered. Rates until July from 4 guineas inclusive. Daily rate, 14/6. Telephone, 405 Folkestone.

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MESSRS. TEMPLE BARTON & CO.,
69, Sandgate Road.
Telegrams, "Temple, Folkestone."
Telephone, No. 63.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. Pop. 1,510. G.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. 4 miles N.E. of Clacton. **Aspect**—S.S.E. **Front**—Greensward 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide. Fashionable, select watering place. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf links, (18 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue. Telephone, 147 Frinton.

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Cathedral city. Pop. 50,035. **Means of Access**—Midland and G.W. Railways. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

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HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,980. N.E. Railway. Location—200 miles from London: 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York; 18 miles from Bradford. Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Neighbourhood—Open moorlands. Climate—Bracing, dry, clear air. Sunshine (1921)—1,552 hours. Water Supply—Constant, soft. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value (over 100 in all). Mineral Waters—87 varieties of medicinal springs in a small area. Excursions—Numerous and beautiful, embracing York and Ripon (cathedrals), Bolton, Fountain, and Kirkstall Abbeys (ruins), etc.

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Early Closing Days—**Wednesday and Saturday.** Last Post leaves 9 p.m.

[*See* p. 1018 for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE apply F. J. C. BROOME, "Q" Dept., HARROGATE.

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[*See* p. 1017 for SCHOOLS.

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SUSSEX. C.B. Pop. 67,000. **Means of Access**—S.E. & C. and L.B. & S.C. Railways. **Elevation**—20 to 600 feet. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs, undulating pasture lands. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops, more bracing; valleys running inland, sheltered and warm. **Sunshine** (1921)—2,048 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Sandstone. **Beach**—Shingle, shelving to sand as tide recedes.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port and one of the oldest towns in England, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast between Pevensey Bay and Rye Bay. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. For more than a century it has been in high repute as a health and pleasure resort; it is an unrivalled watering place for the fragile and the sick; a holiday resort lively throughout the year and patronised by all classes of society.

Alexandra Park (72 acres), 3 public gardens, recreation ground (6 acres); county cricket, 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

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Early Closing Day—Wednesday. Last Post leaves 9 p.m.

[*See* p. 1024 for SCHOOLS.

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Opposite Palace Pier. The Hotel for Motorists of modern means.

Telephone, 536 Hastings.
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STAFFORD HOTEL. Listed R.A.C. and A.A. Centre of Promenade. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Inclusive terms, 3 to 4½ guineas per week, or 11*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* per day. Telephone, Hastings, 304. Telegrams, "Stafford Hotel, St. Leonards."
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Telegrams, }

Station—West St. Leonards.

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HERNE BAY,

KENT, Pop. 7,780. S.E. & C. Railway. 63 miles from London. Climate—Bracing; keen dry air; low rainfall. Beach—Shingle; sand as tide recedes. A quiet family watering place. 8 miles from Canterbury; 16 miles from Margate. Golf links (18 holes).

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Telephone, 47 and 167.

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NORFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 2,511. Means of Access—G.E. Railway. Location—On the coast between Cromer and King's Lynn on the Norfolk side of the Wash within 8 miles of Sandringham, the Norfolk residence of H.M. the King. A modern, growing watering place and summer resort supplied with the usual facilities for amusement and recreation.

[*See* p. 1019 for SCHOOLS.

ST. EDMUNDS PRIVATE HOTEL, Centrally situated near Sea, Cliffs, and Golf Links. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Highly recommended. Terms on application. Telephone, 2 Hunstanton.

PROPRIETOR.

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ROYAL HOTEL. Residential and Commercial Hotel. Finest position. Electric Light throughout. Close to Moors. 3 minutes Station. Open to non-visitors. Garage. Telephone, No. 100. Telegrams, "Royal Hotel."

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WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946. L. & N.W. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1921)—1,632 hours. RATES, 12*s.* 9*d.* in the £. GAS, 11¼*d.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8½*d.* per unit.

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[*See* p. 1020 for SCHOOLS.

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WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 17,000. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway and Midland Railway. **Location**—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills, 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation**—300 to 900 feet above sea level. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Water Supply**—Pure, constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel. **Season**—Summer and winter. **Sunshine** (1921), 1,830 hours. **Annual Fixtures**—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

At Malvern a hermitage was endowed by Edward the Confessor. After the Conquest it was changed into a Benedictine Priory. Of the buildings, which date from 1083, there still remain the Abbey Gate and the Norman and Perpendicular church. A Benedictine Priory was established at Little Malvern in 1171, of which the tower and chancel of the old priory church are preserved.

[*Continued on next page. See also* p. 1021 for SCHOOLS.

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Telephone, 304.

MALVERT (*continued*).

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RATES, 14*s.* in the £. GAS, 3*s.* 4*d.* per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8*d.* per unit.

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[*See* p. 1021 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1021 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1022 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1023 for SCHOOLS.

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[*See* p. 1025 for SCHOOLS.

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DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 6,000. L. & S.W. Railway. 168 miles from London. A select watering place protected from N. and E. Typical South Devon climate. **Sunshine (1921)**—1,789 hours. Good drainage and water. Golf links (18 holes). **Beach**—Sand.
RATES, 13*s.* 4*d.* in the £. GAS, 7*s.* 6*d.* per thousand.

SUNNY DEVON, TORBAY VIEW. A High-class residential Boarding House. Facing Sea and Cricket Field.
Proprietress, MRS. E. E. HERON.
Telephone, Sidmouth, 90.
Telegrams, "Heron, Torbay, Sidmouth."

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT.
SANDERS, Sidmouth.
Established 1847. Telephone, 41.

SOUTHAMPTON,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Pop. 117,312. L. & S.W. Railway. 75 miles from London. An important and progressive seaport. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (9 holes). Large natural common of 365 acres. Parks and pleasure grounds.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. "Hampshire and Adjoining Counties" Register.

SOUTHPORT,

LANCASHIRE. M.B. Pop. 51,643. L. & Y., Midland, G.N., G.C. and L. & N.W. Railways. One of the most prosperous residential towns and attractive watering places in the kingdom. **Climate**—Mild. **Sunshine (1921)**—1,683 hours. **Front**—Marine gardens, lake and sandy shore. **Pier**—1,300 yards. **Pavilion.**

[*See* p. 1025 for SCHOOLS.

BALL & PERCIVAL, F.A.I., Auctioneers, Valuers, House Agents. Telephone, 39. Offices and Saierooms, 132 to 138, Lord Street, Southport. Lists of properties supplied free. "Home-finder" for Southport and District issued Monthly. Local Agents for the Huddersfield Building Society.

SOUTHSEA,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. L.B. & S.C. and L. & S.W. Railways. 74 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall; open to breezes from sea and surrounding country. **Soil**—Gravel and clay. A fashionable summer resort, favourite centre for yachtsmen and a wintering place for convalescents. Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyards, arsenal and fortifications of Portsmouth.

[*See* p. 1026 for SCHOOLS.

STRATHEARN MANSIONS HOTEL.

Finest Position on Sea Front.

Officially appointed by the A.A.

Facing due South. 50 Rooms. Billiards.

Tariff on Application

Telegrams, "Strathearn, Southsea."
Telephone, 3775 Portsmouth.

Night Porter. Resident Proprietor.

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Good Cuisine: separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Night Porter.
Telephone, 3653 Portsmouth.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, AND VALUERS. CARTER & LANCASTER, 6, Clarendon Road. Largest Selection of Houses for Sale and to Let in the District. Selected list sent to each applicant.
Tel., 4326. Telegrams, "Security, Southsea."

SWANAGE,

DORSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 4,689. L. & S.W. Railway. 131 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. **Drainage**—Modern. **Pier**—600 feet. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet family watering place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Golf (9 holes).

[*See* p. 1026 for SCHOOLS.

"HIGHCLIFFE." High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. New wing added 1911. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate Tables. Private suites. Telephone, 47.
MRS. HOOKE.

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines, Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders.
T. J. WILKES, M.P.S., D.B.O.A. by Exam.
3, Institute Road.
Telephone, 84.

HOUSE AGENT. E. L. HIXSON. Oldest established in Swanage District. Offices immediately outside Railway Station. Telephone, 15.
Free List of *personally recommended* Apartments and Houses on application.

SWANSEA,

GLAMORGANSHIRE. G.W., Midland, and L. & N.W. Railways. The most westerly port in the British Channel; has risen very rapidly in maritime importance, the quays are upwards of 6 miles in length. There are numerous public buildings, parks and recreation grounds.

DAVID ROBERTS & SON, F.S.I., F.A.I. ESTABLISHED 1880.
CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.
61, WIND STREET, SWANSEA, 9, PARK PLACE, CARDIFF, AND 73, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 9,215. G.W. Railway. 189 miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Red sandstone. **Pier**—600 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Sand and shingle. A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N.

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.—Finest position. Sea front. S.W. aspect. Uninterrupted views. Overlooking sea and river. Ideal autumn and winter home. Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions. Appointed A.A. and M.U. Illustrated tariff. Telephone, 55.
ERNEST W. PARSONS, Proprietor.

"BELLA VISTA" PRIVATE HOTEL. The house nearest the Sea. A First-class Boarding Establishment and an ideal Winter Residence. Moderate Tariff. Separate Tables. Under personal supervision of the—
Proprietress, MRS. A. HUGHES.
Telephone, 134.

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ROBT. FROST & SON, F.A.I., 5, Regent Street, Teignmouth. Telephone, 89. Particulars of all local properties on application.

LYNTON HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Ideal position on Sea Front, overlooking Tennis Courts. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Highly recommended. Special Terms for Winter Months. Garage one minute from House. Tariff on application to—
PROPRIETOR.

TONBRIDGE,

KENT. Pop. 12,736. S.E. & C. Railway. 29½ miles from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery. Golf (9 holes), hunting, tennis, cricket.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply ERNEST SANDERSON, 174, High Street. Telephone, 139.

TORQUAY,

DEVON. M.B. Pop. 38,771. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway. 220 miles from London. **Location**—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs and hills. **Sunshine**—(1921) 2,016 hours. **Climate**—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. **Water Supply**—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Limestone. **Front**—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. **Pier**—1,500 feet; pavilion, skating rink. **Beach**—Sand and shingle. **Baths** Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths, **Excursions**—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

In a curve of Torbay, on a peninsula between the Rivers Dart and Teign, Torquay is built on seven hills, the highest reaching 400 feet, sheltered N. and E.; lower part is built round harbour (enclosed by quay and piers), the houses rising behind in tiers, affording choice of elevation. A fashionable, high-class watering place, favourite resort for the delicate and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Its peculiar charm is the matchless combination of sea coast, wild moorland and beautiful valleys. Good yachting facilities in harbour, and safe anchorage in bay. Convenient centre for excursionists over Dartmoor.

(*Continued on next page.*) [*See* p. 1027 for SCHOOLS.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT HOTEL (First class).

POPULAR LEADING HOTEL.

Renowned for its comfort, cuisine, and service. In most sheltered position, on a slight elevation commanding extensive views of Torbay and the Channel.

CLOSE TO STATION, SEA AND TOWN.

Comfortable Lounges. Large Dining Room. Exclusive Menu and Choicest Wines. Elevator. Electric light. Garage. Beautiful grounds. Hotel Motor bus meets all trains.

WINTER SEASON.

Telegraphic Address, "Vanda." Telephone, 932–933. **E. T. PARSONS**, Manager.

VILLA BELZA.

PRIVATE HOTEL. WARREN ROAD.

South Aspect. Ideal Winter Residence. Magnificent Sea and Landscape Views. Within two minutes of Tor Abbey Sands and Sea Front.

Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Electric Light.

TWO SPACIOUS LOUNGES.

Mr. and Mrs. DENHAM BROWN, *Proprietors.*

Telephone, 72. Telegrams, "Villa Belza, Torquay."

BELGRAVE HOTEL. Delightful situation on Sea Front. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Electric Light, Heating and all modern conveniences. Tennis. Croquet. Billiards. Garage. Recreation Room. Telephone, 62. Illustrated Tariff. A. BAKER, Proprietress.

"ROSETOR" and **"ERIN HALL."** High-class Private Hotels standing in own grounds of 3 acres. On Sea Front, facing due South. Uninterrupted view of the Bay. Near three Golf Courses. Tennis, Billiards, &c. Excellent Motor Garage and Stabling. Illustrated tariff.

MR. and MRS. W. S. BROCKMAN.

PRIVATE HOTEL. SOUTH HILL HOUSE. Splendid position, facing Bay. One minute from Town and Front. 5 acres of ground. Tennis. Garage. Gas Fires in bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Under personal supervision. Terms from 4 guineas.

MRS. C. G. KENNAWAY.

THE "DAISON" PRIVATE HOTEL, St. Marychurch. Charming Mansion in own grounds of 30 acres. Tennis and Croquet Lawns. Close to Golf Links. Hothouses, large orchard, own dairy and garden produce. Garage and own Laundry. Proprietress, MISS ABBOTT.

HOUSE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
8, STRAND

COX & SON, F.A.I.

Established over a Century.

Illustrated List of Properties to be SOLD or LET in and near Torquay Free on Application.

Telephone, No. 8. Telegrams, "Reliable, Torquay."

HOUSE AGENTS

Auctioneers, Valuers, &c.,

SMITH & SON, F.A.I.,

9, STRAND, TORQUAY.

Illustrated Register of available Houses post free. Also Special lists of Boarding Houses and Private Hotels.

TELEPHONE, NO. 14. ESTABLISHED 1867.

TORQUAY (*continued*).

Recreations—Princes Gardens—fêtes, tennis, croquet, bowls, band (plays daily), 3 golf links (18 holes and 9 holes), yachting, boating, fishing (sea, river and lake), hunting, polo: in the Pavilion, concerts, lectures, &c. **Places of Interest**—Royal Terrace Gardens and Rock Walk. Palms, dracœnas, and other sub-tropical plants, including the Australian tree-fern and the eucalyptus grow in great luxuriance. Corbyn's Head, King's Gardens, Cary Park, Babbacombe Downs, Chapel Hill, Daddy Hole Plain, Meadfoot Bay, Watcombe Downs, Anstey's Cove. Oddicombe Beach, Cockington Forge.

RATES, 18s. 11*d*. in the £. GAS, 1s. per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 10*d*. per unit.
Early Closing Days—**Wednesday** and **Saturday**. Last Post leaves 7.30 p.m.

[*See* p. 1027 for SCHOOLS.

TOURAINE
PRIVATE HOTEL.

South Aspect with splendid Sea Views.
HOT WATER RADIATORS IN BEDROOMS.
Own Tennis Lawn. Five Bathrooms and
HANDSOME FIXED BASINS IN BEDROOMS with constant hot and cold water supply.
Beautifully Furnished. Electric Light.
Separate Tables.
For Illustrated Tariff, with views of Torquay, apply to—
Telephone, 188. MR. & MRS. ADAMS.

NIGHTINGALE NURSING HOME.

ON HIGH GROUND OVERLOOKING TORBAY.
Garden and Italian Loggia.
MATERNITY, MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CASES RECEIVED.
Modern Operating Theatre.
FULLY TRAINED NURSES SENT OUT DAY OR NIGHT.
Telephone, 139. Apply, MATRON.

KISTOR PRIVATE HOTEL, Belgrave Road. One minute from Sea Front. Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Excellent Cuisine. Close to New Princes Gardens, Rock Walks and Promenade Pier. Tennis. Croquet. Garage. Telephone, 325. A. BAKER, Proprietress.

PIANOS **PAISH & CO.,** Torquay. Also at **EXETER** **PAIGNTON** GRAMAPHONES RECORDS MUSIC
The Well-known Home of All Things Musical.

TOWYN,

MERIONETH. Cambrian Railway. 10 miles from Barmouth, 232 miles from London. Good centre for anglers. The beach consists of remarkably hard smooth sand extending about 5 miles and attracts great numbers of visitors.

WHITE HALL HOTEL. Small, comfortable First-class Hotel, with every modern convenience. Noted for Cuisine. Garage. Cars for hire. Proprietress, MRS. SAVORY RUSSELL.

TRURO,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 10 miles from Falmouth. An ancient and interesting city situated in a valley watered by the rivers Kemoyn and Allen. Fine cathedral.

HOUSE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE FURNISHERS AND REMOVERS. Particulars of Houses free on application. CRIDDLE & SMITH, Ltd., Truro.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. London, Tilbury & Southend, G.E. and Midland Railways. On the Thames estuary, 35 miles from London. The west-end residential neighbourhood of Southend. Promenade on well-sheltered cliffs, with terrace walks and gardens.

FOR ALL PROPERTIES AND LAND, AT WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA AND DISTRICT. WILBER L. BULLIVANT. Established 20 years. Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Valuer. Auction Rooms for Sale of Properties and Furniture. Westcliff-on-Sea and Leigh-on-Sea. Tel. Nos., 766, 1001 Southend; and 124 Leigh.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE,

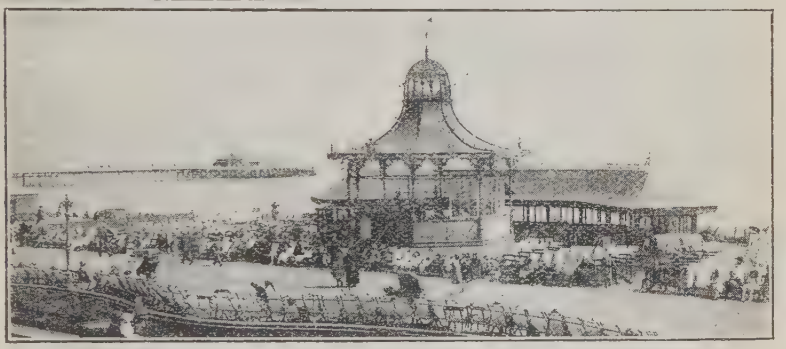
SOMERSET. G.W. and Midland Railways. 136 miles from London. A prominent and popular summer and autumn watering place.

[*See* p. 1029 for SCHOOLS.

FOLKESTONE HOUSE, Boarding Establishment, Manilla Crescent. Facing Madeira Cove and close to all places of Amusement. Excellent Table. Moderate Terms. Apply—MRS. LARKIN, Proprietress.

WORTHING,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 34,000. L.B. & S.C. Railway. 61 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, mild, equable. **Sunshine** (1921)—2,102 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant, from the hills. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Loam and marl. **Beach**—Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres (promenade concerts). Golf links (18 holes). Hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest**—Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th Century Church, Chanctonbury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cessbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.



Worthing is noted for the equability of its climate, which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine.

RATES, 13*s.* 6*d.* in the £. GAS 1*s.* 2½*d.* per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8*d.* per unit.
Early Closing Day—**Wednesday.** Last Post leaves 9 p.m.

[*See* p. 1030 for SCHOOLS.

For further information **and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE** **sent post free** **No. 16, Municipal Offices, WORTHING.**

Miss BUTLER,

EARDLEY HOUSE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,

3, 4 & 5, Marine Parade,
Worthing.

CAVENDISH HOTEL, Marine Parade. First-class Private and Residential Hotel. Spacious Bedrooms. Facing Sea. Lounge, &c. Separate Tables. Electric Light. Moderate Inclusive Terms. All Newly Decorated. Excellent Cuisine. Garage. Telephone 277.
Proprietor, W. TONG.

ALLER HOUSE, Broadwater Road, Worthing. Select Boarding Establishment. Under personal supervision. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Central heating. Baths. Garden and garage. Proprietress, MRS. WALKER.

PERCIVAL'S HOTEL.

Facing Sea and Lawns. Most up-to-date.

Absolutely Acme of Comfort.

Central Heating throughout. Electric Elevator. Private Suites. Private Bathrooms. Hot and Cold water to Bedrooms.

Telephone, 161. Telegrams, "Comfort, Worthing."

Write for Tariff and Testimonials to:

"Whitaker," Percival's Hotel, Worthing.

AUCTION HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, Chapel Road. List of Properties to be Sold or Let free on application. Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing." Tel., 2.
PATCHING & CO.

WEYMOUTH,

DORSETSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 24,570. G.W. and L. & S.W. Railways. 142 miles from London. Seaport town and popular watering place facing magnificent bay. Climate—Bracing, but mild in winter. Sunshine (1921)—1,936 hours. Golf links (18 holes).
RATES, 13s. 6d. in the £. GAS, 11d. per therm. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 9d. per unit.
Early Closing Day—Wednesday. Last post leaves 8.30 p.m.
[See p. 1030 for SCHOOLS.

CRESCENT PRIVATE HOTEL, The Esplanade. Ideal situation on Sea Front, with uninterrupted views of the beautiful Bay and Cliffs. Noted for Comfort. Cuisine and Liberal Table. Highly recommended. Proprietress—MRS. WOLSTENHOLME.

WHITBY,

YORKSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 12,512. G.N. Railway. An ancient port and fishing town on each side of the estuary of the Esk, surrounded by hills, dales, woods, rivers and moorland. Possesses the usual attractions of a modern seaside resort. Climate—Bracing; extensive sands. Golf (9 holes); sea and river fishing, yachting and boating.
RATES, 18s. 4d. in the £. GAS, 5s. 6d. per thousand. ELECTRIC LIGHT, 8d. per unit.

ALBANY PRIVATE HOTEL, 3, Royal Crescent, West Cliff. Unrivalled position, facing Sea and Spa. Close to Golf, Tennis, and Sands. Every Home Comfort. Separate Tables. Liberal Catering. Terms from 3½ guineas.
Proprietor, F. SIMPSON.

GROSVENOR BOARDING HOUSE. Facing Sea. ¼ mile from Station. Close to Golf Links, Tennis and Spa. Sea and Moorland Air. For terms apply,
MRS. BREWER.

WINCHESTER,

HAMPSHIRE. Cathedral City. Pop. 23,378. L. & S.W. and G.W. Railways. 60 miles from London. This old capital of Wessex is full of historical traditions. Noted for its College and Cathedral. Golf links (3 courses, 18 holes).

CHERNOCKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Quietly situated in own grounds, within three minutes of Cathedral and Barracks. Near College. Excellent Cuisine. Inclusive terms.
GILBERT LUDFORD, Proprietor.

WOOLACOMBE,

DEVONSHIRE. 2 miles from Mortehoe Station, L. & S.W. Railway. In the hollow of a fine bay between Morte Point and Baggy Point. Bracing and equable climate. Firm clean sands. Golf links (18 holes). Fishing, tennis.

GLENHAVEN. Boarding Establishment (Old-Established). One of the prettiest spots in North Devon. Mortehoe Station (S.W. Rly.). Close to Sea and Woolacombe Sands. Golf. Tennis. Special Spring and Winter Terms for Board or Apartments. Also Furnished House.
Proprietress, MRS. CONIBEAR.

WORCESTER.

G.W. and Midland Railways. 120 miles from London. On the left bank of the Severn. One of the most ancient of our Cathedral cities. Surrounding district traversed by the Severn affords tourists a great variety of typical English rural scenery.
[See p. 1030 for SCHOOLS.

THE
Shakespeare Cafe.

Hot or Cold Luncheons. Dainty Teas and Suppers. Orchestra 3 to 6 p.m. 78, High Street, Worcester. Telephone, 536.

YELVERTON,

DEVONSHIRE. G.W. Railway and motor-bus from Plymouth. 5 miles S.E. of Tavistock; 11¼ miles from Plymouth. A breezy moorland village on the southern slopes of Dartmoor, 800 feet above sea level. Climate—Very bracing and recommended for nervous complaints and chest troubles. Angling, boating, hunting (fox, hare and otter). Golf links (18 holes).
Places of Interest—Princetown, Lydford Waterfall and Gorge, Buckland Abbey, Milton Combe, Bickleigh and Cranmere.

MOOR HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. On edge of Moor. Own grounds, 3½ acres. Station 7 minutes. Golf Links 15 minutes. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water in all Bedrooms. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 36 "Yelverton."
MRS. BORN, Proprietress.

FERNLEIGH PRIVATE HOTEL. *En Pension.* 600 feet above Sea. Facing South. Near Golf Links. Good centre for Hunting and Fishing. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Private Suites with or without Board during Winter only. Moderate Terms. Telephone, 33 Yelverton.
Proprietress, MISS OKE.

BEECHFIELD PRIVATE HOTEL. Beautifully situated, with most extensive views of the various Tors. 10 minutes from Station and Golf Links. Central for Hunting and Fishing. Electric Light. Moderate Terms.
Proprietor, L. B. COOMBE.

TEMPERATURE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year ended September 30th, 1922, as compared with that observed at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900.

Places.	1921.			1922.								
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Aberdeen	51·6	40·8	42·7	37·8	38·8	39·9	39·5	50·4	52·9	54·1	53·8	50·5
Balmoral	49·4	35·1	39·9	32·7	35·7	36·9	36·0	47·7	50·5	50·5	50·6	47·8
Bath	56·7	42·7	44·4	40·4	42·0	41·7	43·4	56·3	58·5	58·3	57·4	55·7
Birmingham	56·0	40·3	43·0	38·1	39·6	39·6	41·9	55·8	57·3	56·1	55·7	53·7
Blackpool	56·5	41·3	44·3	39·0	40·0	41·2	42·3	52·1	55·7	56·1	56·9	54·3
Bognor	57·2	44·7	45·1	42·3	42·4	43·2	—	—	—	58·7	59·3	56·5
Bournemouth	55·9	47·7	45·1	41·3	42·6	42·6	44·3	55·1	58·5	58·1	57·9	56·1
Bradford	54·4	38·3	43·2	36·4	38·0	38·9	40·4	53·3	54·9	55·3	55·3	52·9
Brighton	57·5	44·0	45·2	41·6	42·5	43·4	44·5	54·1	58·7	58·3	59·0	56·3
Buxton	53·0	37·7	40·4	34·3	37·1	36·6	38·5	51·9	53·2	53·1	52·9	51·1
Cambridge	55·8	39·6	43·2	39·0	40·9	41·2	42·4	56·2	58·1	58·3	57·5	54·3
Cardiff	56·5	42·8	44·2	40·5	41·5	41·3	43·1	55·3	57·3	57·1	56·5	55·2
Cheltenham	56·4	41·4	43·9	40·7	41·1	41·9	43·3	57·1	58·9	57·7	56·9	55·0
Clacton-on-Sea	57·1	42·8	43·2	38·9	40·7	41·7	43·6	54·7	58·1	58·9	58·9	55·9
Colwyn Bay	57·5	43·9	46·6	43·5	42·7	42·0	43·0	54·1	56·9	56·7	—	55·1
Coventry	55·2	40·1	43·2	38·6	39·8	40·7	42·8	56·3	58·3	57·3	56·4	54·1
Cromer	57·0	42·1	42·7	37·1	39·5	40·8	42·7	55·5	56·9	57·3	57·7	55·4
Douglas, I. of Man.	54·1	44·7	45·5	41·0	41·6	41·3	41·7	50·9	54·3	54·1	55·3	53·5
Dublin	55·2	46·9	46·8	41·7	43·5	43·1	42·6	55·3	56·7	57·0	57·1	—
Dundee	51·5	38·8	41·7	35·7	37·0	39·4	40·4	51·3	54·7	55·6	54·5	51·3
Eastbourne	57·3	44·3	45·3	41·6	43·4	42·8	44·7	54·8	58·4	58·6	59·2	56·7
Edinburgh	52·9	40·7	43·2	36·9	38·6	39·4	40·4	50·8	53·6	54·4	54·0	51·6
Falmouth	57·4	50·1	48·2	45·1	45·9	44·4	45·4	54·9	57·7	56·9	57·9	56·3
Felixstowe	56·6	42·1	43·0	37·9	40·1	41·1	43·0	53·7	57·5	58·6	58·7	55·7
Greenock	52·7	40·9	44·9	38·3	39·8	41·5	41·6	50·7	53·9	54·8	54·5	52·6
Guernsey	60·9	49·2	49·2	45·8	45·8	45·1	46·6	56·3	58·0	58·7	59·5	—
Harrogate	53·7	37·9	42·1	35·5	37·2	38·4	40·2	53·1	54·3	54·6	54·7	51·7
Hastings	58·1	43·3	44·1	41·0	42·1	42·0	44·0	55·1	58·4	58·3	58·9	56·2
Hull	56·1	40·9	44·1	37·7	39·4	40·6	42·5	55·2	56·6	57·1	57·3	54·5
Jersey (St. Aubin's)	60·9	47·4	48·6	45·1	44·7	45·0	46·8	—	—	59·3	60·5	58.1
Leamington Spa	54·6	40·1	42·7	38·7	39·4	40·5	42·1	55·8	57·8	57·1	56·1	54·5
Lincoln	55·5	40·1	43·7	37·5	39·8	40·6	42·7	56·7	58·3	57·7	57·6	54·9
Liverpool (Bidston)	56·0	41·7	45·0	39·7	40·2	40·8	42·1	53·9	56·5	56·1	56·3	54·1
Llandudno	57·3	44·4	46·4	41·6	42·1	41·9	42·6	51·8	54·3	54·9	55·3	53·1
London (West'r)	58·2	41·6	45·3	41·0	42·6	43·2	45·2	59·0	61·5	60·0	59·5	56·5
Malvern	56·9	41·0	44·2	39·3	40·4	40·4	43·1	56·7	57·9	57·3	56·5	55·1
Manchester	56·5	42·6	44·5	40·1	41·1	40·8	42·7	55·8	57·8	56·9	57·5	55·1
Margate	59·4	42·5	43·6	39·8	42·4	42·3	44·3	56·1	58·7	59·9	60.1	57·3
Marlborough	53·8	39·8	42·2	38·5	39·4	40·0	41·7	54·9	56·1	56·7	55·5	53·4
Newquay	57·4	48·8	47·7	44·7	45·0	43·8	44·3	53·5	56·5	56·1	56·9	55·6
Norwich	55·8	39·2	43·2	37·3	40·0	40·9	43·0	56·5	57·8	58·0	57·8	54·9
Nottingham	55·6	40·3	43·9	37·5	40·0	40·7	42·3	56.1	57·9	56·9	56·2	54·7
Oxford	56·4	40·7	43·7	39·5	40·7	41·3	43·0	57·2	58·2	57·9	57·4	55·1
Paignton	56·7	49·0	47·1	43·4	44·9	43·3	45·4	55·1	59·1	58·4	57·8	56·9
Penzance	58·3	50·9	49·2	46·3	46·7	45·1	46·2	55·3	58·6	57·3	58·2	56·9
Plymouth	57·8	49·2	47·0	44·1	44·9	43·9	45·4	55·7	58·7	57·4	56·9	56·3
Portsmouth	58·1	44·9	45·6	41·9	43·4	43·4	45·1	56·3	59·9	59·3	59·5	57·2
Ross-on-Wye	55·4	41·7	44·3	40·2	41·4	41·2	42·9	56·3	57·8	57·4	56·5	55·0
Scarborough	56·9	42·6	44·4	38·7	39·6	40·8	42·8	55·2	56·3	56·8	57·2	54·7
Scilly	58·2	52·1	50·2	47·5	47·3	46·1	46·5	54·1	57·1	56·9	58·0	56·3
Sheffield	56·7	40·6	44·0	37·6	39·0	39·5	41·5	55·5	56·5	56·3	56·3	53·8
Skegness	55·5	41·6	43·0	37·5	39·4	40·1	42·1	54·1	56·2	57·1	56·7	54·3
Southampton	57·7	44·2	45·1	41·2	42·7	42·8	45·0	56·7	59·7	59·0	58·9	56·7
Southend	58·9	41·7	43·2	39·2	41·4	41·9	44·0	56·9	59·7	60·0	60·3	56·4
Southport	56·2	41·0	44·2	38·7	40·2	40·8	42·3	52·5	55·7	55·9	56·4	54·1
Stonyhurst	54·5	40·5	43·6	37·5	38·9	39·9	41·0	53·0	55·1	55·2	55·7	53·1
Torquay	58·3	49·7	47·9	44·5	45·5	43·8	45·8	56·8	59·9	58·6	58·4	57·3
Totland Bay	57·8	45·4	45·7	42·7	42·8	42·9	44·5	54·9	58·2	58·1	58·5	56·7
Tunbridge Wells	57·1	41·1	43·2	39·7	41·5	41·2	43·2	56·1	58·4	57·9	57·5	54·8
Valencia	56·1	50·2	49·9	45·5	45·8	45·0	44·0	53·1	55·7	—	—	—
Ventnor	59·2	46·9	46·1	43·0	43·8	43·2	45·3	55·5	58·9	58·4	59·2	57·3
Weymouth	58·7	47·0	46·7	43·6	43·9	43·7	45·8	55·5	59·7	59·2	59·5	57·7
Whitby	56·8	41·8	44·3	38·4	38·8	40·1	41·4	54·2	55·5	55·4	55·8	52·9
Woolacombe	59·2	48·2	47·8	44·4	44·4	43·8	44·5	54·9	57·7	57·7	57·9	57·1
Worthing	56·8	43·6	44·2	41·0	42·4	42·9	44·1	54·7	58·5	58·3	58·7	56·1
Yarmouth	56·5	42·4	43·5	38·3	40·2	41·2	42·5	54·3	56·8	58·2	58·1	55·9
York	55·4	39·8	44·0	37·0	39·0	40·0	42·6	55·1	56·9	56·7	56·7	54·1
Nice (1851-1900)	61·0	52·7	47·3	46·4	47·5	50·7	56·5	62·2	69·1	73·8	73·2	68·2

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,800,000, represented by 120,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £720,000.

DIRECTORS.

RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ, Esq., *Chairman.*

LT.-COL. G. CLIFFORD M. HALL, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
MAJ.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR W. MONEY, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY.
SIR HENRY E. E. PROCTER, C.B.E.
EMIL PUSCH.
SIR MARSHALL F. REID, C.I.E.
LEWIS HUTH WALTERS, Esq.

General Manager—W. R. CARRUTHERS, Esq.
London Manager—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq. *Secretary*—H. H. MALLET, Esq.

Head Office: 37 to 39, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Branches:

Alexandria, Cairo, Assiut, Ben-Souef, Mansourah, Port Said, Tantah, Zagazig.
Khartoum, Omdurman, Port Sudan.
Jerusalem, Haifa, Jaffa, Nazareth.
Malta, Gibraltar, Suez, Amman and Ramallah (Sub-Agency).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. Interest payable February 28 and August 31.

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [210

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	**£625,000**
Reserve Fund	**650,000**
	1,275,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	**625,000**
	£1,900,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
Sydney Office—105, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

DIRECTORS: ARTHUR WATERHOUSE, Esq., *Chairman*, SIR GEO. BROOKMAN, K.B.E., J.P., J. R. FOWLER, Esq., M.A., HOWARD W. LLOYD, Esq., ARTHUR G. RYMILL, Esq.
R. SCOTT YOUNG, *Superintendent.* W. J. MASSON, *Adelaide Manager.*

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

ALAWOONA
ALDINGA
ANGASTON
BALAKLAVA
BALHANNAH
BARMERA
BIRDWOOD
BLANCHETOWN
BLYTH
BOOBOROWIE
BRENTWOOD
BRINKWORTH
CALTOWIE
CAMBRAI
CARRIETON
CEDUNA
CLEVE
COBDOGLA
COWELL
CRYSTAL BROOK
CUMMINS
CURRAMULKA
DENIAL BAY
EDEN VALLEY
EDITHBURGH
EDWARDSTOWN
FREELING
GEORGETOWN
GERANIUM
GULNARE
GUMERACHA
HALBURY
HAMMOND
HAWKER
HINDMARSH
HOYLETON
KAPUNDA
KAROONDA
KILKENNY
KINGSTON-ON-MURRAY
KOOLUNGA
LAMEROO
LOXTON
MANNUM
MINLATON
McLAREN VALE
MERCUNDA
MOORLOOK
MORGAN
MOUNT PLEASANT
MOUNT TORRENS
MUNDOORA
MURRAY BRIDGE
NOARLUNGA
OWEN
PALMER
PARILLA
PARRAKIE
PARUNA
PINNAROO
PORT ADELAIDE
PORT AUGUSTA
PORT BROUGHTON
PORT LINCOLN
PORT PIRIE
PORT VINCENT
RUNDLE STREET
SEDAN
SNOWTOWN
SPALDING
SPRINGTON
STANSBURY
STREAKY BAY
SWAN REACH
TAILEM BEND
TRURO
TUMBY BAY
TWEEDVALE
UNLEY
WAIKERIE
WANBI
WAROOKA
WILKAWATT
WILLOWIE
WILLUNGA
WOODSIDE
WOOL BAY
YACKA
YANKALILLA
YORKETOWN

London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

DIRECTORS: WILHELM LUND, Esq., W. A. HORN, Esq., SIR KENNETH S. ANDERSON, Bt., K.C.M.G., DUNCAN W. PATERSON, Esq. PERCY ARNOLD, O.B.E., *Manager.* ARTHUR BUTTERWORTH, *Accountant.*

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.
Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: (Temporary Address) **13, LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.**

Paid-up Capital	**£4,000,000**
Reserve Fund	**£3,425,000**
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	**£4,000,000**
	£11,425,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
SIR R. WALTER JEANS.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
F.V.C.LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
SIR HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

GENERAL MANAGER: SIR R. WALTER JEANS.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861. *Bankers to the New Zealand Government*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£6,154,988**
Paid up Capital—Ordinary Shares	**£2,250,000**
,, ,, **Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Govt.**	**1,125,000**
,, ,, **Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock** ...	**529,988**
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	**2,105,818**
	£6,010,806

Head Office: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

GEORGE ELLIOT, ESQ., *Chairman.* | R. W. KANE, ESQ. | J. H. UPTON, ESQ.
HAROLD BEAUCHAMP, ESQ. | WM. REECE, ESQ. | WILLIAM WATSON, ESQ.

General Manager: HENRY BUCKLETON.

London Office: 1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4.—ROBERT MILL, *Manager.*

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI. APIA—SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents. Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa. Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(Registered in Japan, 1899.)

Head Office: TAIPEH, TAIWAN (FORMOSA).

Capital Subscribed	**Y 60,000,000.**
Capital Paid	**Y 52,500,000.**
Reserve	**Y 12,180,000.**

BRANCHES—

Amoy	Canton	Kiukiang	New York	Singapore	Tokyo
Batavia	Foochow	Keelung	Osaka	Soerabaya	Yokohama,
Bangkok	Hankow	Kobe	Semarang	Swatow	
Bombay	Hong Kong	Moji	Shanghai	Tainan	&c., &c.

CORRESPONDENTS—

Amsterdam	Brisbane	Christiania	Lisbon	Montreal	Rio de Janeiro	Seattle
Antwerp	Brussels	Cologne	Lyons	Mukden	Rome	Stockholm
Bahia	Buenos Ayres	Dairen	Manila	Madrid	Rosario	Saigon
Bale | Berlin	Cairo	Geneva	Melbourne	Nagasaki	Rangoon	Santon
Berne	Calcutta	Genoa	Marseilles	Nagoya	Rotterdam	Sydney
Barcelona	Cape Town	Hamburg	Milan	Paris	San Francisco	Winterthur
Boulogne	Chicago	Johannesburg	Montevideo	Peking	Sao Paulo	Zurich, &c.

London Office: 25, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

The Bank is incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, and is authorised to issue its own notes in Formosa, conducts general Banking Business, undertakes Trust Business, and acts as Business Agents for other Banks. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manchester Office: 2, NORFOLK STREET.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT JOHN HOSE, Esq., *Chairman.* WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

FREDERICK R. S. BALFOUR, Esq.
RT. HON. SIR MAURICE W. E. DE BUNSEN, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
RAOUL HECTOR FOA, Esq.
EDWARD GREENE, Esq.
FRANK HENRY HOULDER, Esq.
FREDERIC LUBBOCK, Esq.
JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY, Esq.

General Manager—HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS, Esq. *Sub-Managers*—PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA, Esq. JOHN DEVEREUX BLACKBURNE, Esq.

Secretary—LOUIS GEORGE BALLY, Esq. *Auditors*—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; BARCLAYS BANK, LTD; and THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD. **Great Britain:** BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND; **Ireland:** THE BANK OF IRELAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED. **France:** THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD., PARIS; BARCLAYS BANK (Overseas) LIMITED, Paris and Branches; Messrs. HEINE & Co., Paris. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI, Milan; and AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Genoa. **Switzerland:** BANQUE FEDERAL, Zurich; **Portugal:** BANCO LISBOA & AZORES, Lisbon and Branches; BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; Messrs. PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR, Lisbon. **Spain:** THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, Vigo, Seville; BANCO CALAMARTE, Madrid; BANCO SAINZ, Madrid. **Agents in New York:** THE BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST CO., NEW YORK.

BRANCHES AT

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande (do sul), Buenos Ayres, Pergamino (sub-Branch to Buenos Ayres), **Rosario de Santa Fe, Monte Video** and **Mercedes** (sub-Branch to Monte Video). Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Setiembre, Plaza Constitucion, Avellaneda, Lavalle, Calle Victoria** and **Calle Corrientes, Buenos Ayres, Avenida Rondeau** and **Cordon, Monte Video.**

Correspondents in all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, in the United States of America and in South and Central America. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, &c.

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

13-14, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "TRABANQUE, LONDON." Telephones: LONDON WALL 2947-2948.

CAPITAL: Authorised - £9,000,000 Subscribed - £1,500,000

Branches: **BELGRADE, DANZIG, ZAGREB (AGRAM).**

Affiliated Companies: **THE NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY, Constantinople and Branches.**

THE TRADE INDEMNITY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established with the object of assisting British Merchants and Manufacturers in developing their Business by the Insurance of Accounts.

Governor: The LORD FARINGDON.

Deputy Governor: SIR HENRY BABINGTON SMITH, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.S.I.

London Manager: P. C. WEST. *Secretary:* G. de B. BROUNLIE.

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade. It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking Business of every description. It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business. Moneys received on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Securities Purchased and Sold.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON. 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800. [22

IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK.

Capital - £10,000,000 Paid-up - £5,000,000
Reserve - - £1,250,000

LONDON OFFICE: THROGMORTON STREET, E.C. 2.

PARIS: 7, Rue Meyerbeer. MANCHESTER: 56-60, Cross Street. MARSEILLES: 41-43, Rue Grignan. EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Mansourah, Minieh, Port Said. PALESTINE: Jerusalem, Jaffa, Caiffa, Bethlehem, Nablous, Ramallah. CYPRUS: Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos. SYRIA: (Banque de Syrie—Affiliated Bank), Aleppo, Alexandretta, Caiffa, Beyrout, Damascus, Hamah, Homs, Saida, Tripoli, Lattakie. PERSIA: Teheran, Kermanshah, Hamadan. SALONICA. SMYRNA. ARABIA. MESOPOTAMIA. TUNIS. AFRICA. (Over 80 Branches in the Near East).

The Bank has been established for over 59 years, and has its own Branches or Agents in every important commercial town in the Near East, and Manufacturers, Traders and others are invited to correspond with the Bank, where all possible facilities will be afforded. The Bank makes advances upon Bills of Lading and other export documents. Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued. Letters of Credit granted.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President:* E. R. C. CLARKSON.
General Manager: JOHN MASSEY.
Assistant General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH.

Paid-Up Capital - - -	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Investments - - - -	**$39,077,608.12**	**£8,029,645 10s. 0d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for nearly half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—London Joint City & Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

SIR DENISON MILLER, K.C.M.G., *Governor.* JAMES KELL, *Deputy Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,167 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

At 30th JUNE, 1922.

Savings Bank Balances	**£38,056,980**
General Bank Balances	**44,550,163**
Note Issue Department	**53,556,698**
Other Items	**4,388,637**
	£140,552,478

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.
C. A. B. CAMPION, *London Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

Authorised Capital	...	**£3,000,000 0s.**
Paid-up Capital	... ...	**£1,319,887 10s.**
Reserve Fund	... ...	**£1,300,000 0s.**

Head Office: **5, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3,**

and **325** Branches and Agencies in

VICTORIA. NEW SOUTH WALES. SOUTH AUSTRALIA. QUEENSLAND.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA. NORTHERN TERRITORY. TASMANIA.

LETTERS of CREDIT and DRAFTS on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia and Tasmania can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank in the chief provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom. **REMITTANCES** made by **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER. BILLS NEGOTIATED** or forwarded for **COLLECTION. BANKING** and **EXCHANGE** business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL ALL PAID UP	$20,000,000
SILVER RESERVE	$23,500,000
STERLING RESERVE held in London	£4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

Head Office—HONGKONG. *Chief Manager,* Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy.	Colombo.	Hongkew (Shanghai).	Lyons.	Rangoon.	Sungei Patani.
Bangkok.	Dalny.	Ipoh.	Malacca.	Saigon.	Tientsin.
Batavia.	Foochow.	Johore.	Manila.	San Francisco.	Tsingtao.
Bombay.	Hankow.	Kobe (Hiogo).	Nagasaki.	Shanghai.	Vladivostok.
Calcutta.	Hamburg.	Kuala Lumpur.	New York.	Singapore	Yloilo.
Canton.	Harbin.	London.	Peking.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Chefoo.	Haiphong.		Penang.		

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.
Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued for the use of Travellers, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and America.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.
Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from the East.
The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.
Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation on the London Register are payable in London in February and August in each year, on receipt of telegraphic advice from Hongkong that the dividend has been declared.
Shareholders on the Eastern Register, on giving due notice, may also have their dividends paid in London at the same time.

Committee in London—
Sir CHARLES ADDIS, K.C.M.G., *Chairman.*
Hon. CECIL BARING. C. A. CAMPBELL. DAVID LANDALE.
Sir GEORGE SUTHERLAND. A. M. TOWNSEND. C. F. WHIGHAM.

Managers in London—
Sir NEWTON J. STABB. H. D. C. JONES.
Sub-Manager—JOHN MACLENNAN. *Accountant*—A. MONCUR.

9, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

Head Office: 16, 18, 20 & 22, William Street, New York.
Branch Office: 475, Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON:
15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1.
26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

PARIS:
39 and 41, BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of September 30th, 1922.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	$19,868,534.15	Deposits...	$123,918,178.12
U.S. Government Bonds and Certificates	36,049,784.56	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, &c.	2,110,041.71
Bills Purchased	14,165,286.20	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	1,591,530.81
Call Loans—Collateral ...	26,661,888.01	Capital Stock	5,000,000.00
Time Loans—Collateral ...	23,682,775.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits	14,889,275.89
Accrued Interest	1,014,261.85		
Bonds and Stocks	20,513,751.14		
Bonds and Mortgages ...	1,018,035.00		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	1,534,710.62		
Real Estate	3,000,000.00		
	$147,509,026.53		$147,509,026.53

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.

LONDON JOINT CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

CHAIRMAN:
The Right Hon. R. McKENNA
JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS:
FREDERICK HYDE EDGAR W. WOOLLEY

Subscribed Capital	**£38,117,103**
Paid-up Capital	**10,860,852**
Reserve Fund	**10,860,852**
Deposits *(June 30th, 1922)*	**368,230,831**

HEAD OFFICE: 5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2
OVER 1,650 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES
OVERSEAS BRANCH: 65 & 66, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2

AFFILIATIONS:
BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD. OVER 110 OFFICES IN IRELAND
THE CLYDESDALE BANK LTD. OVER 170 OFFICES IN SCOTLAND

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND EXECUTOR & TRUSTEE CO. LTD.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each —Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
149,884 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,35,000
	5,62,35,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922	4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ...	5,62,06,500

Managing Governors:—SIR ROBERT AITKEN, Kt., Sir BERNARD HUNTER, Kt.
Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
SIR NORCOT WARREN Kt., K.C.I.E., *Manager.*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

ROBERT AITKEN, BERNARD HUNTER, *Managing Governors.*

ESTABLISHED 1862.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND ... £4,140,000

Affiliated with Lloyds Bank Limited.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

W. BEAUMONT PEASE, Esq. (*Chairman*).

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq. | KENNETH MATHIESON, Esq.
RICHARD FOSTER, Esq. | HERMAN B. SIM, Esq.
FOLLETT HOLT, Esq., M.I.C.E. | ROBERT A. THURBURN, Esq.

ESTABLISHED AT:

Argentina.—Buenos Aires and 5 sub-branches; also at Rosario; Mendoza; Concordia; Bahia Blanca; Córdoba; Tucumán; Paraná. **Brazil.**—Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Curityba; Maceio; Manaós; Pará; Pelotas; Pernambuco; Porto Alegre; Rio Grande; Santos; São Paulo; Victoria. **Chile.**—Valparaiso; Santiago; Antofagasta. **Uruguay.**—Monte Video; and at Calle Rio Negro (Monte Video); Paysandu; Salto; Rivera. **Paraguay**—Asuncion. **Colombia.**—Bogota; Medellin. **U.S.America.**—New York (51, Wall St.). **France.**—Paris 9, Rue du Helder). **Belgium.**—Antwerp (22, Place de Meir). **Portugal.**—Lisbon (44, Rua Aurea). *Agents throughout the World.*

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Purchases and Sales of Stocks and Shares effected through the Bank's Brokers and all kinds of Banking Business transacted.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.—Commercial information and up-to-date reports on South American Firms are available on application, but although every care is taken that the information given is accurate, the Bank cannot guarantee or accept responsibility for same. *Monthly Review post free on application.*

HEAD OFFICE: 7, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

Agencies at:—MANCHESTER: 86, Cross Street. BRADFORD: 43, Hustlergate.

THE

NATIONAL BANK

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

With which are merged the Colonial Bank of Australasia Ltd. and the Bank of Queensland Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ... **£5,000,000** Reserve Fund Account **£1,603,565**
Capital Paid-up ... **£2,725,000** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£1,263,000**

HEAD OFFICE—MELBOURNE.

The Bank is fully represented by branch establishments and agencies throughout Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania.

BILLS on all parts of Australasia purchased and collected. **DRAFTS** and **LETTERS OF CREDIT** issued. **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS** made at minimum current rates. **DEPOSITS** received for fixed periods at rates ascertainable upon application.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Hon. Sir ARTHUR L. STANLEY, K.C.M.G.

London Office—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE. [240

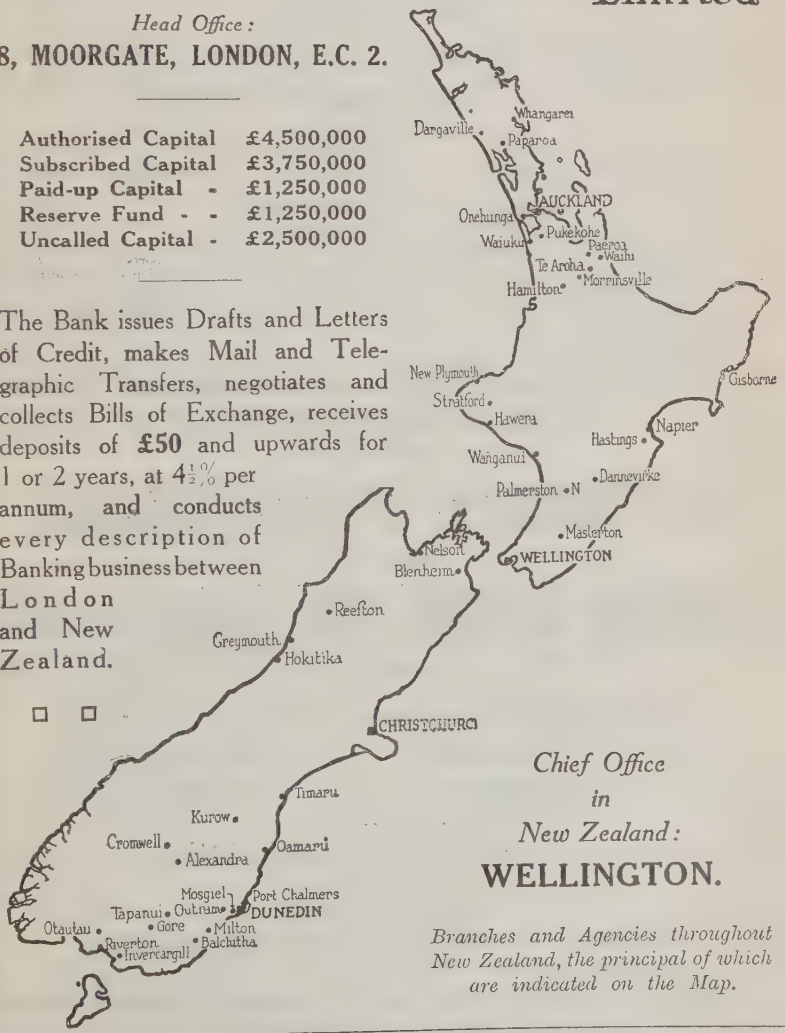
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office:

8, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital	**£4,500,000**
Subscribed Capital	**£3,750,000**
Paid-up Capital -	**£1,250,000**
Reserve Fund - -	**£1,250,000**
Uncalled Capital -	**£2,500,000**

The Bank issues Drafts and Letters of Credit, makes Mail and Telegraphic Transfers, negotiates and collects Bills of Exchange, receives deposits of **£50** and upwards for 1 or 2 years, at 4½% per annum, and conducts every description of Banking business between London and New Zealand.



Chief Office in New Zealand:

WELLINGTON.

Branches and Agencies throughout New Zealand, the principal of which are indicated on the Map.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.
(*Registered in London under the Companies Act of* 1862, *on the* 23*rd March*, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£4,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) -	**£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - -	**£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - -	**£2,600,000**

Board of Directors:

ROBERT CAMPBELL, ESQ., *Chairman.* ROBERT WILLIAMSON, ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR J. P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.I.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.
SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD. J. D. NIMMO, ESQ. J. N. STUART, ESQ. J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

CALCUTTA	AMRITSAR	MANDALAY	MOMBASA	Kenya Colony.	
BOMBAY	DELHI	ADEN	NAIROBI		
MADRAS	TUTICORIN	ADEN, STEAMER POINT	NAKURU		
KARACHI	COCHIN S. INDIA	COLOMBO	KISUMU		
CAWNPORE	CHITTAGONG	KANDY	ENTEBBE	Uganda.	TANGA } Tanganyika
LAHORE	RANGOON	NEWERA ELIYA	KAMPALA		DAR-ES-SALAAM } Territory.
		ZANZIBAR	JINJA		

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital - £43,447,080
Paid-up Capital - 9,309,416
Reserve Fund - - 8,878,041

Head Office: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

COUTTS & CO.,
Established in 1692, is affiliated with this Bank.

AUXILIARY:
LLOYDS & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872 **LIMITED.**

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DICKINSON.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £800,000.**

Paid up Capital, £800,000.

Reserve Fund, £360,000. **3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.**

Bankers:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: 99, PITT ST.; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL, WIANGAREE.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET.

QUEENSLAND.

Allora
Aramac | Ayr
Babinda
Barcaldine
Beaudesert | Bell
Biggenden, with Receiving Office at Dallarnil
Blackall
Boonah
Bundaberg
Burketown
Cairns, with Receiving Offices at Gordonvale
Charleville
Charters Towers
Childers
Clifton | Cloncurry
Cooktown
Crow's Nest
Cunnamulla
Dalby, with Receiving Office at Tara
Esk | Forest Hill
Fortitude Valley
Gatton, with Receiving Office at Grantham
George St. (Brisbane)
Gladstone
Goombungee
Goondiwindi
Greenmount
Gympie | Haden
Halifax
Herberton
Hughenden
Ingham
Innisfail
Ipswich
Irvinebank
Jandowae
Kandanga, with Receiving Office at Amamoor
Killarney
Kingaroy
Laidley
Longreach
Mackay
Malanda
Marburg
Mareeba
Maryborough, with Receiving Office at Pialba
Millmerran
Mitchell
Mount Morgan
Mundubbera
Murgon
Muttaburra
Nobby
Normanton
Oakey, with Receiving Office at Jondaryan
Pittsworth
Port Douglas, with Receiving Office at Mossman
Ravenshoe, with Receiving Office at Tumoulin
Ravenswood
Richmond
Rockhampton
Roma | Rosewood
Sarina
South Brisbane
Southbrook
St. George
Tambo
Tannymorel
Thursday Island
Tingoora
Toogoolawah
Toowoomba
Townsville
Warra, with Receiving Office at Brigalow
Warwick
Winton | Wondai
Wooroolin, with Receiving Office at Memerambi
Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.
The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. (4)

WORLD-WIDE BANKING SERVICE

FOR the handling of Foreign Exchange transactions, collections and the remitting of money at home and abroad, this bank offers you exceptional facilities and a direct personal service through 700 of its own branches in Canada and Newfoundland, the British West Indies, Cuba, Central and South America, as well as in London, New York, Paris and Barcelona.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - -	£2,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits (Oct. 1921)	£1,241,777
Deposits (October 1921) - - -	£40,740,031

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, D.L. *Secretary*, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON OFFICE - - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

Joint Managers, ALEX. DICK, WM. WHYTE.

GLASGOW OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. and Buchanan St.

THOMAS LILLIE, *Agent.*
W. DONALD, *Sub-Agent.*

182 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Banking business of every description transacted. Deposits received at interest repayable at call or at notice. Drafts, Circular Notes, Letters of Credit and Cable Transfers issued—available throughout the world. Foreign Exchange. Accounts opened and Agency business undertaken for Foreign and Colonial Banks and other financial establishments. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	£9,000,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	**£6,000,000**

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.
ARTHUR C. WILLIS, Esq.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.;
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME. *Assistant Manager*—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—F. H. McINTYRE. *Accountant*—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 188 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [248

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

(with which is incorporated the)

AFRICAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.)

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in Cape Province; to the Imperial Government in South Africa and to the Administration of Rhodesia.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	**£10,000,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£8,916,660**
PAID-UP CAPITAL -	**£2,229,165**
RESERVE FUND -	**£2,893,335**
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	**£6,687,495**
	£11,809,995

Board of Directors.

William Reierson Arbuthnot, Esq.
Sir David M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Edward Clifton Brown, Esq.
Stanley Christopherson, Esq.
Robert E. Dickinson, Esq.
James Fairbairn Finlay, Esq., C.S.I.
Solomon B. Joel, Esq., J.P.
Horace Peel, Esq.
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G.
William Smart, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., .C.I.E.G. [G.B.E.

Senior General Manager in South Africa.—J. P. Gibson.
Joint General Managers in South Africa—John Jeffrey. James S. Shiel.
Assistant General Managers in South Africa—G. F. Le Sueur. W. K. Robertson.
London Manager—Francis Shipton. *Secretary*—Herbert G. Hoey.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.
WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
(*opposite the Royal Colonial Institute*).

NEW YORK Agency—68, Wall Street. **ROTTERDAM Branch—15, Coolsingel.**
HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 49-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 370 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES & AGENCIES IN SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION transacted at all Branches and Agencies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms, and **DEPOSITS RECEIVED** for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on terms, particulars of which may be obtained at Branches.

BILLS NEGOTIATED and **COLLECTED.**

DRAFTS issued, **MAIL** and **TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES** made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and **COMMERCIAL CREDITS** established.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in all parts of the World.

PURCHASE and **SALE** of Stocks and Shares effected.

DIVIDENDS, ANNUITIES, &c., received and **COUPONS COLLECTED.**

STRONGROOMS provided for the safe custody of Securities and Valuables of Customers.

ASSAY DEPARTMENT—Gold, &c., and all Mineral Ores assayed and realised.

EXECUTOR and **TRUSTEE** business undertaken.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of its customers.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Total Assets at June 30th, 1922 - £42,582,241

Directors.

CAPTAIN GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WM. BARROTT MONTFORT BIRD, M.P.
WILLIAM FRANCIS COURTHOPE.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
MAJOR E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART., M.P.
THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART., M.P.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—2, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 33 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 123 Offices in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS, SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS AT MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ACCEPTANCE CREDITS ARRANGED AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

MADEIRA.

REID, CASTRO & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BANKER-FUNCHAL."

Banking business of every description transacted. Agents of Bank of British West Africa, Limited. Steamship and Shipping Agents.

Wine Merchants: "COMPANHIA VINICOLA DA MADEIRA."

Telegraphic Address: "OLYMPICO-FUNCHAL."

Proprietors of "MADEIRA HOUSE," the oldest established Hand-made Embroidery Business.

Telegraphic Address: "LOBOS-FUNCHAL."

Branches in NEW YORK (111, Broadway); LONDON (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2); JOHANNESBURG and LISBON (131, Rua da Conceigao).

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880.

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid ...	Yen	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	65,000,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SINGAPORE
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SOURABAYA
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON	OSAKA	SHIMONOSEKI	VLADIVOSTOCK

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

K. YANO, Manager.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone, Regent 6194.

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 70 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

CHURCH OF ENGLAND
Temperance and General Permanent
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Telephone: Central 5927. (*Incorporated 1882*). *Telegrams:* "Thriftdom, London."

Established to enable the Thrifty Wage Earners to invest their Savings with Safety at a better rate of Interest than that given by the Savings Bank.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

5% Interest paid on Shares of £25 each.
Subscription Shares payable by monthly instalments of 5/- and upwards have similar interest added each year.

4% Interest paid on all Deposits.
Shares and Deposits withdrawable in full at short notice. All interest paid FREE of INCOME TAX.

ASSETS - - - Over £200,000.

Write for Prospectus to the Secretary,
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GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.
(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130.

ASSETS - - - - £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS.

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Col. SIR EDWARD WARD, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

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General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 HOLBORN. [253

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

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SHARES, £25 EACH, PAYABLE IN FULL OR BY INSTALMENTS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.

DIVIDEND, 4 PER CENT. FREE OF INCOME TAX.

INTEREST, 3 PER CENT. WITHDRAWALS AT SHORT NOTICE.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCES UPON HOUSE PROPERTY IN ANY DISTRICT.
EASY REPAYMENTS. LAW CHARGES FIXED. REDEMPTIONS EASY.

Prospectus FREE on application to J. A. McDERMOTT, F.C.I.S., *Secretary.* [55

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(*Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.*)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £250,000.
(Reserves apart from Capital exceeds two years' Premiums.)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [288

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Established 1824.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

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Charles Edward Barnett, Esq., *Chairman.*
Sir Hugh Drummond, Bart., C.M.G., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Sir Ian Heathcoat Amory, Bart., C.B.E.
Right Hon. Lord Bearsted.
Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, Esq.
Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq.
Alfred Fowell Buxton, Esq.
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C. Shirreff Hilton, Esq.
W. Douro Hoare, Esq., C.B.E.
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Cecil Francis Parr, Esq.
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Right Hon. The Earl of Verulam.

The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). ESTATE DUTY Policies. CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES and EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.
SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.
FIRE.
MARINE.
BURGLARY and THEFT.
ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate Glass, Workmen's Compensation, with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. LIVE STOCK.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. Morgan Owen, *General Manager.* 176

PUBLICATION

COST PRICE ASSURANCE: A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. ROSE.

"Interesting illustrations of the most careful character."—*Insurance Record.*
"The subject is treated in a masterly way."—*City Press.*
"Of immense utility and interest."—*Financial Standard.*
"An instructive guide to assurers."—*Financial Times.*

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS.

Net Cost of £1,000 Endowment Policies.

Age at Entry.	Maturing Age.	COST.
20 . .	60 (Bonus exceeds Premium)	**Nil**
30 . .	60 . .	**£244**
40 . .	60 . .	**£595**

WHOLE-LIFE ASSURANCE—with profits.

£10 Annual Premium will obtain:—

Age at Entry . .	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	65	65	65	70
Highest . .	**£1,059**	**£867**	**£685**	**£591**
Lowest . .	**£571**	**£491**	**£418**	**£361**

Twenty Limited Payments.

Age . .	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 6 7	£3 13 7	£4 3 7

* CONVERTIBLE TERM ASSURANCES.

Annual Premiums per £100 Assured.

Age Next Birthday.	5 years.	10 years.	15 years.	20 years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 1 4	1 2 6	1 4 11	1 5 5
30	1 2 7	1 3 7	1 5 8	1 7 2
35	1 4 9	1 6 6	1 9 6	1 11 7

* At any time during the term without fresh medical examination.

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THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	**£50,000,000**
Annual Income	**£7,400,000**

The A.M.P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

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W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

Whether Business Man or Professional Your Children's Education

is of great importance

It is a wise Plan to prepare for this period of expense by means of a **Children's Endowment Policy** taken out in the **Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd.** Premiums moderate.

APPLY FOR FULL PARTICULARS

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Chief Offices: (*Established* 1866).

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

CLERICAL MEDICAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1824.

19th DIVISION OF PROFITS

AS AT 30th JUNE, 1921.

Pre-War Bonus and Pre-War Valuation At 2½%

MAINTAINED IN FULL.

THE SOCIETY HAS NEVER PASSED A BONUS.

Annual Report for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1922, and all information from the Society's Chief Office, 15, St. James's Square, London, S.W.1, or from any of its Branches or Agencies.
In conjunction with the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

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for Mutual Life Assurance with which is allied

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Combined Funds Exceed - £5,000,000
Annual Income Exceeds - £1,000,000

A combination of offices in which the private shareholder is eliminated. All devisable profits going to the Life Funds, and ultimately to the Life Policy-holders in the form of bonus.

Head Offices:

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EDINBURGH - - - - 18, CHARLOTTE SQUARE.

ACCIDENT — MARINE

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

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ESTABLISHED 1844.

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Deputy-Chairman—L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.
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ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.
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CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq.
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PARTNERSHIP POLICIES.
PENSION POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.
REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED ... £5,300,000

For full Prospectus, or Particulars of New Schemes write to-
W. P. PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary.*
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Assets Exceed £4,000,000

Claims Paid, Over £16,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON. W.C. 2.

FIRE BONUS POLICIES.

A total of £30,000 has been returned to Insured by way of Bonus since 1908.

The "General" is the only Office transacting business under such a large and extensive Fire Insurance Bonus Scheme.

Bonus Policies are issued for all Insurances on Dwelling Houses and Non-hazardous Properties, and also all Householders' Insurances on Furniture, &c.

The Scheme is particularly attractive to those who have paid Fire Premiums year after year without having made a claim, and who naturally look for some reduction by way of Bonus.

Director and General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

NOTE:—The Bonds of the Corporation are accepted by all departments of His Majesty's Government

FIRE

- LOSS OF PROFITS
- MOTOR CAR
- PERSONAL ACCIDENT
- BURGLARY
- PLATE GLASS
- LIVE STOCK
- WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
- SECURITIES IN TRANSIT
- HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE

ASSETS EXCEED £20,000,000.

CLAIMS PAID OVER £107,000,000.

ESTD 1836

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 1, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON: CHIEF OFFICE: 1, CORNHILL, E.C. 3.

Branches and Agencies throughout the World.

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- ANNUITIES
- PUBLIC LIABILITY
- DRIVING ACCIDENTS
- LIFT AND HOIST
- PROPERTY OWNERS
- BUILDER AND CONTRACTOR
- FIDELITY GUARANTEE
- ENGINE AND BOILER
- MARINE

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CENTENARY 1921.

Head Office:—

68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

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LAW COURTS ... 21, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
WESTMINSTER
28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
BELFAST ... ... 5, Bedford Street.
BIRMINGHAM ... 107, Colmore Row.
BRIGHTON ... ... 82, East Street.
BRISTOL ... ... 1, Small Street.
CARDIFF ... ... 16, Windsor Place.
DUBLIN ... 3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street.
EDINBURGH ... 1, Charlotte Square.
GLASGOW ... 187, West George Street.
LEEDS ... ... East Parade.
LIVERPOOL ... Exchange Buildings.
MANCHESTER ... 27, Cross Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
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NOTTINGHAM ... 6, Victoria Street.

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GEORGE W. ROWE, Esq.
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R. W. SHARPLES, Esq.
(*C. Czarnikow, Limited.*)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. TROWER, STILL, PARKIN & KEELING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£2,012,965**
CAPITAL PAID UP	**£1,012,965**
TOTAL INCOME OVER	**£2,400,000**
TOTAL ASSETS OVER	**£9,400,000**

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

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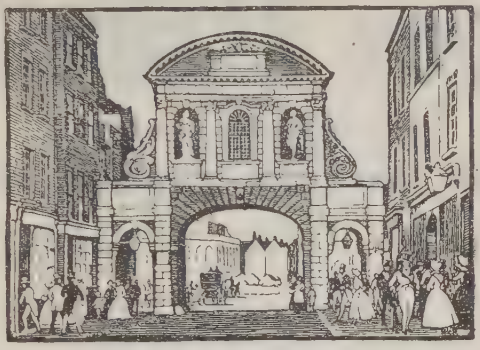

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ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1836

THE PERFECTED SYSTEM OF ASSURANCE

LIFE · FIRE · ACCIDENT

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LONDON
NEAR TEMPLE BAR

CAPITAL £1,000,000
FULLY SUBSCRIBED

PAID UP CAPITAL
£160,000

THE
LONDON ASSURANCE

(INCORPORATED A.D. 1720)

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Marine Dept.: 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

FIRE

MARINE

BURGLARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

PLATE GLASS

PUBLIC LIABILITY

LIFE

ACCIDENT

MOTOR

LIVE STOCK

FIDELITY and GOVERNMENT BONDS,

BOILER, ENGINEERING, &c.

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED £9,000,000

Third Century of Active Business

Branches and Agencies throughout the World. *Applications for Agencies Invited.*

The LONDON LIFE Association Limited

with which is associated

The CLERGY MUTUAL Assurance Society

pays no Commission, and with a Record Economy in Management issues

Non-participating policies at lower rates than other offices.

Examples of Annual premiums: for £1,000 Assurance

Age.	At death.	At 65 or death.
30	£16:19:2	£21: 5:0
40	23:12:6	32:15:0
50	34:15:0	59:10:0

but its participating contracts are more attractive still.

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Actuary and Manager.

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London, E.C. 4.

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Established 1852.

DIRECTORS.

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CHARLES ROBERT TRITTON, Esq. (Barclays Bank, Limited.)

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ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 3, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

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Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

The Society offers **Non-Participating** Whole Life and Endowment Assurances with the Option of **Sharing in Future Bonuses** when the **Sum Assured will immediately be increased.**

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LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's

DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to FURTHER REDUCTION in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

Offices: 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104

NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** Incorporated 1910.

FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

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Investment Policies
Annuities
The "Sixty" Policy
Estate Duty Policies
Educational Endowments
Partnership Policies
Woman Worker's Policy

TO

48, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED in London and in Towns where the Office is unrepresented. [10

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OCEAN

Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

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JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq., J.P.
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RICHARD J. PAULL, Esq.
The Hon. JASPER N. RIDLEY.
Sir CLARENCE SMITH, J.P.

W. SINGLETON HOOPER, *Manager and Secretary.*

Assets	- - -	**£7,657,433**
Claims paid	- -	**£27,500,000**

Accidents and Illness. Employers' Liability.
Fidelity Guarantees. Burglary. Fire. Motor Cars.
Inspection and Insurance of Boilers, Engines, Electrical Plant and Lifts.
Public Liability. Executorships and Trusteeships.

Head Office: 36-44, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office: **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2.,**

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes

Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance. Absolute Security.

Total Funds Exceed **£3,500,000.** Total Claims Paid Exceed **£6,500,000.**

PROVIDENT ACCIDENT

— AND —

GUARANTEE COMPANY, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

Head Office—61/62, COLEMAN STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£400,000**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£212,500**
PAID-UP CAPITAL - - - - - - - -	**£127,500**
INVESTED FUNDS (including Reserves) exceed - -	**£500,000**

FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
HOUSEHOLDERS COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES.
ACCIDENTS AND ALL SICKNESS.
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
DRIVERS' INDEMNITY. LIFT INSURANCE.
MOTOR CAR AND CYCLE INSURANCE.
FIRE. BURGLARY. PLATE GLASS.
LANDLORDS' INDEMNITIES. LIVE STOCK.

Telephones: London Wall 5306 (four lines). C. A. FREEMAN, *Manager and Secretary.*

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PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income - - - - - - -	**£8,500,000**
Accumulated Funds - - - - -	**£25,000,000**
Total Claims Paid - - - - -	**£31,500,000**

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident. Employers' Liability.

G. SHRUBSALL, *Managing Director.*

PRUDENTIAL
Assurance Company, Ltd.

Chief Office:

HOLBORN BARS, E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Claims Paid - - - £200,000,000
Funds Exceed - - £134,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of GENERAL INSURANCE business are transacted at moderate rates of premium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Head Office,
ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full Prospectus on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

PHŒNIX

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1782

Phœnix House, King William St., London, E.C.4

Chairman: Sir GERALD H. RYAN, Bart.

Total Assets: **£24,000,000** *Claims Paid:* **£150,000,000**

FIRE — LIFE — ACCIDENT — MARINE

General Manager: R. Y. SKETCH.

LIVERPOOL:
1, North John St.

LONDON:
24-28, Lombard St.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Total Funds, £26,660,665.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Head Office: 37/41, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.
(Established 1901.)

ASSETS—ONE AND A HALF MILLION.

NON-CANCELLABLE SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT POLICIES
are issued securing a GUARANTEED INCOME during disablement up to age 65, combined, if desired, with DEATH, ENDOWMENT, or ANNUITY Benefits.

SPECIAL FEATURES:
"Perfected," "Capital Sum," and "P. & I." Sickness & Accident Policies.

Telephone:
Central 7732.

CHAS. WINDETT,
Actuary and Secretary.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Estd. 1826.

Funds Exceed £7,300,000. Claims Paid Exceed £12,576,000.

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE. NO SHAREHOLDERS.

LIFE ASSURANCE provides the best means to protect

(1) **FAMILY** in event of premature death.
(2) **BUSINESS** against loss of capital.
(3) **ESTATE** against reduction through **DEATH DUTIES.**
(4) **OLD AGE** against reduced income.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL and PROVIDENT POLICIES may be secured at very low cost.

ALL CLASSES OF LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSACTED.

HEAD OFFICE: **35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.**
LONDON OFFICE: **17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.**

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

1. **AUTOMATIC REPLACEMENT** of the **ASSURANCE** when it matures **without further payment of premium or Medical Examination.** Thus when a Policyholder receives, say, £1000 cash after 25 years, the assurance is replaced by **another £1000 without further charge. Thus securing £2000** in all.

2. **GUARANTEED ADDITIONS of £2 : 10 : 0** per cent. per annum if death occurs within the 25 years.

3. **Guaranteed Surrender Values** ranging from **75%** to **120%** of the tabular premiums, excluding the first year's. **Large Loan Values.**

Policies are issued for larger or smaller amounts and for other terms of years.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect" Policy.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1831 **FUNDS £6,800,000**

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

FIRE-ACCIDENT-MARINE

Head Offices:

STATE INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

London Office:

112, CANNON STREET, E.C. 4.

THE STATE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Branches at

ABERDEEN. BATH. BELFAST. BIRMINGHAM. BLACKPOOL. BRISTOL. CARDIFF. CARLISLE. DUBLIN. DUNDEE. EDINBURGH. GLASGOW. GRIMSBY. HULL. LEEDS. LEICESTER. MANCHESTER. NEWCASTLE. NORWICH. OLDHAM. ROTHESAY. SOUTHAMPTON. SWANSEA.

CLAIMS PAID, £3,000,000

ALBERT H. HEAL,
General Manager and Secretary.

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ANNUITIES

WITH PURCHASE-MONEY RETURNED.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A LARGER ANNUITY TO IMPAIRED LIVES

will be granted. Where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS - - £26,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

20, Canada House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

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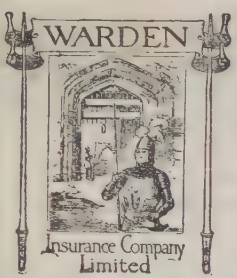


Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

R. R. WILSON, *Manager and Secretary.*

THE . .

100th YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,250,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £20,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK. BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South-East Branch: 132, NEWINGTON CAUSEWAY, S.E. 1.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.
City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

LIFE ASSURANCE at MINIMUM premiums, with Guaranteed Benefits.

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

ANNUITIES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 9 0
25	1 12 7
30	1 17 3
35	2 3 3
40	2 11 2

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. [130

THE WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

206th YEAR.

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT.

HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES
URGENTLY NEED £25,000

The Branches are at Twickenham, Bisley, Ealing, Sudbury, and Royston, and maintain and train 1,200 Boys and Girls.

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SPECIAL DONATIONS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Patrons ... ... THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
President ... ... H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Vice-President ... ... Admiral of the Fleet VISCOUNT JELLICOE.
Chairman and Treasurer ... ... C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman ... ... F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of "Arethusa" Committee ... HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN, HENRY G. COPELAND.

Cheques, &c., should be made payable to and sent to The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C. 2.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL
(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

In-patients, 254. Out-patients' attendances, 32,268.
PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
Hon. Treasurers:—MURIEL, Countess de la Warr, and F. BENCH.
HARRY W. WOOLVEN, *Secretary.* [312

Colonial and Continental Church Society.
(1823–1923).
Patron - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

This Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

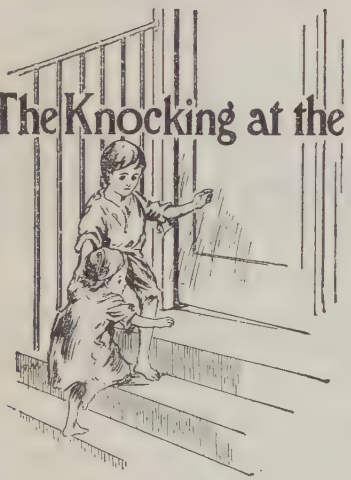
293 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.
Address: The Secretary, 9, Serjeants Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

For List of
RECOMMENDED CHARITIES
SEE
WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, 1923 (25/- net.)

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto: "For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.

NO VOTES REQUIRED.

A FEW FIGURES.

94,031 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

13,540 dealt with last year.

7,335 is the average number of children in residence.

363 are Crippled, Invalids, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

903 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

27,740 Young People have been migrated to Canada and the Overseas Dominions. 98 per cent. do well.

380 Boys are constantly in training for the Navy and Mercantile Marine.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed (Notes should be Registered) and Parcels of Blankets, Clothing and Toys may be sent to the Director:*

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR HARRY STILEMAN,
18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.* 1

1132

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, E. 1.

The Hospital, which contains **130** Cots, with the Convalescent Home (**28** Cots) at the Seaside, is conducting a most valuable work in restoring sickly little ones to complete health. Accidents and Urgent Cases are attended to at any hour of the day or night. **HELP IS NOW GREATLY NEEDED.**

£1,000 ENDOWS A COT IN PERPETUITY.

Legacies earnestly solicited. DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and Cheques should be crossed "National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. (Cornhill Branch)," and made payable to

W. M. WILCOX, Secretary.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses and for the Research Department.

Bankers: COUTTS & Co. *Secretary:* J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, C.B.E.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"*I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of* THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of* (*free of Legacy Duty*), *to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution.*"

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EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON. Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. *Treasurer*—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND

LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

(Registered under the Blind Persons' Act, 1920.)

Founded at Southwark, 1799. Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1826. Rebuilt at Leatherhead, 1902.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.

Patroness: Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Mother.

1799-1923.

To Render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade. (Copyright).

124 years of National Work for the Blind of the United Kingdom.

Legacies and Bequests, Contributions and Subscriptions, earnestly pleaded for.

The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Principal & Secretary.*

Chief Offices: **HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.**

Telephone: No. 4, LEATHERHEAD. Telegraphic Address: "LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

THE

South London Institute for the Blind

FOUNDED 1870.

(*Registered under the Blind Persons' Act*, 1920.)

83, BOROUGH ROAD, LONDON, S.E. 1.

Patroness—**THE LADY PIRRIE.** *Bankers*—Barclays Bank, Ltd., Southwark, S.E. 1.

An Unsectarian Charity and Relief Work carried on for over fifty years amongst the destitute BLIND POOR of London.

UNENDOWED AND IN GREAT NEED OF FINANCIAL HELP.

Contributions gratefully received by

The Right Hon. LORD SOUTHWARK, *President and Chairman.*
Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary*, **83, Borough Road, London, S.E. 1.**

THE SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND.

Founded 1858. **SOUTHWARK, S.E.**

(*Registered under the Blind Persons' Act*, 1920.)

FOR GRANTING PENSIONS TO THE BLIND POOR OVER 40 YEARS OF AGE.

The Committee of this National Pension Society plead for support to enable them to maintain the 320 pensions now granted, and to give assistance to those destitute poor now on the list anxiously waiting.

A Donor of £200 in one sum has the right to nominate a candidate to an immediate annuity bearing the Donor's name.

Offices—**No. 1, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.**

STUART JOHNSON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
The Rev. ST. CLARE HILL, M.A., *Hon. Secretary.*

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C 4.

Vice-Patron	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart., M.P.
Honorary Secretary	The REV. CYRIL C. B. BARDSLEY, D.D.

The Church Missionary Society works among millions of non-Christians in Africa, India, Japan, Persia, and Palestine, seeking by the three-fold ministry of preaching, teaching, and healing to lead them to the knowledge of Christ, and to build up native churches which shall be self-supporting, self-governing, and self-expanding.

Everywhere among the nations there are mighty forces at work which must have terrific issues for good or ill. CHINA, broken by revolution and civil war, is feeling after stability of government, and is groping for power to solve her immense problems. JAPAN, after her rapid absorption of western civilization, has a growing sense of moral impotence. INDIA is developing a national consciousness that is producing the most acute unrest. AFRICA, whose well-being forms a "sacred trust of civilization," is in danger through her tribal life being undermined by European impact. The Christian gospel alone provides an adequate spiritual power to save the nations of the world.

In 1921 the C.M.S. had on its staff 1328 European missionaries and 13,487 native Christian workers, labouring among 663,061 adherents, as well as among non-Christian communities. The 4480 institutions, colleges, and schools had an attendance of 317,057 students. The C.M.S. hospitals ministered to 44,557 in-patients and 952,832 out-patients.

AN INCOME OF £474,000 IS NEEDED TO CARRY ON THIS WORK THIS YEAR, AND A FURTHER £100,000 IS REQUIRED TO PAY OFF PAST DEFICIENCIES.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8.

and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only).

Patron:

His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President:

His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Since the Foundation of the Home in 1860, *over* 1,300,000 *dogs have received food and shelter.*

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by

G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st. ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN-PATIENTS (1921)	OUT-PATIENTS (1921)
614	**9,261**	**116,801**

The Income from the Hospital endowments in 1921 amounted to £64,224, whereas Expenditure amounted to £169,028. The Charity is therefore dependent upon Income from other sources to the extent of

Over £100,000 per annum.

The Governors earnestly appeal for Testamentary Gifts, additional Annual Subscriptions and Donations towards Maintenance, and for Contributions towards the Re-endowment Fund of the Charity.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital will be sent, together with any further particulars required, on application to the Clerk, Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E. 1.

Treasurer: VISCOUNT GOSCHEN. **Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.**

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Patrons—Her Majesty the QUEEN; Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA
President—The Hon. Lady Cunliffe, C.B.E. *Secretary*—Miss Mytton.

The G.F.S. was founded in 1875, and has now a total of over 300,000 Associates and Members, who are girls and women of all ages, and drawn from all ranks of society. Its object is:—

To unite for the Glory of GOD in one Fellowship of Prayer and Service, the Girls and Women of the Empire; to uphold Purity in Thought, Word and Deed.

The Society works almost all over the world, and its departments are very varied. They include an Invalids' Work Depôt, Clubs, Hostels, Holiday Camps, Homes of Rest, Savings Associations, Girl Guides, and the maintenance of a Social Centre in South London.

Donations towards any of these activities will be thankfully received, and further information will be gladly given by—

THE SECRETARY, G.F.S. Central Office, 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1

Telegrams—"AUGUST, VIC, LONDON." Telephone—2521 Victoria.

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy or Mercantile Marine.

Conditions of Admission.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained!*

Subscriptions are received by The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; by the Treasurer, General the Right Hon. Sir Dighton Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., Marlborough House, S.W.; and by the Governor at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

Governor:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, Bart.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss ROSE E. WHYTE, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN,

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This Hospital is the oldest in London specially devoted to the study and treatment of diseases of the skin. It is thoroughly equipped with the most modern therapeutic appliances.

Unfortunately, the present position of the finances of the Hospital will not permit the re-opening of the In-Patient Department, which was closed owing to lack of funds. Donations and more Annual Subscriptions are urgently desired.

The practice of the Hospital is open to all qualified medical practitioners and senior students.

Since the foundation of the Hospital in 1841, over 539,000 patients have been treated.

Patients are required to contribute towards the funds of the Hospital according to their means, and should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m.

This Hospital is a centre for the treatment of Venereal Diseases under the London County Council scheme.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [152

LONDON CITY MISSION

Instituted 1835. **250 Agents Employed.**

The Society exists for the social and spiritual uplift of the millions of London, chiefly the poor and the artizan classes. Besides preaching the Gospel from house to house, and in Hospitals and Poor Law Institutions, the Missionaries visit the great centres of industry—Government works, docks and wharves, rail and goods yards, public offices, and wherever the masses foregather, either for business or pleasure—teaching the principles of righteousness and truth, and urging their application to daily life and conduct.

£1,000 required week by week for the maintenance of the Society's daily operations among the poor and working classes of the Capital.

Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, ESQ., C.B.E. *Secretary*: THE REV. W. P. CARTWRIGHT, M.A.
Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.

Headquarters: MISSION HOUSE, 3, BRIDEWELL PLACE, LONDON, E.C.4. [344

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.
President: The Rt. Hon. LORD MUIR MACKENZIE, G.C.B., K.C

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves.

Secretary: **Commander T. J. FARRELL, D.S.C.**

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 177 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£12,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by the Hon. Treasurers,

LORD KINNAIRD, K.T., and J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., or by HY. J. EASON, Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ., J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of £21 and £25 to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£16,000** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-Seven**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£867,700.**

Subscriptions from 5s. and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1. HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.* [164

The N.S.P.C.C.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PREVENTIVE. REFORMATIVE. NOT INQUISITORIAL.

Seeks to secure to every neglected child in England, Wales, and Ireland, proper treatment, proper food, proper clothing in its own home by its own parents. 92,364 children helped last year. Over 3,167,153 helped since the foundation of the Society.

LEGACIES HAVE OFTEN RELIEVED THE SOCIETY OF GREAT DIFFICULTIES

Cheques and Orders should be payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir G. WYATT TRUSCOTT, Bart., or to the Director, ROBERT J. PARR, O.B.E., The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Central Office, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.

There are upwards of **1,200** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about **£10,000** in annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £30, if single, and £52 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor as the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Barclays Bank.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1. W. ELLIOTT TERRY, *Secretary.* [31

WIRELESS TELEPHONY SETS FREE

immense possibilities for the benefit of mankind. Recently it prevented an accident to an aviator. But there are some things it cannot do and which you must do instead if they are to be done at all. We refer particularly to the care of orphan children. By helping this Orphanage you enable us to give a home to fatherless and needy children, who are thus saved from suffering and given a useful start in life. These benefits are not restricted to one class of children: they are distributed

BROADCAST

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